

THE INFLUENCE OF AGRARIAN REFORM, SOCIAL CAPITAL, FARMER SPIRITUALITY AND PERSONAL TRIBUTE ON FARMERS' WELFARE IN KABUPATEN BOGOR, WEST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Residents in various villages to have agricultural land. The distribution of soil types in the agrarian reform program in Kabupaten Bogor is divided into two categories, namely paddy fields and dry land. The number of family members beneficiaries of agrarian reform has an average of around 3-4 people with a standard deviation of 1.3. Agricultural land ownership status affects the welfare of farmers. Social capital is related to cooperation in a society to achieve a better quality of life supported by values and norms as the main elements including trust, reciprocity and collective rules. The influence of spirituality on the welfare of farmers in Bogor Regency is very important to have. Some farmers think that having a high level of education is not important to work as a farmer. Personal attributes influence the welfare of farmers in Bogor Regency. The main objective of this study was to determine the effect of the agrarian reform program, social capital, farmer spirituality and personal attributes on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor, West Java. This study was designed using a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. Moreover, To find out how much influence these personal attributes have, this study uses 5 (five) conceptual points in the hypothesis. The five points that influence personal attributes include extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness. Most of the farmers feel less confident in carrying out their agricultural tasks, but they have good communication skills and are full of enthusiasm.

KEYWORDS agrarian reform; social capital; farmer spirituality; personal tribute



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INTRODUCTION

Social welfare through social development is urgently needed, where the current policies taken by the state have not succeeded in dealing with the problem of economic difficulties, because they ignore the problems of recession, structural unemployment and other changes in economic reality. So we need a social program that is reasonable, fair and pragmatic. Social programs that are compatible with economic development will be better able to improve social welfare (Midgley, 1995). Farmers' welfare as part of social welfare which is the dependent variable has urgent problems that need to be resolved immediately. The current problem is the still high gap between agricultural land ownership. Meanwhile for the independent variables in the form of agrarian reform programs, social capital, farmer spirituality and personal attributes. In order to find out more about the importance of the welfare of farmers, this will be explained at the global level and no less important at the local level.

In the midst of globalization that is currently rife, coupled with the 4.0 revolution, agriculture always has an important role in general today, because it is sufficient for food needs, and it is a primary need. FAO estimates “agriculture provides jobs for 1.3 billion people in the world, 97 percent of them in developing countries” (Bernstein, 2019). The large number of actors involved in agriculture, then the next thing to pay attention to is related to social welfare. A large enough number, if it has a high level of welfare, it will certainly increase the general quality of life of the world's population.

The need to improve welfare conditions, especially in the agricultural sector, as stated in the SDGs, especially in goal number two, End hunger, achieve food security and better nutrition and support sustainable agriculture; and goal number one, End poverty everywhere and in all its forms (Kamau & Owano, 2018). Leaving No One Behind describes the main Principles of the SDGs. This global agreement can be understood more clearly based on the concept of prosperity or welfare as clarified by opinion (Midgley, 1995) which defines social welfare as “..the condition of social welfare exists when families, communities and societies experience a high degree of social well-being” (Midgley & Tang, 2001). Prosperous conditions occur when human life is safe and happy because the basic needs for nutrition, health, education, housing and income can be fulfilled, and when humans receive protection from the main risks that threaten their lives.

Since the early 1970s the level of social welfare has increased significantly, where according to reports from the United Nations and the World Bank that significant social improvements have occurred not only in western countries but also in developing countries. This increase in welfare is influenced by several factors, one of which is development of social programs. Even though there has been real social progress, the goal of achieving social welfare as a whole has not been realized. However, in developing countries, especially in Africa and Latin America, the proportion of people living below the poverty line has also increased significantly (Midgley, 1995). Therefore, in improving the welfare of the people, the United Nations accepts the idea of sustainable development through a combination of economic development and social programs (Midgley, 1995).

Farmers' welfare is related to various aspects including aspects of agrarian reform, social capital, farmer's spirituality and personal attributes. Several studies were conducted to examine the effect of agrarian reform on the welfare of farmers, including research conducted by [Davydova and Franks, \(2006\)](#) as well as [\(Vista et al., 2012\)](#). The impact of agrarian reform in relation to economic aspects has brought improvements in assets to agricultural land which can increase the welfare of farmers.

