



# **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM THROUGH LAND REDISTRIBUTION IN THE EFFORT TO INCREASE THE WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY OF THE VILLAGE OF TINGGIRAN DARAT, MEKARSARI DISTRICT, BARITO KUALA REGENCY, SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**

**Idah Puji Lestari\*, Ahmad Yunani, Yusuf Hidayat**

Master Study Program of Development Studies, Postgraduate Program, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Submit : 09-06-2021

Accepted : 05-01-2022

**\*Corresponding author**

## **Abstract**

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of the Agrarian Reform program through land redistribution in an effort to improve the welfare of the people of Tinggiran Darat Village in Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province. This research is a qualitative-research with descriptive analysis technique. In collecting research data, data sources were obtained from interviews with several sources, from documentation and from observations. The results showed that the Asset Management activities in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency as many as 5000 plots in 2019 and 1200 plots in 2020, have been carried out through land redistribution activities on land for the object of agrarian reform (TORA) in accordance with the criteria contained in Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform. The land redistribution activity collects part of the implementation of land redistribution in 2019 and the implementation of land redistribution in 2020, carried out at the TORA location which is land resulting from the release of production forest areas. Agrarian reform in the context of access reform in terms of empowering land parcels that have been issued with Hak Milik certificates through a land redistribution program has provided benefits for participants in the form of access to capital and marketing of the main product of Tinggiran Lama Village in the form of Pineapple Dodol. The level of welfare of the people of Tinggiran Lama Village, Mekarsari District has increased compared to before the implementation of Agrarian Reform through the land redistribution program for the object of agrarian reform.

**Keywords:** Agraria Reform, Mekarsari District, Redistribution.

## INTRODUCTION

According to Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2018, the object of land redistribution includes land originating from the release of state forest areas and/or the result of changes to forest area boundaries determined by the Minister of Environment and Forestry as a source of TORA covering land in forest areas that have been released in accordance with statutory regulations. - invitation to become TORA; and Land in forest areas that have been controlled by the community and the control has been completed in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations (Utami et al., 2018; Pandamdari, 2019).

Regarding forest areas as objects of land redistribution, then based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: SK.598/Menlhk/Setjen/Pla.2/8/2019 dated 22 August 2019 concerning the Release of Part of the Convertible Production Forest Area in Mekarsari Covering an Area of 16,258,937 (Sixteen Million Two Hundred Fifty Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty Seven Square Meters) Through Changes in Forest Area Boundaries for Community Groups in Jelapat II Village, Mekarsari Village, and Tinggiran Darat Village in Mekarsari District For Land Sources for Reform Objects Agrarian Affairs (Tora) in Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province.

The release of some of the forest areas mentioned above is a land allocation for Agrarian Reform Object Land (TORA) sources for the community which are then followed up through legalization and land redistribution activities from permanent production forest areas and convertible production forests (Wulan, 2019; Manik et al., 2021), in Barito Kuala District through a land redistribution program. Land redistribution is one of the agrarian reform programs implemented in South Kalimantan Province, especially Barito Kuala Regency. According to Wiradi (2009); Nugroho (2011) The Land Redistribution Program has increased the economic level of land cultivators towards a better direction, because when the plot of land was still in the form of Perhutani land, it was felt that it could not provide optimal benefits for the owners or cultivators. According to Mayasari (2006); Wati (2016); Wake (2018) The land redistribution in question has helped the community to obtain guarantees of certainty of rights to land parcels through certificates of land ownership rights.

Barito Kuala Regency has the greatest potential in the agricultural sector, especially food crop agriculture. The types of land use in Barito Kuala Regency consist of the use of built-up land and non-built land. According to Yoga (2013); Risnawati (2021) The types of builtup land currently consist of residential buildings, offices, public and social facilities, industry and others, while the types of non-built land include rice fields, plantations, fisheries and others.

From the data above, it can be seen that there is a general description of Barito Kuala Regency as one of the locations that have the potential for Agrarian Reform Object Land (TORA) in Indonesia. The increase in population is not in line with the increase in the quantity of land or land, be it for cultivation or living. Therefore, all institutions that play a role and have links with the Agrarian Reform program in Barito Kuala Regency in each sub-district have the same task, one of which is to take inventory and collect data on Land for Agrarian Reform Objects. From the data for each sub-district, the entire location of the Land for Agrarian Reform in Barito Kuala Regency will be obtained which will then be distributed to the recipient subject for further development and use.

Barito Kuala Regency is one of the places where agricultural land redistribution is carried out considering that there is still a lot of agricultural land in the district. The proposed lands are state lands that have been cultivated or worked continuously by smallholders until now. In

addition, based on the Barito Kuala Regency Spatial Plan, the said location is used for agricultural land, and has been removed from the forest area.

