

SOCIAL CHANGE OF JOGOMULYAN COMMUNITY AFTER LAND DISPUTE IN 1999

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Abstract—This study aims to describe the life of Jogomulyan community in Tirtoyudo-Malang before and after the land dispute with PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul (PT. SMK), the process of land disputes, and the educational values within the land dispute. The approach used in this research is qualitative descriptive. The results showed that; first, the life of Jogomulyan Village community before the dispute is farming and gardening. They grew productive crops. Meanwhile, some other people work in the factory of PT. SMK. People live in harmony. Second, land disputes began in September 1998, and peak on 29 October 1999 people reclaimed. Third, the life of the Jogomulyan Village community after the dispute; they were gardening with food crops, some of the livelihood of the community as farmers and ranchers, and the community is divided into two groups. Fourth, the value of education contained is the importance of a sense of unity, caring about the environment and society, concerned with the interests of the group, and the importance of moral values)

Keywords— *Social Change, Jogomulyan Village, Land Dispute*

I. INTRODUCTION

Every society is always changing in its life. These changes can take place either quickly or slowly. The changes that occur can be determined by comparing the old social order and life with new social and life arrangements. Such changes may lead to progress in society or even decline from certain areas of life. Changes that occur in society include social values, patterns of behavior, organizations and community institutions, layers in society, power and authority [1].

The cause of social change can be sourced from inside and outside community. According to [2], the causes that come from within society are: 1) increasing or decreasing population, 2) new discoveries, 3) conflict, and 4) the occurrence of rebellion or revolution. Meanwhile, the causes that come from outside are: 1) the occurrence of natural disasters, 2) the existence of war, and 3) the influence of other cultures.

Conflict is one of the causes of social change. Conflict can occur in rural and urban communities. According to [3] "the majority of sources of contention in rural communities in Indonesia are; because of the land, the problems of

position and prestige, the matter of marriage, the difference between the elderly and the young, and the difference between men and women ". According to [4], generally the source of land conflicts in the countryside comes from land struggles between Plantations Company (both state and private) with farmers. The seizure of land is occurred in Jogomulyan Village, Tirtoyudo, Malang Regency. The existence of the seizure of the land indicates that the land is very valuable for human life.

One of the actions taken by people of Jogomulyan Village to reclaim the land that is controlled by the company is by reclaiming. The people of Jogomulyan Village are destroying the coffee, cocoa and rubber plantations within the area of PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul. According to [5] the reclaiming done by the farmers or the community is an attempt to regain the land that was once taken by the plantation company. Reclaiming action consists of pegging, planting, and destruction of plantation crops.

II. METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative approach and method. The presence of researchers is necessary in the research process, because the researchers function is as instruments and data collectors. The reason to make the researcher as the main research instrument is because everything from the research that will be implemented in the field or the expected results cannot be determined before. Based on these uncertain circumstances, the researcher becomes the key instrument that can achieve the results of research [6]. This research was conducted in Jogomulyan Village, Tirtoyudo District, Malang Regency. Meanwhile, the data source used is primary and secondary data, with subject and research informants consisting of key informants and supporters, which is selected purposively. The data collection procedure used is observation, interview, and documentation. While, the data analysis used interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman that consist of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and verification [7]. In addition, to check the validity of findings used the extension of observation, triangulation, and the use of reference materials. The research stages consist of pre-field stage, field stage, and reporting stage.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. *The Life of Jogomulyan Community before Land Dispute*

The phase of changes of cultivation in Jogomulyan village began in the colonial period. During the colonial period, the Dutch had established a plantation in Jogomulyan village, then seized by Japan. After the independence of Indonesia, all the people of Jogomulyan Village worked on the former land of Dutch and Japanese plantations. However, it was disturbed by the extension of Erfacht Right until 1958. Subsequently, in the old order, when the government conducted land reform, the people of Jogomulyan village worked on the former Dutch plantation land. Then at the beginning of the New Order period, the land has become the property of PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul with HGU No 33 / HGU / DA / 80 and the community no longer work on the land (Malang District Parliament, 2002).

Economic improvement became one of the main priorities that could affect the existing policies in the New Order era. Rapid and high economic development becomes an objective in the development trilogy (Araf & Puryadi, 2002: 2). The industrial sector is one of the factors that can trigger the acceleration of national development in the economic field. One impact of the industrial sector is the creation of employment [8].

Plantation is one form of industrialization that occurred during the New Order [9]. According to [9] one of the consequences of industrialization in the plantation sector is the process of shifting independent farmers into plantation workers. This is in accordance with what happened in Jogomulyan Village. PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul established plantations and established two factories, namely coffee and cocoa processing factories and rubber processing plants. Some Jogomulyan villagers work as factory employees and his life is fulfilled. The other livelihoods in Jogomulyan Village are farmers, drivers, traders, entrepreneurs and work out of the village.

The people of Jogomulyan village live in harmony with their fellow community members. Harmony can be seen from the existence of several social organizations in the Jogomulyan. The social organizations that once existed in Jogomulyan are PKK, Karang Taruna and the Land Acquisition Committee (P3T). P3T is formed on the basis of equality of Jogomulyan community interest, which is to reclaim the land under development by PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul. The task of P3T is to convey the aspirations of the people to the government through a request in the form of a procedure-based proposal to avoid brutal public action in land dispute [10].

B. *Land Dispute Process between Jogomulyan Community and PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul*

The phases of changes in land management that occur in Indonesian society are strongly influenced by certain motives such as ideology, economy, politic, legal and other motives. Land management in the New Order era has caused quite a lot of disputes. When the end of the New Order era entered the era of reform, some people in the territory of Indonesia to seize or seize the state land in the form of plantations or others. The community is reclaiming, which is a resistance movement against the government to reclaim its land by

clearing the state lands and occupying the plantation lands [9].