Social capital is also one aspect that influences the level of farmer welfare. Many studies have been conducted to analyze social capital including research conducted by [\(Wang et al., 2021\)](#) and [\(Chen et al., 2014\)](#) where social capital provides a choice of farmers' adaptation strategies to climate change and 80 to 86 percent of farmers adopt the necessary change adaptation strategies. In addition to providing a choice of adaptation strategies to climate change, social capital also triggers the adoption of pressurized irrigation by increasing social pressure and strengthening farmers' self-confidence. Social capital also has a role in encouraging farmer participation in agricultural environmental governance [\(de Krom, 2017\)](#). Of all these independent variables affect the welfare of farmers.

The adaptation strategies carried out by farmers to deal with various problems that interfere with agriculture are not only influenced by social capital, but can also be influenced by the spirituality of farmers. According to research conducted by [da Silva et al., \(2017\)](#) spirituality can positively or negatively influence risk perception and knowledge of adaptive strategies in the face of environmental uncertainty. From this perception and knowledge is used to improve the welfare of farmers

The last aspect related to the welfare of farmers is the personal attribute aspect. Where in the research conducted [\(Prentice et al., 2019\)](#) shows that personal attributes affect 84% of the purpose/ control of the human perspective. In addition, from research conducted by [Mazur et al., \(2014\)](#) shows that personal attributes are known to be related to the development, quality and effectiveness and success of a project. These two studies show that personal attributes can influence human perspectives to achieve project success which in turn can also improve people's welfare.

The main objective of this study was to determine the effect of the agrarian reform program, social capital, farmer spirituality and personal attributes on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor, West Java. Therefore, the research questions were: (1) what is the pattern of distribution or distribution of farmer welfare in Kabupaten Bogor?, (2) what is the influence of agrarian reform both access to reform and reform assets on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor?, (3) how does the influence of social capital on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor?, (4) how is the influence of spirituality on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor?, and (5) how does the influence of personal attributes on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor?

RESEARCH METHOD

General Background

This study was designed using a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. Descriptive statistical methods are used to explain the phenomena that occur regarding research data. While the quantitative method is used to explain the relationship between research variables. The research method used is a survey method by collecting data through research instruments, and distributing questionnaires to respondents whose results are then processed through the SPSS program to determine the relationship between existing variables. This method is used to examine the relationship between several independent and dependent variables.

Sample and Participant of Study

The total population in this study were all beneficiary farmers of agrarian reform in Kabupaten Bogor. The number of farmer beneficiaries of agrarian reform in 2017 is 50 beneficiaries spread across all sub-districts in Kabupaten Bogor. The number of beneficiaries has increased by 50 beneficiaries each year, so that the number of beneficiary farmers from 2017 to 2021 is 250 farmers.

The total population in this study was 250 farmers, the percentage of allowance used was 5% and the calculation results could be rounded up to achieve suitability. The calculation results show that the sample that must be taken is 153.85 and rounded up to 154 farmers. This number is also not much different from the list of samples that have been determined by Krejcie & Morgan, (1970) where if the population is 250 then the sample is 152. The sample is taken based on probability sampling technique; simple random sampling, in which researchers provide equal opportunities for every farmer in Kabupaten Bogor to be selected as a random sample without regard to the existing strata in the population itself

Instruments and Procedures

The data collection technique used by the author in this study was Field Research. In addition to field data, this research also uses published data from various sources such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), namely Susenas data, PODES, and also data from the National Land Agency (BPN) specifically on agrarian reform data. Data processing includes data transformation (coding), entering data and cleaning data.

Data Analysis

Analysis techniques can be divided into two, namely univariate analysis and bivariate or multivariate analysis. Univariate analysis includes:

Distribution

The most basic format for presenting univariate data is to report all individual cases; that is, to list the awards for each case studied in terms of the variable in question.

Central Tendency

In addition to reporting marginals, data can be presented in the form of summary averages or measures of central tendency. In this case, the arithmetic mean and median modes can be used.

Dispersion

Averages have reduced the raw data to the most manageable form: a single number (or attribute) that represents all the detailed data collected for a variable.