The Land Office of Barito Kuala Regency in implementing the Agrarian Reform program as a follow-up to the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry to carry out land redistribution activities in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province. This Land Redistribution activity provides access to land ownership for farmers, based on data obtained from the Barito Kuala Land Office. Land redistribution activities were carried out in 2019 as many as 5000 parcels of property rights, then the activity was carried out again in 2020 in a total of 1200 land parcels. The reduction in the target for land redistribution activities in 2020 is due to the pandemic which forced the refocusing of part of the budget.

Implementatively, the implementation of Land Redistribution in Mekarsari Sub-district, Barito Kuala Regency, has been carried out according to the target and time that has been set, especially with regard to objects located from previously released forest areas. In this regard, lands that have been physically controlled by villagers and have lasted for decades without any dispute, which previously could not be certified because they are in forest areas, now with the agrarian reform program/land redistribution, land has been certified.

The implementation of agrarian reform through land redistribution is inseparable from various problems or obstacles in its implementation in the field. This is, for example, related to the problem that there are still those who have not made optimal use of the land certificates resulting from the redistribution of land for proper access to reform, for example for capital, so that they have not received added value, especially benefits from the completion of the certificate. In terms of legal certainty of land rights, it has been implemented with the issuance of certificates of land ownership rights, but in terms of benefits for improving the welfare or standard of living of rights holders or certificate recipients, it still needs attention from various interested parties, especially the agrarian reform task force. in the regions, especially Barito Kuala Regency.

In addition, the data shows that the redistributed land parcels are indeed not all free state land, but are state land that has been continuously controlled by the applicant for decades, which was originally located in a forest area. However, this does not have much effect on efforts to improve the welfare of the community or smallholders, in accordance with the objectives of the agrarian reform implemented through the Land Redistribution program which is quite intensively carried out by the Government, especially in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency. This indicates that the final goal or outcome in the form of increasing the standard of living and welfare of the recipients of the certificate has basically been realized when compared to the situation before the land in question was certified.

It is clear that the land redistribution program does not only divide the land and its land certification (legalization of assets), but also how after the certificate of land rights, which in this case benefits the cultivators or recipients of land rights, so as to improve the welfare of farmers who receive land through the redistribution program. land (Luthfi, 2016; Ahbar, 2021; Fauzi, 2021). Thus, the activity in question is not completed by having registered or certified lands for the object of agrarian reform through the Land Redistribution program, but rather from a post-certification perspective, in the sense that they are used for access to capital which in itself adds value to the benefits for farmers who receive certificates of ownership rights to land. soil (Tobing, 2013; Parmen, 2017).

## **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

This study used qualitative research methods. The reason for using this method is because it brings the researcher closer to the object being studied, because the researcher directly observes the object being studied, in other words, the researcher acts as the main research tool (human instrument). Collecting data in this study through informants who know about the area or location of the research site in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency, Researchers will also come directly to the field to document the social life of the people in Tinggiran Darat Village as evidence of research implementation. The type of research used in this study refers to descriptive research. According to Prasetyo & Jannah (2016); Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto (2018), Descriptive research was conducted to provide a more detailed description of a symptom or phenomenon.

The research was conducted in Tinggiran Darat Village, which is located in the Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency. The location determination was carried out with several considerations, including Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency, part of which is located in a production forest area, which has long been physically controlled by the cultivators/applicants of land rights, so that a land redistribution program can be implemented. land reform, after being released from production forest areas; The land cultivators or land owners have controlled, cultivated and controlled the land in question, thus obtaining priority rights to obtain certificates/legalization of assets through the land redistribution program; Land distributed through the land redistribution program has the potential to be cultivated and/or developed in order to improve the welfare of smallholders who receive certificates; and The interest of the people of Tinggiran Darat Village, which is located in the Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency, is felt to be quite high and enthusiastic about participating in the land certification program through Land Redistribution.

The data that will be used as material for analysis in this study are primary data and secondary data. According to Lestari & Asmar (2021) Primary data were obtained from informant sources, namely individuals or individuals through interviews and field observations. According to Akbarrizki & Zulfikhar (2021) Secondary data is obtained from literature studies in the form of literature, written sources or documents that have relevance to this research. Qualitative data analysis is inductive in nature, namely analysis based on the data obtained. According to Arikunto (2010); Kurniawan (2017) analysis consists of three flow of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing/verification.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSION**

### **Overview of Research Sites**

Demographically, Barito Kuala Regency is located in the western part of South Kalimantan Province. It is located at 2°29'50" - 3°30'18" South Latitude and 114°20'50" -114°50'18" East Longitude and is at the confluence of 3 (three) major rivers, namely the Barito River, Kapuas River and The Negara River which empties into the Tabunganen sub-district, finally into the Java Sea. The overall location of the Barito Kuala Regency is bordered by the North Hulu Sungai and Tapin Regencies, Banjar and Banjarmasin City.

