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The Implementation Of Agrarian Reform In Semarang Regency

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ABSTRACT

The principle of national agrarian reform (Agrarian Reform) basically refers to the 1960 Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA), especially Articles 1 to Article 15 and Article 4 of the MPR Decree No. IX of 2001. Agrarian reform is needed to restructure the control, ownership, use and utilization of agrarian resources. Agrarian Reform is tested at the local level such as Semarang regency. In this study, the statements of the problem are: (a) how is the implementation of asset reform? and (b) how do the related institutions support access reform developed in Semarang regency? The study used a descriptive-qualitative method with a sociological and juridical approach. The results showed that the implementation of asset reform in Semarang Regency was conducted through Agrarian National Operation Project (PRONA). Furthermore, the related institutions supported access reform by implementing various programs although their implementations were not optimal.

Keywords: MPR Decree No. IX of 2001; PRONA; Agrarian Reform.

1. Introduction

Agrarian reform in Indonesia; also known as agrarian rectification in some contexts, can be simply defined as a reconstruction process of ownership, control, and use of agrarian resources. In formal legal, agrarian reform is an implementation of MPR Decree mandate; known as (TAP MPR RI); number IX/MPR/2001 about agrarian reform and natural resources management. In MPR Decree, it is stated that agrarian reform and natural resource management embrace a continuous process of reconstructing control, ownership, use, and utilization of agrarian resources, which is undertaken to achieve legal assurance and protection as well as justice and prosperity for all Indonesian people.

Indonesia applied agrarian reform called *Landreform* in the beginning of 1960. When Indonesia called its first election in 1955, political parties' campaigns used *Landreform* to achieve supporters. The legal protection of agrarian-reform implementation in Indonesia was the Statute number 5 year 1960 about Basic Principles of Agrarian Law (UUPA) and the Statute number 2 year 1960 about Statute of Profit Sharing Agreement (UUPBH) based on the Constitution 1945 article 33, subsection (3) stating that land, water, and natural resources are controlled by country and used for the purpose of public wealth. 2

During reformation era in 1998, People Consultative Assembly (MPR) established Decree (MPR Decree) number 16/MPR/1998 about economy politics for economy democracy. In

the article 7 subsection (1), it is stated that managing and deploying the land as well as its resources must be undertaken fairly by eliminating control and ownership centralization in order to empower small-class enterprises, middle-class enterprises, cooperatives, and wider community business. Few people realize that the MPR Decree initiated country's commitment to carry out agrarian reform leading the government to establish Presidential Decree number 48 year 1999 about investigation committee and rules of statutes in terms of *Landreform 3* implementation. In 2001, People Consultative Assembly (MPR) re-established MPR Decree number IX/MPR/2001 about agrarian reform and natural resources management encompassing principles and policy directions of agrarian reform in Indonesia. The MPR Decree was then evaluated by establishing Presidential Decree number 34 year 2003 about national policy on land sector that involved procedures of agrarian reform acceleration in the form of improving UUPA number 5 year 1960 and the other regulations as well as developing information system and land management.

Then in 2006, agrarian reform 5 was firmly implemented a government program by establishing it as one of the functions of National Land Agency (BPN) through Presidential Decree number 10 year 2006 about National Land Agency. From the 21 functions carried out by BPN, agrarian reform was clearly included. Moreover, BPN directly had responsibility to the president. Therefore, the Presidential Decree strengthened institutional aspects of agrarian-reform implementation. To facilitate the process of obtaining redistribution of source land, Government Regulation number 11 year 2010 about controlling and empowering displaced land was established to provide opportunity for displaced land when the land is not used according to its conditions, characteristics, and purposes. In realizing agrarian-reform program, BPN and Semarang Regency Government have been implementing the program since 2011 in 4 different locations which consist of Sumogawe village in Getasan district; Regunung village in Tengaran district; Asinan village in Bawen district, and Polisiri village in Bawen district. Based on the background; therefore, this study discusses how asset reform is implemented in Semarang regency and how the related institutions support the implementation of asset reform.