Multivariate analysis used validity test with Bivariate Pearson correlation (Pearson Product Moment). Testing the reliability of the instrument using the Alpha Cronbach formula because this research instrument is in the form of a questionnaire and a multilevel scale. If the alpha value > 0.7 means sufficient reliability, while if alpha > 0.80 this suggests that all items are reliable and all tests consistently have strong reliability.

The classic assumption test uses the normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, autocorrelation test, and linearity test. The hypothesis analysis used is parametric analysis using partial correlation analysis. Partial correlation has the function of finding the magnitude of the relationship and the contribution of two or more independent variables (X) together with the dependent variable (Y).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Agricultural potential in Kabupaten Bogor generally consists of food crops, vegetables and horticulture as well as plantations. Rice food crops spread in almost all districts, with different variations in area. In general, lowland rice spreads to the central and northern regions, where irrigation is readily available, such as in the districts of Rumpin, Cigudeg, Sukajaya, Pamijahan, Cibungbulang, Ciampea, Caringin, Jonggol, Sukamakmur and Cariu (LQ value greater than 1). Upland rice plants spread only in a few districts in a limited area. The productivity of paddy rice plants onwards.

Horticultural farming areas such as vegetables and fruit are also spread in almost all areas, but the concentration of certain commodities is only spread in certain areas. Meanwhile, food crop commodities, including corn, are distributed in Darmaga, Cisarua, Megamendung, Cileungsi, Klapanunggal, Rancabungur, Cibinong, Ciseeng, Gunung Sindur and Rumpin sub-districts. While soybean plants spread only in Tamansari, Kemang, Rancabungur and Megamendung sub-districts. The same situation also occurs with vegetables and fruit. The vegetable area dominates is limited to a few districts such as Cisarua, Darmaga, Leuwisadeng, Cigombong, while the fruit comes from the districts of Tanjungsari, Mekarsari, Jasinga, Tajurhalang and others. Other horticultural agriculture that needs to be developed is ornamental plants. Ornamental plant producing areas are spread across several districts, namely: Tamansari, Cijeruk, Ciawi, Megamendung, Tajurhalang, Mount Sindur, Bojonggede and others. With various types of ornamental plants in this region, Kabupaten Bogor can be used as the largest center for production and marketing of ornamental plants.

Based on data from BPNRI, the population of beneficiaries of the agrarian reform program in Kabupaten Bogor has reached 499 certificates. However, after

cleansing data based on addresses and names, it was found that only 405 data were truly unique. This shows that there are 94 recipients who have the same name and address.

The distribution of Agrarian Reform in Kabupaten Bogor was recorded at 427,550 m², which has been distributed in two sub-districts, namely Jasinga and Pamijahan. Jasinga District received the distribution of Agrarian Reform of 16.26 percent or an area of 69,508 m², spread over one village, namely Setu Village. Meanwhile, Pamijahan District received the distribution of Agrarian Reform of 83.74 percent or an area of 358,042 m², spread over five villages, namely Ciasihin, Ciasmara, Cibunian, Gunung Bunder II, and Purwabakti. Gunung Bunder II Village is the village with the largest distribution of Agrarian Reform, namely 35 percent or an area of 152,756 m², followed by Cibunian Village with 30.48 percent or an area of 130,317 m². The largest area distributed was 6,362 m² which was in Setu Village, Jasinga District,

The average area obtained by residents in Setu Village, Jasinga District is 695 m², while for Pamijahan District it is 897 m². If detailed in Pamijahan District, then in Ciasihin Village the average population gets 1,298 m² with the largest area being 2,300 m² and the smallest being 295 m². Ciasmara Village receives an average of 2,055 m² with the largest area being 2,055 m² and the smallest being 2,055 m². Cibunian village averages 1,629 m² with the largest area being 3,847 m² and the smallest being 53 m². Gunung Bunder II village on average gets 613 m² with the largest area being 2,931 m² and the smallest being 41 m². Purwabakti Village receives an average of 1,050 m² with the largest area being 6,241 m² and the smallest being 75 m².