One of the people of Indonesia who did the fight back or reclaiming the state land in the form of plantation is Jogomulyan Village community, which is held on October 29, 1999. It happened because the plantation PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul has the interest to benefit from its efforts to cultivate plantation products in the form of coffee, cocoa and rubber. While the people of Jogomulyan Village want plantation land managed by PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul can be worked back by the community.

Based on data obtained from Pak Sukardi on January 16, 2016, the cause of the seizure of the land is first, poverty, many poor people who work as employees of PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul. Second, the reformation marked by the fall of President Soeharto. Third, the existence of Movement Back to the Village (GKD), because of the monetary crisis that caused and the destruction of companies in Indonesia caused the Termination of Employment (PHK) and the increasingly narrow job opportunities [11]. This makes employment unavailable for workers returning from town to village. Fourth, HGU No. 33 / HGU / DA / 80 is deemed defective. According to Araf & Puryadi (2002: 71) legal products that often harm the public is the emergence of many Certificates (SK) from the National Land Agency (BPN) that gives HGU to private companies and state-owned.

There are five conflict management styles that can be used to resolve conflicts: 1) conflict resolution style by integrating, 2) conflict resolution style by willingness to help (obliging), 3) conflict resolution by dominating, 4) avoiding, and 5) conflict resolution by compromising style [12]. The efforts to settle land disputes between the people of Jogomulyan Village and PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul uses a conflict resolution style by compromising, a conflict resolution style with a middle-aged orientation and everyone has something to give and receive [12]. The effort to settle land disputes in Jogomulyan village was carried out by giving compensation to PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul is Rp. 650, - per meter of land cultivated by the community.

C. *The Life of Jogomulyan Community after Land Dispute*

Land is the most strategic factor for survival. Because it is the most important component in human life. Various records of human civilization state that the land and its rulers are a factor that triggers conflict and even war [13]. Agrarian conflict became a very lively phenomenon and occurred almost in all regions in Indonesia. The most common action in the conflict is reclaiming [14]. Land dispute between Jogomulyan Village community and PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul gives a change for the life of the people of his village. The elements that make continues changes consist of geographical, economic and social elements.

The changing geographical element is the area of former plantation of PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul. Plants in the former plantation of PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul has changed into: sugarcane, corn, cassava, coconut, peanut, coffee and curcuma. The former plantation area and the former factory experienced a change of usefulness, which is used for the village field as well as the land to establish the building of one of its people.

The economic element that experienced the change is the livelihood of Jogomulyan Village community. After the land dispute with PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul, the livelihoods of people who once worked as laborers or factory employees turned into farmers and ranchers. While people who do not work as employees or factory workers, livelihood remains such as farmers, entrepreneurs, drivers, traders and so forth.

Social conflict can be regarded as something negative or positive. Conflict is considered negative because it is the culprit of all forms of disunity that occurs. The existence of land disputes that occurred in Jogomulyan Village can also be considered negative, because it causes disharmony in the community. Disputes occur between communities involved in reclaiming actions with communities not involved in reclaiming action.

Conflict can be regarded as something positive. The benefits of conflict: "1) Increasing motivation, 2) increasing and improving problem solving, 3) closer group ties, 4) self-adjustment to reality, 5) increasing knowledge / skills, 6 creativity, 7) helping to achieve the goal, and 8) promoting growth " [15]. The existence of land dispute between Jogomulyan Village communities with PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul provides benefits for the life of the people. After the land dispute, people are more concerned with group interests than individual interests. The people of Jogomulyan Village want a better life in the present and the future. In addition, the people of Jogomulyan Village also want the land disputes that happened in 1999 not to happen again.

D. Values Contained in Land Disputes

According to NCSS (National Council for the Social Studies) in 1993, social studies is an integration of social science and humanities subjects to enhance civic skills [16]. The social sciences provide different benefits to life. The existence of influence due to the occurrence of land dispute between the people of Jogomulyan Village with PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul can be used as a study in social studies.

The land dispute is a social phenomenon and a reality that affects the changing lives of its people. Geography provides insight into the area of former plantations changed after the land dispute, such as changes in plant types and functions. Historical Sciences provides insight into the events of land disputes in 1999 ago that affect the lives of Jogomulyan community until now. Economics provides insight into the activities of the Jogomulyan Village community regarding their livelihoods before and after the land dispute. Political Science provides insight into the efforts taken to resolve land disputes. The study is in accordance with the Basic Competency 3.2 Class IX "Reviewing the change of Indonesian society from the period of independence movement to the beginning of reform in geographical, economic, cultural, educational and political aspects of national insight".

IV. CONCLUSION

The life of Jogomulyan people before the land dispute: plantations are planted with productive crops such as coffee, cocoa, and rubber. Plantation PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul established two factories in Jogomulyan Village. The existence of the factory caused some people to work as

employees in the factory. The people of Jogomulyan village live in harmony with their fellow community members.

Land dispute between Jogomulyan Village community and PT. Sumber Manggis Kidul began to occur in September 1998. The peak of the land dispute occurred on 29 October 1999 which was marked by the existence of people who do reclaiming. Dispute resolution efforts using compromise styles.

The life of Jogomulyan people after the land dispute: plantations are planted with food crops. Some of the livelihoods of the community as farmers and ranchers. As a result of the land dispute, the community is divided into two groups, groups involved in the action of reclaiming and which are not.

The educational values contained in the event of land disputes are; the importance of a sense of unity, the importance of caring for the environment and society, concerned to group interests, and the importance of moral values.

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