2. Research Method

This research employed qualitative-descriptive method with juridical-sociological approach. Research locations in this study refers to the place in which the research was conducted or someone carried out research to investigate the research object clearly. This research took place in Regunung village, Tengaran district and Sumogawe village, Getasan district.

Research generally can be classified based on the types of data; whether the data is obtained directly from society and whether the data is taken from sources – literature sources. According to the sources, data can be collected from primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources refer to data sources which directly provide the data to the data collector, and secondary sources can be defined as data sources which indirectly give the data to the collector – the data can be obtained from another person or documents. The data in this study was collected through interviews, observation, and documentary study. According to Moleong, interview can be regarded as 3 conversations for particular purpose. The conversation was undertaken by the interviewer who proposed questions and interviewee who answered the questions.

Methodological reasons of using observation³ were: observations optimized the researcher's ability in terms of motive, belief, attention, subconscious behaviour, habit, etc.; observation allowed the researcher to perceive the world as seen by the research subjects – living at particular period, capturing meaning of phenomena from subjects' definition, capturing cultural life from the subjects' view and belief in particular period; observation allowed the researcher experience what is experienced and lived by the subjects so that the researcher could function as the data; and the observation could create knowledge understood by both the researcher and the subjects.

Documentary study was undertaken in all documents related to agrarian reform in Semarang regency – both textual and non-textual data. Documents have been used in research as data sources as they can be used to test, interpret, and even predict.

Data validity is an important component in the expected results in research. In this research, we used triangulation to check data validity. Triangulation is a technique of checking validity by utilizing a thing outside the data for the purpose of checking or as the comparison of the data.

Data analysis, based on Patton, is a process that organizes and sorts the data into pattern, category, and basic description unit so that theme can be drawn, and hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data. Analysis of qualitative data was conducted during the data collection and after data collection in particular time. Procedures in analysing qualitative data were carried out by collecting the data, reducing the data, presenting the data, and drawing conclusions as well as verifying the data.

3. Discussion

3.1 Regulations of Agrarian Reform

Legal basis of agrarian reform program involves the following points: 1. Constitution 1945 article 33 section 3, the fourth amendement; 2. MPR Decree Nomor IX/MPR/2001; 3. MPR Decree Number 5/MPR/2003; 4. Basic Agrarian Laws (UUPA 1960); and 5. Presidential Regulation No. 10 year 2006.

Agrarian reform aims at creating sources for agrarian-based community wealth, contriving life to be equitable society, improving continuous process of nationalism life as well as improving social harmony. In addition, agrarian reform purposes⁵ to reduce poverty, create employment, improve public access to economy sources especially those related to land, re-organize unbalanced ownership control, utilize lands and agrarian resources, minimize land and agrarian disagreement and conflicts, improve and maintain the environment, and strengthen food and energy stock.

The subjects of agrarian reform are basically 4 low-class society in country sides including farmers, fishermen, or neither of them. Categorizing low-class society starts from either those living in the locations or those living close to the locations, and there is possibility to involve low-class society from other locations (countryside and city). The objects of agrarian reform; on the other hand, refer to country's lands from sources which based on the constitutions can be used as the object of agrarian reform. Thus, providing lands is considered a strategic step for succeeding agrarian reform.

Agrarian reform model that seems suitable for Indonesia is the one in the form of *Landreform* plus, which is two-staged processes – asset reform and access reform.

1. First, the land owned by the state and possibly by the constitution is distributed to the society. This step represents parts of *asset reform* procedure in which it involves control re-organization, ownership, use, and utilization of land based on the law and rules of land statutes.

2. Second, after receiving the land, society is given access and integration in the economy-political system as well as fund that lead to the new market movement. This step is also parts of access reform where it consists of process of providing access for those receiving the benefits to the sources of economy and politics such as: economy-political participation, funding, market, technology, guidance, capacity improvement, and capability that allows

them to develop their lands as source of life. It means that National Land Agency will not stop at the stage of providing land. Once the society receives the lands, access to economy sector for the society needs to be established as well so that the lands can function as their economy source. In order to achieve the objectives, objects and subjects of agrarian reform need to be identified carefully in detail. The re-distributed lands come from the ones using *landreform* taken from the maximum surplus, absentee, and balance of autonomous region, and state's lands established as the object of *landreform*. Re-distribution/ activity is supported by two main activities which consists of land control, ownership, use, and utilization inventory (P4T) to gather the data and information related to land control, ownership, use, and land utilization. Another activity is ensuring the land as *landreform* object by stating and changing the land status owned by the state to be the object of *Landreform* (TOL) in order to be re-distributed to the assigned farmers.