Based on its geographical position, Barito Kuala Regency has boundaries: in the north it is bordered by North Hulu Sungai Regency and Tapin Regency, in the south by the Java Sea, in the east by Banjar Regency and Banjarmasin City, while in the west it borders with Kapuas Regency, Kalimantan Province. Middle. The area of Barito Kuala Regency is 2,996.96 km<sup>2</sup> or 7.99 percent of the area of South Kalimantan Province.

Barito Kuala Regency has the greatest potential in the agricultural sector, especially food crop agriculture. The types of land use in Barito Kuala Regency consist of the use of built-up land and non-built land. The types of built up land currently consist of residential buildings, offices, public and social facilities, industry and others, while the types of non-built land include rice fields, plantations, fisheries and others.

Sources of Land Objects for Agrarian Reform (TORA) in South Kalimantan Province come from land sources that have been grouped which include Land Resulting from the Release of Forest Areas (Results of Inver PPTKH) and Conversion Production Forest (HPK) Non-Productive), Transmigration Land that has not been certificated, Expired HGU/Abandoned Land, Plasma 20% of the HGU that surrenders the land as the obligation of the HGU owner, as well as other State Land which can include state land that has been controlled, land resulting from conflict resolution, and other land that has fulfilled the requirements for strengthening people's rights to land whose subject meets the criteria for agrarian reform.

In the completion of forest area land tenure (PPTKH) recommendations were made by the PPTKH Inver Team of South Kalimantan Province. The settlement pattern is by changing the forest area boundary with the criteria for settlements, social facilities and public facilities covering an area of 68.37 ha consisting of Mekarsari Village covering an area of: 29.09 ha, Tinggiran Darat Village: 39.28 ha. The settlement pattern with Social Forestry with the criteria of arable land that has been controlled for less than 20 (twenty) years in a row in good faith and taking into account the location outside the indicative map of forest area allocation for the provision of land resources for the object of agrarian reform (TORA) Revision II covering an area of 1,542.20 ha consisting of: Mekarsari Village area: 402.35 ha, Tinggiran Darat Village: 945.22 ha, Jelapat II Village: 194.63 ha.

### **Dynamics of Agrarian Reform Activities in Tinggiran Darat Village**

Agrarian reform is a reorganization of the structure of control, ownership, use, and utilization of land that is more equitable through Asset Management and is accompanied by Access Management for the prosperity of the Indonesian people (Arisaputra, 2021). Asset Management is a realignment of control, ownership, use and utilization of land in order to create justice in the field of land control and ownership in accordance with Article 1 number 2 of Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform. Access Arrangement is the provision of opportunities for access to capital and other assistance to the subject of Agrarian Reform in order to improve welfare based on land use, which is also called community empowerment according to Article 1 number 3 of Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform. Asset management is carried out in two ways, namely land redistribution and asset legalization.

The Barito Kuala District Land Office which is an extension of the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia followed up on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.598/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.2/8/2019 concerning the Release of Partial Forest Areas in the District Mekarsari by carrying out asset management through a land redistribution program in 2019 and 2020. Based on the results of verification and measurements carried out by the Barito Kuala District Land Office, in 2019 the land that can be certified as a result of the release of forest areas in Tinggiran Darat Village is 590.61 hectares divided into 1,040 plots of the total land redistribution program implementation in Tinggiran Darat Village, which is 1,296 land parcels with a total area of 785.35 hectares.

Barito Kuala Regency which is one of the places for the redistribution of agricultural land because there is still a lot of agricultural land in the area. The proposed lands are State lands that have been cultivated or worked continuously by smallholders since the 1960s until now which were previously included in forest areas. The final result of the implementation of agricultural land redistribution carried out by the Land Office of Barito Kuala Regency is the granting of Ownership Certificates to farmers participating in the redistribution of agricultural land in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency. This is in accordance with the proposal or target set by the Barito Kuala District Land Office.

The implementation of the certificate through the land redistribution program in Tinggiran Darat Village is indeed very interesting, this can be seen from the fact that for decades the lands that have been controlled and cultivated by villagers cannot be certified on the grounds that they are included in the forest friends, but with reforms agrarian activities implemented by the Government through a land redistribution program, lands that previously could not be certified can now be certified. This is a very important dynamic for the residents of Tinggiran Darat because the existence of a land certificate does not only provide legal certainty in the form of legal ownership, but also access to capital to develop their business. As stated by the Head of the Barito Kuala District Land Office, Dr. Ahmad Suhaimi, S.Sos., SH., MH. in the following interview:

*"After a long time the local community has controlled the land without being able to give their rights or not being able to get a certificate, this is the only time it can be certified, after the lands in the forest area are released from the forest area according to the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry and other than that with the hope that after being certified, the community can use it to help their business capital."*

With a certificate of ownership, it is not only physical control but also has legal ownership of land rights. Land distributed through the land redistribution program has the potential to be cultivated and/or developed in order to improve the welfare of smallholders who receive certificates. Agricultural lands that already have legal ownership of land rights, are further developed or utilized in the context of access to reform to improve the welfare of farmers. The interest of the people of Tinggiran Darat Village, which is located in the Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency, is felt to be quite high and enthusiastic about participating in the land certification program through Land Redistribution.