This data shows that the distribution of Agrarian Reform in Kabupaten Bogor is quite even and provides opportunities for residents in various villages to own agricultural land. However, evaluation needs to be carried out to ensure that this distribution can provide optimal benefits for the community and help improve their welfare.

The distribution of soil types in the agrarian reform program in Kabupaten Bogor is divided into two categories, namely paddy fields and dry land. Of the total distributed land area of 427,550 m², 83.16 percent or the equivalent of an area of 355,533 m² is paddy fields. While the remaining 16.84 percent or an area of 72,017 m² is land. This shows that the majority of the land distributed through the agrarian reform program is paddy soil, which is a very important soil type for farmers in carrying out agricultural activities. The majority of beneficiaries of the agrarian reform program in Kabupaten Bogor own the land obtained through the program, which is 95 percent of the total respondents. Meanwhile, only five percent of the beneficiaries owned land outside the agrarian reform program.

The number of family members beneficiaries of agrarian reform has an average of around 3-4 people with a standard deviation of 1.3. From the data on the percentage of family members, the largest group is a family with four family members, with a percentage of 31.89%. This indicates that the beneficiary families of agrarian reform generally consist of a husband and wife and two children. The percentage of families with five or six family members is quite significant, respectively 23.89% and 11.11%. This could indicate multiple generations or

extended families living together. The percentage of families with one family member and eight family members is relatively small, 3.33% and 0.56% respectively. Therefore, it can be concluded that the families of agrarian reform beneficiaries vary in the number of family members, with the majority consisting of married couples with two children.

According to BPS data for 2019, almost half (49.41%) of poor households depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihood. Of these, 63.73% are in rural areas and 26.71% in urban areas. So that in this case land is the most crucial thing as an effort to meet subsistence needs. Indonesia is a country whose people's economic life is agrarian, which means that policies related to agricultural resources must be evenly distributed to achieve social justice for all Indonesian people. According to (Martua, 2010) many poor farmers because of narrow land tenure. Where soil or land is one of the important factors for the sustainability of agricultural production, in which land or land is the main capital of farmers.

Based on the results of a field survey for the reform asset category, from the three data collected, only one is included in the valid category, namely the status of agricultural land ownership affects the welfare of farmers. The majority of respondents, namely 56.67%, strongly agreed and 43.33% agreed that the status of agricultural land ownership affects the welfare of farmers. Partnerships between smallholders and other parties such as companies, governments or non-profit organizations can greatly benefit farmers in gaining access to a wider market and improving their management and technical skills.

Social capital relates to cooperation in a society to achieve a better quality of life supported by values and norms as the main elements including trust, reciprocity and collective rules (Haridison, 2013). The social capital attached to the welfare of farmers is everything related to the social aspects of the welfare of farmers. This includes factors such as farmer participation in community activities, availability of access to health and education services, and availability of public facilities such as roads, clean water, and sanitation. According to survey results in the field related to social capital as much as 75% of respondents agreed, 23.89% of respondents strongly agreed and 1.11% of respondents did not agree. According to the survey results in the field regarding the ability to cooperate with various groups and gain profits, 63.33% of respondents agreed, 35.56% of respondents strongly agreed and 1.11% of respondents disagreed. Experts agree that the ability to cooperate with various groups and acquire the ability to take a friendly approach,

The influence of spirituality on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor is very important to have. There are 5 (five) dimensions of farmer spirituality in Bogor district used in this study, including; intention to quite, organizational commitment, intrinsic job satisfaction, job involvement, and organization based self-esteem. The first dimension, namely intention to quite, is a term that reflects individuals who currently have a job but intend to leave their current job if there is a promising new job. The second dimension, namely, organizational commitment is a condition that describes how far the people of Kabupaten Bogor choose to stay and involve themselves in an association of farmers such as "Farmers Group", "Farmers Group Association" or "Association". The third dimension, namely, intrinsic job satisfaction is a condition that encourages a person or society to excel because of

job satisfaction. Intrinsic job satisfaction for the people of Kabupaten Bogor, especially those who work as farmers, will find job satisfaction and can encourage them to innovate in agriculture when they feel comfortable or comfortable in working in agriculture. This feeling will encourage people to be more productive, create new innovations in the field of agriculture they are involved in, produce superior seed varieties and ultimately get maximum yields. The fourth dimension is, job involvement of the Kabupaten Bogor community can be referred to as self-involvement in the field of work that is currently being carried out. In this point, the job involvement measured in the people of Kabupaten Bogor is community involvement in the agricultural sector. The higher the involvement of the community in agriculture, the more the community identifies itself in agriculture and considers farming as a very important job in their life. The fifth dimension, namely, organization based self-esteem in the community in Kabupaten Bogor is the ability of the community to assess itself in terms of organizational abilities such as in farmer groups or in combined farmer groups or GAPOKTAN.