Agrarian reform implemented in Semarang, especially in Semarang regency which consists of Regunung village and Sumogawe village, is carried out through *asset reform* and *access reform* mechanisms. *Firstly*, *asset reform* is conducted through PRONA which stands for *Proyek Operasi Nasional Agraria* (National Agraria Operation Project). PRONA is a form of legalizing asset activity and, it is essentially a land administrative process which includes: adjudication, land registration, and publishing land certificate which is held massively. PRONA began in 1981 based on the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 189 Year 1981 about National Agraria Operation Project. According to the decree, the implementation of PRONA purposed to proceed land certification massively as the realization of *Catur Tertib* program in land sector.

3.2 Implementation of Asset Reform in Semarang Regency

Semarang regency is geographically located from 110014'54,75" to 110039'3" east longitude and from 703'57" to 7030' south latitude. Semarang regency administratively borders: 1. North side: Semarang city; 2. South side: Boyolali regency; 3. East side: Grobogan regency and Demak regency; 4. West side: Kendal regency and Temanggung regency; and 5. Besides, Salatiga exists in the middle of Semarang regency.

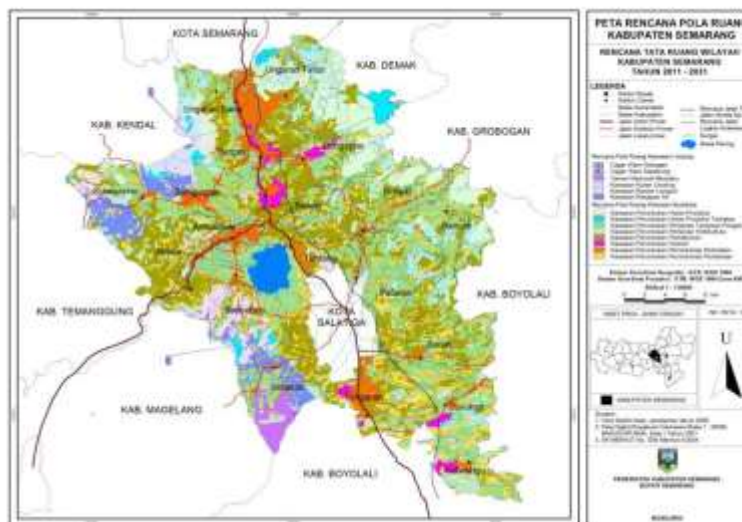


Figure1. The Map of Administrative Regions of Semarang Regency

Source: Semarang Regency in Numbers 2013.

Total area of Semarang Regency is 95.020,674 Ha which consists of 63% farmland 60.284,82 ha, and the rest is non-farmland. The largest district is Pringapus with 7.834,70 Ha, covering 50% state's forest (3.908,39 Ha) of the total area. The smallest district is Ambarawa (2.822,10 Ha).

The implementation of asset reform in Semarang regency in order to carry out agrarian reform, particularly in Regunung village and Sumogawe village, is realized through PRONA program. PRONA activity is principally the first action of registering land to publish land certificate for low-class society to middle-class society.

The implementation of agrarian reform in asset reform conducted in Regunung village, Tengan district and Sumogawe village, Getasan district is realized through massive land certification using PRONA which is one of the National Priority Programs carried out by BPN RI based on the Decree of Head of Indonesian National Land Agency number 7 year 2010 about Strategic Plans of Indonesian National Land Agency Year 2010 – 2014. PRONA activity in Regunung in 2012 covered 170 lands and 70 lands in 2014. Moreover, PRONA activity in Sumogawe village in 2015 covered 225 certified lands. Before this massive land certification through PRONA was implemented, massive and free land certification was realized in adjudication for 400 lands in Sumogawe, and the funding was taken from the grant of World Bank.