The object of land redistribution in Tinggiran Darat Village is derived from the release of state forest areas and/or the result of changes in forest area boundaries determined by the Minister of Environment and Forestry as a source of TORA, including: 1) land in forest areas that have been released in accordance with statutory regulations become TORA; and 2) land in the forest area that has been controlled by the community and its control has been completed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The implementation of the redistribution of agricultural land, especially in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District has basically been carried out well, with various dynamics that occur in the field, both during identification, recommendations, proposals for granting rights, to the issuance of certificates of property rights, which have been handed over to smallholders. / holders of land rights. The indicator here shows that people who were previously sharecroppers and did not have land certificates, then through this agricultural land redistribution program, the farmers already have land certificates. In addition, another indicator is that the residents of

Tinggiran Darat Village with certificate guarantees get business capital credit, so they can develop the superior product of Tinggiran Darat Village, namely pineapple dodol. As stated by the Camat of Mekarsasi, MOCH AZIZ in the interview as follows:

*“The people here are helped by the existence of certificates, the advantage is that they can increase capital by getting business loans from banks. But the problem is to sell business results that have not been distributed properly so that currently people are still directly selling their products independently.”*

With the issuance of a certificate of ownership, the sharecropper/land owner realizes the certainty of land ownership through the agricultural land redistribution program. So the people of Tinggiran Darat Village are very happy and feel very helpful with their land certificates. Moreover, previously having mastered the physical land for decades, it cannot be certified on the grounds that it is included in a forest area. So now it can be certified by BPN and this is clearly very helpful both for legality and for capital guarantees in banking. As stated by Wahyu Akbar, the Head of Tinggiran Darat Village who said:

*“Alhamdulillah, now it can be certified by BPN and this is certainly very helpful for the villagers, because it can be used to find additional business capital. It is also hoped that the farmers in the Tinggiran Darat Village will actually manage the agricultural land optimally so that they obtain added value from the results of agricultural management and market the superior product of Tinggiran Darat, namely pineapple lunkhead which has been selling only the pineapple fruit.”*

Humaidi, one of the recipients of the land redistribution program, said that he was greatly helped by the Hak Milik certificate program carried out by BPN Barito Kuala, because previously he had controlled the physical land for decades but had not yet received a certificate.

*“This government activity really helps a lot because my land which I have controlled for years can finally be certified, so I feel it is very helpful. One day, if I need capital, I just need to submit it to the bank with the guarantee of this land certificate. From the bank, it is also very quick to provide loans with certificates guaranteed.”*

Basrani, another land certificate recipient, expressed his gratitude to the local government and the Barito Kuala District Land Office, with the mass land certification program through Redistribution initiated by the government, it has significantly helped the residents of Tinggiran Darat Village to obtain land certificates. As conveyed to the researcher in the interview as follows:

*“How many years have we been working, even though our land is in a forest area and we can't write it down, we're just as hurt as we are including our receipts if this land can never be certified. Waste in 2020 gets news if it can be certified happy with us. With this certificate, we thank the government and BPN Batola for helping us.”*

From the description of the results of the research above, it can be seen that the implementation of agrarian reform in the regions is carried out through land redistribution activities for the object of agrarian reform, which consist of proposed activities for affirmation of land for the object of agrarian reform (pre-distribution) and land redistribution activities accompanied by access to reform. The purpose of carrying out agricultural land redistribution activities to smallholders is to improve the welfare of land owners and access to reform, through

the implementation of redistribution of agricultural land in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency as many as 5000 fields in 2019, and 1200 fields in 2000.

According to the authors, the implementation of the land redistribution is actually an asset legalization with land rights certification, as an effort to provide legal certainty to the owner. It can be said that the implementation of land redistribution in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District is intended, outside of land redistribution but inside it is the legalization of assets or registration of land rights. It is different if the redistributed land parcels are free state land. Apart from this, the implementation of land redistribution in Tinggiran Darat Village has basically been carried out according to the initial planned target. In the future perspective in the implementation of land redistribution, the important focus is efforts to improve the welfare of sharecroppers who are still not certified to be certified, with a pattern of access to reform or empowerment of the village community concerned.