Based on the results of a survey of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor, it was found that some farmers thought that having a high level of education was not important to work as a farmer. The majority of farmers follow farmer groups with a percentage of Strongly Agree 52.22 percent. Farmers' satisfaction in working in the agricultural sector is high and most farmers feel happy and satisfied with their work in the agricultural sector.

Personal attributes are everything related to the individual personally. Personal attributes can be individual characteristics, such as gender, age, education, and skills. Personal attributes can also be individual conditions, such as health, physical abilities, and mental abilities. In this study, personal attributes have an influence on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor, to find out how much influence these personal attributes have, this research uses 5 (five) conceptual points in the hypothesis. The five points that affect personal attributes include; Extraversion, intelligence (agreeableness), conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness. According to a survey conducted in Kabupaten Bogor, most farmers feel less confident in carrying out their agricultural tasks. The majority of farmers have good communication skills and are full of enthusiasm.

According to Arifin and Bahri (2019) in improving the performance of farmers, it is very important to pay attention to the evaluation of farmer performance. In this case, participation of farmers in assessing their own performance can provide many benefits. Farmers can gain a better understanding of their strengths and weaknesses, and can take steps to improve their future performance. In addition, allowing farmers to evaluate their own performance can increase their involvement in the decision-making process and give them a sense of ownership of their produce. Welfare is a condition of fulfilling the main needs of a family that must be achieved according to the standard of living. The low farm income compared to household income will affect the decline in the quality of life of farmers.

CONCLUSION

The distribution of Agrarian Reform in Kabupaten Bogor is quite even and provides opportunities for residents in various villages to own agricultural land. The distribution of soil types in the agrarian reform program in Kabupaten Bogor is divided into two categories, namely paddy fields and dry land. The number of family members beneficiaries of agrarian reform has an average of around 3-4 people with a standard deviation of 1.3. According to BPS data for 2019, almost half (49.41%) of poor households depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihood. Based on the results of a field survey for the reform asset category, from the three data collected, only one is included in the valid category, namely the status of agricultural land ownership affects the welfare of farmers. Social capital is related to cooperation in a society to achieve a better quality of life supported by values and norms as the main elements including trust, reciprocity and collective rules. The influence of spirituality on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor is very important to have. Based on the results of a survey of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor, it was found that some farmers thought that having a high level of education was not important to work as a farmer. Personal attributes are everything related to the individual personally. Personal attributes can be individual characteristics, such as gender, age, education, and skills. Personal attributes can also be individual conditions, such as health, physical abilities, and mental abilities. In this study, personal attributes have an influence on the welfare of farmers in Kabupaten Bogor, to find out how much influence these personal attributes have, this research uses 5 (five) conceptual points in the hypothesis. The five points that affect personal attributes include; Extraversion, intelligence (agreeableness), conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness. According to a survey conducted in Kabupaten Bogor, most farmers feel less confident in carrying out their agricultural duties. The majority of farmers have good communication skills and are full of enthusiasm. so in this study using 5 (five) conceptual points in the hypothesis. The five points that affect personal attributes include; Extraversion, intelligence (agreeableness), conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness. According to a survey conducted in Kabupaten Bogor, most farmers feel less confident in carrying out their agricultural duties. The majority of farmers have good communication skills and are full of enthusiasm. so in this study using 5 (five) conceptual points in the hypothesis. The five points that affect personal attributes include; Extraversion, intelligence (agreeableness), conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness. According to a survey conducted in Kabupaten Bogor, most farmers feel less confident in carrying out their agricultural duties. The majority of farmers have good communication skills and are full of enthusiasm.

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