Overview of Regunung village in Tengaran district, Semarang regency: Regunung village in Tengaran district is located in Semarang Regency. The borders include: North side:Cukil village. South side:Sruwen village. East side: Duren village and Kenteng village. West side:Klero village. Total area of Regunung village is 345,2 Ha.

Overview of Sumogawe village in Getasan district, Semarang Regency: Sumogawe village is located in Semarang Regency, and the village borders. North side:Polobogo village. South side: Batur village. East side:Salatiga. West side:Getasan. And the total area of Sumogawe village is 347,2 Ha.

To be registered as PRONA members, the society has to meet the requirement which consist of some documents as follows: a. Filling out the application of land ownership; b. Copy of National Identity Card (KTP) and family card; c. Power of attorney (if it is carried out by the one receiving authority); d. Copy of SPPT PBB of recent year; e. Payment record of BPHTB; f. Payment record of PPH of the land since 1994; g. Land letter (*girik, pethuk, ketikir*) or the statement of controlling physical land; h. Copy of the authorization base in the form of: Girik letter C before 31 March 1961 (for customary land) or letter of recommendation, recommendation from the head of the village and subdistrict head, capling card (for state land) or statement of physical possession of land plot (for customary land that does not exist / incomplete letters); i. Transcript of proof of transfers in the form of a sale, purchase, transfer, auction leaflet from the State Auctioneer's office when the land was acquired because of the auction, distribution of inheritance, certificate of inheritance (permitted by the chief and strengthened by the subdivision or based on the accuracy of the court) since September 24, 1960 up to the current owner of a state landlord statement (permitted by the chief and fortified by the subdivision or based on the accuracy of the court) including evidence of the transitional domination of previous land. A certificate of land history was made by the head of the village to the former land belonging to the custom letter C. Letter of statement noted by the head of the village was not in dispute, not pledged, has not been transferred to another party and has not been issued its certificate (for land owned land custom); j. The applicant's declaration letter (on stamp duty of Rp 6,000,-) stating that the plot had been fixed in the border, not in dispute, unsecured, and has never been issued a certificate.

Operational Guidelines of PRONA included the following stages: 1. Handing over DIPA; 2. Establishing the locations

PRONA was directed to the following regions: 1) Undeveloped villages; 2) Fertile farming and developing land; 3) The buffer zone of the city, the suburbs, or the low-class urban society; 4) Economic development area; 5) Location in which disasters occurred; 6) Densely populated residential areas that had considerable potential to be developed; 7) Regions outside transmigration zone; 8) The buffer zone of the National Park; 9) New settlement areas affected by the development of public infrastructure or relocation due to natural disasters.

3.3 Socialization

Prior to the execution of juridical data collection and physical data activities, there would be counseling to provide explanations of the program, objectives and benefits, requirements for authorization, objects, subjects of PRONA, authorization, and obligations of participants of PRONA in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Counseling aimed to inform the landowners or his proxy or other interested parties in which PRONA were held in the village. It was expected that the extension could increase participation, enthusiasm and community awareness, especially the land owners to participate as a participant of PRONA activities, and assist the smooth implementation of the Activity.

3.4 Collecting the data

Data was collected through several stages as follows: 1) Officers, It was conducted by officers stipulated by the Head of the Regency / City Land Office consisting of officers from the Regency / Municipal Land Office and Officers from the local Villages / Sub-districts. 2) Mechanism of collecting the data: a. Listing the subject of PRONA; b. Collecting the documents of land ownership; c. Investigating law relations between land ownership letter (authorization) and authorization of the subjects (applicants of PRONA activity); d. Making nominative list of the applicants for PRONA activity; e. Submitting the nominative of the applicant along with the documents of the research results to the Head of Office to be determined to determined as the participants; f. Submitting the registration form to the participants of the PRONA activity; g. Accepting applications for authorization / land registration accompanied by the authorization basis in the form of: land certificates, evidence of land acquisition, or permits / recommendations related to land and others in accordance with applicable provisions; h. Making the receipt of the file acceptance, and submitting to the applicants; i. Submitting the application file to the administrative officer of the Regency / Municipal Land Office for data entry on the Land Office Computerization

(KKP) application and the implementation process of the next Activities; 3) Establishment of PRONA activities. 4) Land authorization registration

3.5 Land measurement

The process of mapping measurement was the process of ensuring the authorization object that met the technical requirements to be designated as the owner of the land authorization subject.