In order to support the sustainability of the benefits of structuring assets resulting from the release of forest areas in the context of improving community welfare, the Head of the Land Office of the National Land Agency (BPN) of Barito Kuala Regency has determined Tinggiran Darat Village and Mekarsari Village, Mekarsari District as locations for community empowerment which are regulated through a Decree of the Head of the National Land Agency. (BPN) Barito Kuala Regency Number: 60/KEP-63.10/VI/2020 dated June 15, 2020.

Access Arrangement Activities in Barito Kuala in 2020 are located in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Baito Kuala Regency which is carried out by providing empowerment to mentoring, processing and managing superior products and business potentials at the TORA location. The access arrangement carried out includes two empowerment models, namely Access to Assets where reform access is given to TORA locations whose certification has been completed, and Assets to Access mode where the TORA certification process will be carried out on land that has been controlled by the community and has received empowerment assistance from the local government. . In its implementation at the district level, access management activities need to be encouraged by increasing coordination, synchronization, and data integration by members of the GTRA Team on the results of asset management implementation with the implementation of empowerment/development of access reform whose budget and activities are in the relevant ministries/agencies/local governments/services. .

In order to improve coordination, cooperation and synergize activity programs among stakeholders of the empowerment program, the establishment of a working group (POKJA) for Barito Kuala Regency access arrangements is carried out which is regulated in the Decree of the Head of the Land Office of the Barito Kuala Regency National Land Agency (BPN) Number: 59/KEP -63.10/VI/2020 dated June 15, 2020 with members of the working group consisting of elements of the Barito Kuala Regency Land Office, Barito Kuala Regency Regional Secretariat, Barito Kuala Regency Agriculture Service, Cooperatives, MSME and Industry Office of Barito Kuala Regency, as well as elements of financial institutions ( Bank BRI Marabahan Branch).

Table 1. Composition of the Barito Kuala District Access Arrangement Working Group

No	Name	Position	Position working group
1	Dr.Suhaimi,S.Sos, S.H, M.H	Head of the Barito Kuala District Land Office	Chairman
2	Ir.H. Abdul Manaf	Assistant for Economics and Development at the Regional Secretariat of Barito Kuala Regency	Vice Chairman
3	Noorita Dahlia,S.H, M.H	Head of the Land Legal Relations Section of the Barito Kuala Regency Land Office	Secretary
4	H. Irwan Noor, S.Sos	Head of Cooperative and SME Division of the Department of Cooperatives, MSMEs and Industry, Barito Kuala	Member



		Regency	
5	Ghozali Ansyah,S.P	Food Crops Division, Barito Kuala Regency Agriculture Office	Member
6	Dr.Ir.Rahmanuddin,MS	Horticulture Division, Barito Kuala Regency Agriculture Office	Member
7	Amima Oktariana, S.Hut	Plantation Sector, Department of Agriculture, Barito Kuala Regency	Member
8	Didit Pramudito	Supervisor ADK Bank BRI Marabahan Branch	Member
9	M.Indra Pratama Saputra, S.H	Head of Sub-Section for Determination of Rights and Empowerment of Land Rights, Barito Kuala Regency Land Office	Member
10	Muhammad Halim, S.E	Plt. Head of Sub-Section for Land Registration of the Barito Kuala Regency Land Office	Member
11	Agustina Dewi Pramudiyana, S.H, M.Kn	Head of Sub-Section for Maintenance of Land Data at the Barito Kuala Regency Land Office	Member
12	Miniati Wulandari, S.H	Executive Staff of the Land Office of Barito Kuala Regency	Member
13	Kurnain	Executive Staff of the Land Office of Barito Kuala Regency	Member

Source: Barito Kuala District Land Office, 2019

One of the successful agrarian reform activities in South Kalimantan Province is located in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency which has succeeded in synergizing asset management from the release of forest areas through a land redistribution program, with access arrangement in the form of program synergy from policy makers in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District.

