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Institutional Changes In Land Use And It's Impacts On Farmers Social Economy, Village Sengonagung Purwosari Pasuruan

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Abstract
Government policy and institutional changes associated with agricultural land use is very desirable in both rural areas and urban areas, due to socio-economic impact on farmers. The aims of this study to understand the institutional change of agricultural land use and socio-economic impact on farmers in the Sengonagung village. Using qualitative methods with phenomon approach in getting information of farmers. The research location in the Sengongagung village, Purwosari, the district Pasuruan. Purposive sampling method of data collection with in depth interviews. The results showed : 1) institutional change land use Sengonagung farmer land can be sourced from a change in the composition of individual farmers skills and interests in preserving the compactness of the farming community when utilizing the land in order to facilitate the production and obtaining economic and social satisfaction on farmers, 2) land use with institutional *lebotan*, *bajeg*, and *bawon* can clarify the division of authority between the owners and tenants in the financing of agriculture in order to gain economic benefits and social openly and binding, and 3) land use in requires sufficient land area, the next generation of sustainability expertise and clarity of informal contract-balanced manner.
Keywords: Institutional, Land use, Social economic

1. Introduction

Government policy and institutional changes associated with agricultural land use is very desirable in both rural areas and urban areas, given the vast agricultural land decrease in every year. This analysis is closely related to the sustainable development of the balance between rural and urban areas (Long et al., 2008). Government policy support in the rural agricultural land use is necessary, because the policy will greatly impact on increasing farmers' income and minimize urbanization economies (Siciliano, 2012)

The system of land use that does not comply with the policy issued by the agency or institution will greatly affect the changes in the environment and lifestyle of local communities (Parker et al., 2007). The main thing to be aware of the impact of land use transition, among other things, the difference between the resulting impact on the transition of land use, land use classification in the typology of land use, the impact of the derivation of regional land use transition, and consideration of the potential impact (Nuissl et al., 2009). In this regard, the urgent need now is to provide recommendations for policy makers to quickly identify causes and effects of change of land use (Grainger, 2009).

Land use policies for the welfare of farmers as the main objective in Indonesia still have an impact on improving the welfare of farmers. The farmers conditions uncertain in encourage conversion decision to non-agricultural farmland to more, because of the economic demands associated with subsistence farmers who live in industrialized societies, such as the demands of daily necessities, education, health, along with the exchange of agricultural products uncertain and even at risk of losing (Andjarwati, 2008) .

Institutional changes in economy will lead to the phenomenon of social change in the farmers attitude in agricultural land use for future (Raymond and Spoehr, 2013). Land use study in India showed that with increasing population growth and migration of the population, will lead to the limited use of agricultural land and will automatically impact on the income for farmers (Rahman et al., 2012). A case study in Israel suggests that there are two main domains that cause changes in land use due to some institutional policy that is , the existence of a transition from dependence on agriculture to a more diversified economic base that resulted in a change in the nature of rural communities and the establishment of settlements (Bittnera and Sofer, 2012).

Currently agricultural policy analysis from both formal and informal institutions are often overlooked, resulting in an impact on the sustainability of agricultural productivity and changes in food prices (Dorward, 2013). Conversely, if the institutions in land use policy is applied, it will improve the socio-economic and environmental benefits in the long term (Le, Park, and Vlek, 2010). Institutional structure will help determine the interest groups that are reflected in changes in land use and development patterns with regard to environmental conservation (Lubell, Feiock, and Cruz, 2009). Institutional policies with different approaches, due to the process of social and political transformation gives different effect on the function of agriculture, namely resource management, biodiversity conservation landscapes and renewable nature, and contributing to the socio-economic viability of rural (Renting et al., 2009).