3.6 Land investigation

The land inspection was carried out by Committee A determined by the Head of the Regency / City Land Office with the composition of the membership and its duties were guided by the Regulation of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2007 and Article 83 and 84 of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997. The land inspection could be done collectively against objects located in a stretch within a village / kelurahan has been designated as the object of PRONA Activities in accordance with field conditions.

3.7 Announcing

For the purpose of registration of authorization, announcements of Physical Data and Juridical Data were carried out in land authorization arising from old authorization (customary land), for 60 (sixty) days at the District Land Office, at the Village Office location of land Article 86 paragraph (2) Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs / Head of BPN Number 3 of 1997; The Measurement Officer prepared Field Map and Physical Data List; The administrative officer prepared a List of Juridical Data and Physical Data of Land Sector and Physical Data Announcement

The announcements covered Maps of Plots of land with a broad list of each field, and land ownership data. The announcement contains: a. Quotations of Juridical Data and Physical Data; b. An opportunity for those concerned to file an objection to the physical data and juridical data on the bidag of the land for which the registration is requested.

If there is an objection at the time of announcement of Physical Data and Juridical Data, the Regency / Municipal Land Office or appointed official conducted the research and the results set forth in the Minutes.

Approval was made for the result of announcement of Physical Data and Juridical Data and validated by the Head of Land Office of Regency / City.

3.8 Publishing SH of the authorization/approval of the physical and juridical data

Legal basis of establishing SK (letter) of rights or approval as well as juridical data involves: 1. Land authorization that were derived from old authorization with complete written evidence as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (1) of Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs / Head of BPN Number 3 of 1997, and whose written evidences were incomplete but there were witness statements and the declaration concerned as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (2) was stipulated only through the affirmation of the conversion pursuant to Article 88 paragraph (1) letter a with the Decision Letter of the Head of the Regency / City Land Office as set forth in the Issue 201; 2. Authorization on land that were derived from old authorization with no written evidence, but has been proven the reality of his physical tenure as long as 20 (twenty) years as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (3), the establishment of his authorization was done through the recognition of Authorization Article 88 paragraph (1) letter b with the Decision Letter of Head of Regency / City Land Office as outlined in List of Area 201; 3. Authorization of land which came from the land of the State of the establishment of its authorization through the process of determining the granting of authorization, by the Decree of Granting of Land Authorization in accordance with the authority set forth in Regulation of Head of BPN Number 1 Year 2011 jo. Head of BPN Regulation No. 3 of 2012 jo. Head of BPN Regulation No. 2 of 2013.

3.9 Recording the authorization and publishing the certificates

Land Authorization, and granted lands were listed by registering them in a land book containing the Physical Data and Jurisdiction Data of the land concerned and recorded in the Statement of the Measurement (Article 29 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation No. 24/1997). Recording the authorization: a) Confirmation of conversion or recognition of authorization was recorded based on the Approval Report of Physical Data and Juridical Data; b) The grant of authorization was recorded based on the Decree of Granting of Authorization to the Land.

For the purpose of registration of authorization, in any land that was already mapped in the registration map, a letter of measurement was made. Bookkeeping in the land book and its recording in the Measurement Letter as referred to the Article 29 paragraph (1) of Government Regulations Number 24 of 1997 proved that the authorization concerned and

the authorization holders as well as their land described in the Measure Statement have been registered by Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 (Article 29 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997);

For the benefit of the authorization or granted land owners, a certificate of land and granted land were issued (Article 178 paragraph (1) Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs / Head of National Land Agency Number 3 of 1997);

3.10 Handing over the certificates

The completed certificate was submitted to the holder of their authorization or powers or in the case of granted land, to his *nadzim* (Article 93 in the Regulations of the State Agrarian Minister / Head of National Land Agency No. 3 of 1997). Process of handing over the certificate was carried out gradually, it did not have to wait for all target activities to be completed. Process of handing over the certificate was conducted by Land Office in the city or district by recording in the receipt.