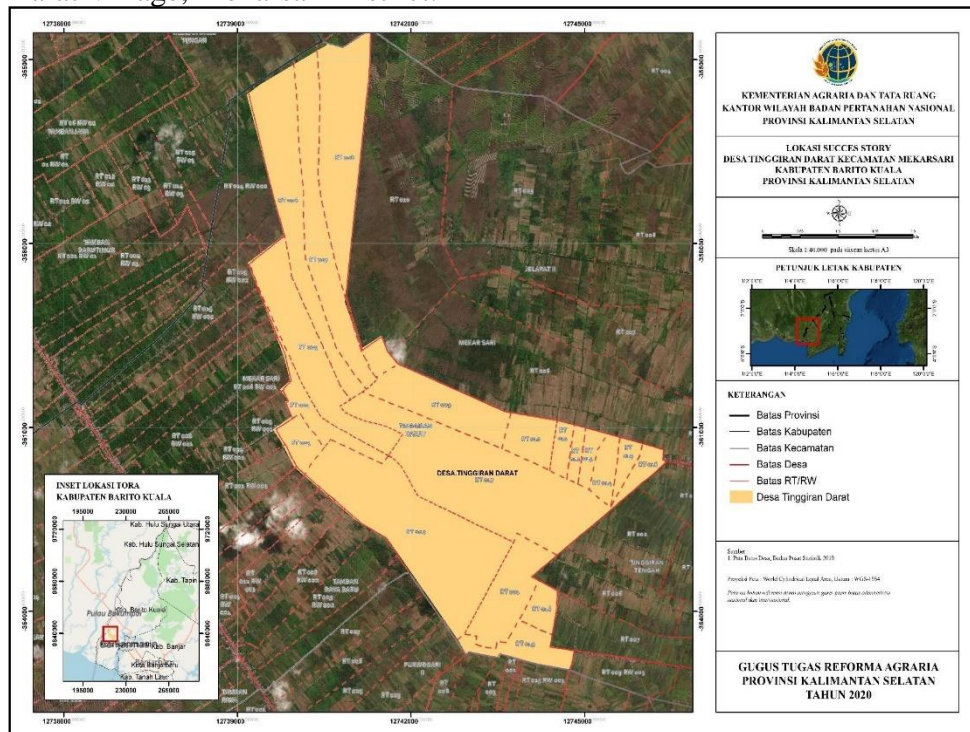


Figure 1. Location Map of the Success Story Village of Tinggiran Darat

Source: South Kalimantan GTRA Final Report 2020

The economic sector in Tinggiran Darat Village is mostly dominated by the agricultural and plantation sectors. Rice is the most widely cultivated type of agriculture with a rice harvest area of 755 hectares and a production of 2,156 tons. In recent years, people in Mekarsari District, including Tinggiran Darat Village, have started cultivating pineapple plants with a potential land area of 360 hectares with an effective cultivated land area of 110 hectares with an average production of 2 tons/hectare/year.

Table 2. Data on Agriculture and Plantation of Tinggiran Darat Village in 2019

No	Agriculture and farming	Description
1	Rice Harvest Area	755 Hectar
2	Production (Tons)	2.156 Tons
3	Gapoktan	1
	Farmers	17 Group
	Number of Members	794 Members

*Source: Mekarsari District in Figures, BPS 2020*

In TORA, the release of forest area which is located in 3 villages, namely Mekarsari Village, Jelapat II Village, and Tinggiran Darat Village, this village is used as TORA because some of the area is included in the forest area. The three villages have almost the same problems, namely that many people cannot apply for banking collateral, and many lands have not been certified due to colliding with forest areas. The majority of the community's business land is designated for agricultural cultivation, be it rice fields, gardens, fields, and so on.

The most widely cultivated agricultural cultivation is food crops such as rice and pineapple, which for the production of dimekarsari pineapple has become a superior product in Barito Kuala Regency as stated in the Barito Kuala Regent Regulation Number 57 of 2019 concerning the Determination and Use of Regional Superior Local Products. Every year a pineapple festival is held in the village to express gratitude for the abundance of pineapple production and as a tourist attraction where in the event a pineapple monument of 8 meters is made which requires approximately 4000 pineapples to build it which indicates the good production of commodities in this village. and in this village, it is rare to experience crop failure so that it can be directed to processing pineapple products.

There is a pretty good potential in introducing processed community products to outside areas, the village head and related parties with the support of the National Land Agency (BPN) South Kalimantan Province, the Barito Kuala District Land Office and the Mekarsari District Agricultural Training Center (BPP) formed a group. pineapple farmer. The formation of this group aims to organize in terms of production, processing and management as well as make it easier to get access to assistance.

With the potential of Tinggiran Darat Village, the Barito Kuala District Government through the District Head Regulation. Barito Kuala No. 57 of 2019 concerning the Determination and Use of Regional Leading Local Products, stipulates the commodity of tamban pineapple which is widely available in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District as Regional Superior Local Products. The determination of this regional superior product, apart from being the pride of the people of Tinggiran Darat Village, also opens access to product development to be more open. The empowerment program after structuring access to the results of releasing forest areas from land redistribution activities in Tinggiran Darat Village includes:

Table 6. List of Community Empowerment Activities in Tinggiran Darat Village

No	Year	Agency	Empowerment Program
1	2020	Barito District Land Office Kuala	Access to Capital
2	2020	District MSME Department. Barito Kuala	Access Marketing through events
3	2020	District Agriculture Office. Barito Kuala	Fertilizer and medicine assistance
4	2019	District Agriculture Office. Barito Kuala	Program to Save Rawa Welfare for Farmers (SERASI)
5	2019	District Plantation Office. Barito Kuala	Counseling in order to increase knowledge and skills
6	2019	Department of Food Security and Fisheries Kab. Barito Kuala	Counseling in the field of fisheries, business development and sources of capital for fishery businesses
7	2019	District Environmental Service. Barito Kuala	Counseling in the field of environmental education
8	2019	District Public Works Department. Barito Kuala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road construction and upgrading to facilitate road access in rural areas</li> <li>• Improvement of irrigation, and water resources for agriculture optimization</li> <li>• Space utilization control program</li> <li>• Home and government office rehabilitation development program</li> <li>• Development of service and trade support facilities to improve the economy</li> </ul>
9	2019	Department of Industry and Trade, Kab. Barito Kuala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased Production, with the help of 10,000 pineapple seeds</li> <li>• Improvement of agricultural product processing system with the help of Vacuum Frying or pineapple chips making machine</li> <li>• Increased marketing of local production through the local product branding facility program, namely Tamban pineapple</li> <li>• Product training program for more attractive packaging through the development of Production Packaging Design</li> </ul>
10	2019	BAPPELITBANG	Acceleration of development of transportation facilities and infrastructure focused on economic development and supporting the development of food and agricultural production centers through the 1 product 1 village program which is the flagship product in Barito Kuala
11	2019	Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) Kec. Mekarsari	Development of Local Farmer Production with the Pineapple Tamban festival which is an annual program in Mekarsari District with the aim of increasing the creativity of local farmers and introducing local farmers' crops

*Source: Barito Kuala District Land Office, 2020*

Based on the results of data processing and analysis compiled through social mapping activities for empowering community land rights in Barito Kuala Regency in 2020, the development plan in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District is formulated through the stages of formulating an empowerment model, preparing a business plan and facilitating the collaboration of related parties. This empowerment model is carried out after going through the Extension stage which also produces data on business potential that can be developed or development of existing businesses; The implementation of coordination of development, facilitation and cooperation in structuring access from relevant stakeholders; and Focused on joint business activities in realizing a participatory, independent, entrepreneurial spirit and efforts to improve the standard of living and welfare of the community. The result of this activity is the development of a community empowerment model for joint business activities which is used as a material for mentoring, evaluation and reporting for the Access Arrangement Task Force.

Based on the results of the identification of regional and socio-economic conditions of the community, the preparation of a business plan that is in accordance with the analysis is pineapple processing. The existence of crop residues that have not been processed optimally is a challenge to innovate as well as a business opportunity. The stages of the business plan include the selection of suitable pineapples for processing food ingredients; Pineapple processing. Processing here is divided into 2 because the processed products are dodol and pineapple rimp; Packaging/packaging; and Marketing. The target market is people from outside the region who like traditional fruits and preparations.

The land office as a driver of community land rights empowerment programs after legalization and redistribution of assets has a role in access to capital. The access to capital is in the form of land ownership certificates resulting from the release of forest areas which are indeed cultivated by the community. The capital is in the form of a certificate which can be pledged as collateral to the bank to obtain capital, in this case the bank is also given information related to ongoing activities so that they better understand the concept of empowerment through the assets provided. The UMKM Service here acts as business assistance such as marketing at certain events that have the potential to attract public interest. The Department of Agriculture plays a role as assistance in maintenance such as providing fertilizer and pest control.

Access Arrangement Activities in Barito Kuala in 2020 are located in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Baito Kuala Regency which is carried out by providing empowerment to mentoring, processing and managing superior products and business potentials at the TORA location. The access arrangement carried out includes two empowerment models, namely Access to Assets where reform access is given to TORA locations whose certification has been completed, and Assets to Access mode where the TORA certification process will be carried out on land that has been controlled by the community and has received empowerment assistance from the local government. In its implementation at the district level, access management activities need to be encouraged by increasing coordination, synchronization, and data integration by members of the GTRA Team on the results of asset management implementation with the implementation of empowerment/development of access reform whose budget and activities are in the relevant Ministries/Institutions/Local Governments/Departments.

## **CONCLUSION**

Asset Management Activities in Tinggiran Darat Village, Mekarsari District, Barito Kuala Regency as many as 5000 plots in 2019 and 1200 plots in 2020, have been carried out through land redistribution activities on land object to agrarian reform (TORA) in accordance with the criteria contained in Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform. The land redistribution activity collects part of the implementation of land redistribution in 2019 and the implementation of land redistribution in 2020, carried out at the TORA location which is land resulting from the release of production forest areas. Agrarian reform in the context of access reform in terms of empowering land parcels that have been issued with Hak Milik certificates through a land redistribution program has provided benefits for participants in the form of access to capital and marketing of the main product of Tinggiran Lama Village in the form of Pineapple Dodol. The level of welfare of the people of Tinggiran Lama Village, Mekarsari District has increased compared to before the implementation of Agrarian Reform through the land redistribution program for the object of agrarian reform.