Institutional factors are crucial in the change of social justice and economic efficiency in a changing environment, particularly in land use (Pascual, Muradian, Rodríguez, and Duraiappah, 2010). Institutional in

agricultural land use affects the tendency of the farmers to enter other sectors in the economic structure. Land use practices in accordance with the rules or policies of government agencies will provide increased economic incentives (Rodrı'guez et al., 2012), the lack of availability of natural resources for agriculture and expansion of urban areas, as well as the ecological changes that are in the area (Vellend et al., 2013). Exploiting the use of agricultural land for the village and the city aims to improve food security, poverty alleviation, and contribute to resilience to climate change (Aubrya et al., 2012).

Utilization of agricultural land in Pasuruan obstacles on the condition of the society which is no longer interested in farming and rising unemployment. Based on the statistical data that Pasuruan farming communities in 1998 amounted to 80 per cent in 2010 and 30.09 per cent were still living would survive to become farmers, these is percentage decrease in the number of unemployed people of 39.45 per cent. Agricultural slump in Pasuruan still had indicated as expectancy statistics based on harvested area , production and average production by type of crop; rice paddy as a result of which the largest compared to other districts in Pasuruan district of 478,644.92 tons per year. Rice based on most in Pasuruan harvested area, production and average production of rice compared with other sub-district which has a yield of 46,769 ton in the district Purwosari in a year, while total yields 12,870,949 ton of rice in Indonesia, Purwosari gives yields contribution of 0.36 % for Indonesia (BPS, 2010).

Refinement of land in District Purwosari cause institutional changes in land use, especially in the presence of socioeconomic meet the basic needs of the community in which the quantity of rice yields and farmers' standard of living has decreased. Rising labor costs in managing the land and shift production sharing agreement between the owner of the land with rice cultivators impact on farmers' profits decline, it will threaten the motive power of the farmers in the long run to keep cultivate their fields and even came to the decision to sell the land. Kuswanto research results (2010) that the shrinkage effect of the land area is still the most dominant factor compared with wages and education of farmers as well as having an influence on the context of the transformation of the contribution of labor from the agricultural sector to the food processing industry .

Based on the description above, researchers interested in conducting research on institutional changes in land use and socio-economic impact on farmers in the Sengonagung village, Purwosari Pasuruan.

2. Literature Review

2.1. In Understanding Institutional Context of Institutional Economics

Schmid (1972) in the North (1990) defines institutions as a number of regulations in a society, group or community, that governs the rights, obligations, responsibilities, both as individuals or a group. An institutional regulation of human behavior that is agreed upon by all members of the community and is a stylist interactions in certain situa repeated. In line with the two scientists, North defines institutions as the boundaries are made to form a pattern of a harmonious interaction between the individuals in the interaction of political, social and economic.

Institutional configuration of complex societies, according to Colin (1999:1) is defined as a regulator of multiple behaviors, including family, corporate, government, university, money markets, values, customs and ideologies, all of which perform the tasks of economic, social and other to organize and facilitate human activity. North (1990) equate the institutional environment such as the composition of the basic institutions of political , social , and legal transaction prepared to lower costs is the key of economic performance.

2.2. Social Science and Institutional Economics

Economists institutional economics in its analysis began integrating social variables with economic methodology. Analytical framework they build is expected , as stated by Meyer and Rowan, institutions can integrate two different views, namely views on the economics of institutions as constraints that made individual and institutional structure view as social facts beyond individual commonly found in sociology (Nee, 2003). The integration requirements are based on the fact that the institutions include formal and informal elements embedded in social relations . Formal element as an important part of the institutional framework to function properly equipped with informal rules (such as conventions, norms of behavior) that supports it. East European experience shows that in order to implement changes in economic institutions, future transition plan for instituting new formal rules of the market economy which refers to the nature of the social order in interpersonal bonding, beliefs, culture, norms, and the old institutional order. Thus the conflict between formal rules and informal rules is precisely the cause of political instability. Due to the urgency of this that North recommend to understand " how the informal rules evolve ?" (North, 1990: 20).