PRONAs activities in Regunung village basically also functions an *asset reform* activity in the framework of Agrarian Reform. This is based on the statement in the MPR Decree No. IX Year 2011 on Agrarian Reform and Natural Resources Management, which is one of the mandates in the article stated that the Government through the agency is appointed to organize the land records through the inventory and registration of comprehensive, systematic land ownership, utilization and utilization in the framework of *land reform* implementation.

The subjects of PRONA in Regunung village were preferably low-class to middle class society that belonged to *Kelompok Tani* (Farmer Groups). There were 7 groups of farmers in Regunung village. PRONA activities in Regunung Village in 2012 were 170 land and 70 lands in 2014.

The problems that occurred in the implementation of PRONA in Regunung village were: 1) A few members of society clearly understand the early stage of PRONA selection. This made the community think that the process of managing the certificate was expensive. After being confirmed by the A committee, the target of PRONA program emphasizes on *biofarmaka* farmers, so that the information about PRONA was not proportionally distributed. 2) Filling out the form from the applicants was different from the data source,

incomplete, and even wrong. However, this problem can be solved by A committee through correcting and improving the data. 3) The applicants were not in sequence and even did not remember the land histories. In addition, there were also applicants who tried to lie in portraying the land history. But this can be solved by the A committee through having dialogue and showing the C book of the village. Thus, the applicants who lied finally admitted the truth. 4) There were land objects that have been certified, but they were re-registered. The committee in this case acted decisively by aborting the applicants in massive certification, and finally they were replaced by the other applicants. 5) The landowners were not ready in the measuring site when the measuring officer from the Land Office arrived. It was solved by waiting or measuring other plots whose landowners were ready. 6) The landowner has not set up his stake. This was solved by the committee by gathering the parties related to the plot of land to be measured. 7) The committee faced difficulties in cross-checking the data because the applicant in conducting transactions related to the land did not report to the village officers, so there were no records related to the new landowners in book C of the village.

In addition, problems in implementing legalization of land through PRONA in Sumogawe village existed as in the following. 1) BPN, in 2015 only provided 225 lands that could be certified, so there were few residents who had to be rejected as PRONA participants; 2) Participants of PRONA, in describing the history of land were not sequential and unsustainable. This was overcome by the communication carried out by PRONA coordinator with PRONA participants as well as assistance of village leaders / elders such as the heads of the village. 3) There were numbers of streaks on the blanks due to errors in filling the blanks that were corrected and signed by the one filling the blanks; 4) The lands that have been established as PRONA objects have been certified, they were re-registered due to the fact that the participants who registered their land did not know that the land was ever certified, and the certificate was lost. 5) There are non PRONA participants who disagreed during the process of land measurement being made as PRONA objects because the lands to be certified cross the land borders; 6) The marks on the land to be certified were lost, became unclear, or even uninstalled; 7) The owners did not attend measurement process; 8) The signature or thumbprint on the list of point 201 were represented by the Petitioner's relatives; 9) There existed lands which had new owners, but they were not registered in letter C/D of the village; 10) There was absence of land transfer authorization deed; 11) There is one of the villages which did not have any chief. In fact, the chief is needed to

support the implementation of PRONA; 12) The previous village secretary passed away, so the position was empty. In fact, the secretary knew the land history of the PRONA participants; 13) There is a land that does not have access road, so the other land owners have to grant their land for the public concerns. This makes the process of land certificates run slow.

Problems that existed in the implementation of asset reform in Regunung village and Sumogawe village could be solved by Land Office of Semarang Regency. It can be proved by on-time publishing land certificates of PRONA members in both villages.