## REFERENCE

- Ahbar, F. K. (2021). *Akses reform sebagai pemberdayaan masyarakat (Access reform as Community Empowerment)* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Hasanuddin).
- Akbarrizki, M., & Zulfikhar, R. (2021). Analisis Pendapatan Usaha Dagang Kedai Kopi “Strong Coffee” Dalam Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Surakarta. *Jurnal Pengembangan Penyuluhan Pertanian*, 17(32), 106-120.
- Arikunto, S. (2010). Metode penelitian. *Jakarta: Rineka Cipta*.
- Arisaputra, M. I. (2021). *Reforma agraria di Indonesia*. Sinar Grafika (Bumi Aksara).
- Fauzi, M. F. (2021). *Reforma agraria dan aksi reklamasi di areal pt. Perkebunan nusantara ix (persero) afdelling gunung panenjoan desa bantar kecamatan wanareja kabupaten cilacap* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Prof. KH. Saifuddin Zuhri).
- Joga, N. (2013). *RTH 30 Persen Resolusi Kota Hijau*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Kurniawan, B. T. (2017). Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Akibat Pengembangan Lingkar Wilis Di Kabupaten Tulungagung. *Jurnal AGRIBIS*, 13(15), 55-85.
- Laporan Akhir Gugus Tugas Reforma Agraria Kabupaten Barito Kuala Tahun 2019.
- Lestari, I., & Asmar, A. R. (2021). Alat Bukti Kepemilikan Hak Atas Tanah (Studi Kasus Desa Langi, Kabupaten Bone). *Alauddin Law Development Journal*, 3(1), 53-65.
- Luthfi, A. N., Andari, D. W. T., & Mujiburohman, D. A. (2016). Problematika Pemberian Hak atas Tanah Bekas HGU di Sumatera Utara.
- Manik, S. S., Martanto, R., & Salim, M. N. (2021). Potensi Tanah Untuk Reforma Agraria Dalam Kawasan Hutan Di Pakpak Bharat, Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Tunas Agraria Vol. 4. No. 3*.
- Mayasari, I. (2006). *Proses Pensertifikatan Tanah Negara Bekas Bengkulu Menjadi Tanah Hak Milik Di Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Semarang* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Negeri Semarang).
- Nugroho, A., Budhiawan, H., & Subroto, T. (2011). Konsistensi Kepentingan Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Banyumas Dalam Mensejahterakan Petani Miskin.
- Pandamari, E. (2019). Harapan sejahtera dan adil melalui peraturan presiden nomor 86 tahun 2018 tentang reforma agraria. *Hukum Pidana dan Pembangunan Hukum*, 1(2).
- Parmen, Y. (2017). *Pengawasan Kantor Pertanahan terhadap Peralihan Tanah Garapan Melalui Jual Beli menurut Hukum Islam (Studi Kasus Desa Sintuban Makmur Kabupaten Aceh Singkil)* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh).
- Pasal 7 ayat (1) huruf d Peraturan Presiden No.86 Tahun 2018 tentang Reforma Agraria.
- Prasetyo, B. & L. M. Jannah. 2012. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Risnawati, K. (2021). Analisis Arahan Pengembangan Kecamatan Sinjai Utara Dalam Mendukung Perkembangan Kabupaten Sinjai. *LOSARI: Jurnal Arsitektur Kota dan Pemukiman*, 33-54.
- Tobing, M. L. (2013). *Perolehan Sertipikat Tanah Bagi Masyarakat Desa Ketro, Kecamatan Karangrayung, Kabupaten Grobogan Menurut Perspektif Kesadaran Hukum Kritis* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Negeri Semarang).
- Utami, W., Salim, M. N., & Mujiati, M. (2018). Tanah Obyek Reforma Agraria (Tora) Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan.
- Wake, M. N. (2018). *Pelaksanaan Pendaftaran Tanah Hak Milik Secara Sistematis Lengkap dalam Mewujudkan Kepastian Hukum di Kabupaten Nagekeo Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur* (Doctoral dissertation, UAJY).

- Wati, T. K. (2016). Optimalisasi Redistribusi Tanah dalam Rangka Pembaharuan Agraria (Study Program Redistribusi Tanah Obyek Landreform di Kabupaten Mempawah)". *Jurnal Nestor Magister Hukum*, 3(3), 210202.
- Wiradi, G. (2009). *Seluk beluk masalah agraria: reforma agraria dan penelitian agraria*. SAINS Press.
- Wulan, D. R. (2019). *Reforma Agraria di Kawasan Hutan: Identitas Tanah Masyarakat untuk Obyek Reforma Agraria di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu* (Doctoral dissertation, SEKOLAH TINGGI PERTANAHAN NASIONAL).
- Zellatifanny, C. M., & Mudjiyanto, B. (2018). Tipe penelitian deskripsi dalam ilmu komunikasi. *Diakom: Jurnal Media Dan Komunikasi*, 1(2), 83-90.