3.11 Implementation of Access Reform in Semarang Regency

To implement agrarian reform in Regunung village, Tengaran district, Semarang Regency, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) number 13/30/DKBU/BPBU/Sm. 532/2096/2011. 2959/17-33.500/V/2011. 415.4/07/KJS/2011. B.1625/ADK/05/11. 3365/KRD.01.03/2011. was made between National Land Agency of Central Java, Indonesian Bank Semarang, Department of Industry and Trade of Central Java, Government of Semarang Regency, PT IndustriJamu dan FarmasiSidoMuncul, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, and PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah which stated about Improvement of Herb Clusters (Biofarmaka). The MoU was signed by the representative of the party on behalf of the organization in May 11, 2011.

In implementing empowerment program, each party had different function. Based on the interview with the secretary of Regunung village⁸, it can be noted that the cooperating parties for empowering economy in Regunung village had successfully carried out their functions in improving *Bio farmaka* (herbs) yields in Regunung village.

The implementation of agrarian reform in Sumogawe village, Getasan district, Semarang regency was stated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Number 13/62/DKBU/BPBU/Sm. 530/004572/2011. 533/7386/2011. 027/3685/XII/2011. 7241/17-33.500/XII/2011. 415.4/12/KJS/2011. B.3900-KC-VIII/LYI/12/11. 9119/KRD-01.03/2011 about Development of dairy cow clusters in Semarang regency signed in May 11, 2011 by Regional Office of National Land Agency of Central Java, Department of Cooperative and UMKM of Central Java, Government of Semarang Regency, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), and PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Tengah.

Table 1.
Activity of access reform at Desa Sumogawe Kecamatan Getasan Kabupaten Semarang

| No | Related Institutions/BUMN/Private | Program/Support |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Indonesian Bank | a. Socialization b. Creating <i>biofarmaka</i> clusters c. Agricultural technology grant d. Giving fund grant |
| 2. | Department of Industry and Trade of Central Java | a. Socialization b. Giving agricultural technology grant c. Promoting/doing marketing job |
| 3. | Public Work Department | a. Improving access road b. Improving public facilities |
| 4. | PT. Industri Jamu dan Farmasi Sido Muncul | a. Socialization b. Agricultural technology grants in proceeding the yields in order to meet the quality in making herbs |
| 5. | PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia | a. Socialization b. Providing loans with low-rate bank interest |
| 6. | PT. Bank Pembangunan Daerah | a. Socialization b. Providing loans with low-rate bank interest |

Source: Results of Proceeding Primary and Secondary Data, 2015

4. Conclusions

The success of implementing agrarian reform in a region is achieved when asset reform and access reform are successfully implemented. It is supported by government and cooperating parties to improve the villages. It becomes government responsibility as stated in MPR Decree No. IX year 2001 about agrarian reform and utilization of natural resources in which one of the points emphasizes strategy planning of utilizing natural resources based on the significance optimization by considering the potentials, contributions, public concerns, and local as well as national conditions.

The implementation of asset reform in Regunung village in Tengaran district and Sumogawe village in Getasan district, Semarang regency was realized through PRONA. PRONA was based on the Decree of Agrarian Minister/Head of National Land Agency Number 24 Year 1997. The support from related institutions to the access reform in Regunung village, Tengaran district and Sumogawe village, Getasan, district, in Semarang regency can be realized through implementing several programs for the villages. However,

it still needs government support and improvement to be more successfully implemented and effectively work in the form of both asset reform and access reform. Thus, some suggestions related to the problems can be provided. Firstly, it needs to create guidelines of the implementation of Agrarian Reform, especially in organizing the subjects who deserve to receive the asset reform program. Since there are some of middle-class society who receive the program, but they are not eliminated as they meet the requirement of PRONA guidelines. Substantially, selecting subjects of agrarian reform concerns on low-class economy staying and working in the locations of program objects. Secondly, it needs improvement in terms of the number of society who receive the facility of asset reform. Thirdly, the success of implementing access reform is needed in the form of socialization from the institutions who give facilities, so they can absorb the public aspirations, and the society can use the facilities.

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