2.3. Institutional Change

Theoretical approach to institutional change in transition economies can use theories wider, so that the process of institutional reform as a whole can be determined through a model of the aspects that are very specific. Stiglitz (2006) focuses on the market as a basis for directing the strategy of the current government reform during the transition period. Information and incentives that develop the market require a form of state

intervention and regulation. In other words, the conceptual basis of institutional reform is an important part of the future economy of transition, where the results of the analysis of the information economy can provide significant picture as well as the analysis of the bank credit market, the role of competition and privatization and rights.

2.4. Transaction Costs in the Land Use

Institutional economic approach in the management of institutional look that is always present so-called "transaction costs". This is certainly different from the neoclassical view that considers the market moves without any cost because buyers have perfect information, on the one hand, and on the other hand sellers compete with one another resulting in a low price. Transaction costs arising from the process of economic activity itself. In fact, information, competition, contract, and buying and selling process is often highly asymmetric, giving rise to transaction costs, ie costs that appear to seek information, conduct negotiations, make and enforce contracts (Yustika, 2005:3). Therefore, institutional management can be said to be efficient if transaction costs are lower than the benefits gained.

2.5. Farmers as Mover Resources in Institutional Change

Model of institutional change can be described as a process of interaction between the two entities, namely economic entrepreneurs and political entrepreneurs. Economic and political entrepreneurs are defined in a broad sense as a class or group of people together (collective groups that have different levels in the hierarchy of institutions (institutional hirarchy). They have the power to make decisions will be the rules (institutions) that regulates agents or actors who are in the hierarchy below it. In this model, agents with decision-making power to overcome institutional changes called 'political entrepreneur' and the agent who is the subject of institutional changes called 'economic Entrepreneurs' Challen (2000) in Yustika (2006:236-237).

Activities required to institutional changes in the framework actively placed as authorization actors involved in the design of economic activity among economic players in the configuration between agricultural land use and its impact on rural farmers. The development of local infrastructure with a new model configurations as the presence in United Arab countries that joined the European, since the mid-1990s until now has been promoted for institutional change across the spectrum policy (Hare, 2001).

2.6. Land Use on the Rural Social Economic Society

Illustration Kholdun (2007:410) that agriculture is the oldest expertise among other skills, because it produces food that is a major factor in human life, without anything except a human can survive without food, therefore, it has no expertise in particular the village, the village first and older of the city, therefore, this expertise is rural, not worked and not known by the city. Allah is most sacred and exalted servants provide the desired things. Morford (2000) proved that it is relevant to land use planning in the study of literature is related to the socio-economic communities.

Inton (1936) in Raharjo (2004:64) take village has its own characteristics in managing land effectively despite the small scale, simple technology and equipment, the characteristics of which is the way of live of a society which is described in more detail to the way of thingking (believe think), a way of feeling (how to feel, express), and a way of doing (how to do, work). Motif acquire plantation land and the rice fields because of concerns have children who are weak and have no possessions when he died (Kholdun, 2007:372).

3. Methodology

This study uses qualitative phenomenon approach by conducting a live interview on informn who work as farmers. Research location in the Sengonagung village, Purwosari Purwosari. Purposive sampling method of data collection with in depth interviews.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Labour or Workers

More than 1,266 villagers in Sengonagung have a work and scattered souls who work in a variety of professions, most of them are working as a laborer at 36%, farmers at 27%, private employees at 24%, then as the merchant (5%), carpenter (wood and stone) at 3%, and as civil servants at 2%.

4.2. The Phenomenon of Institutional Change Land Use

Institutional land use is Sengonagung as farmers grow a traditional systems together and make agreements governance between farmers who possess the ability to work at land in common, the ability of the farmer is derived from the experience of parents and fellow cultivators of land, the success experience of emulated fellow their be applied on land owned by the hope of increasing rice yields, to meet the basic needs of families and their environment as well as additional income to meet other needs.

Interaction and communication systems during the first farmer-developed system of kinship and simplicity in handling were also simple, as *lebotan* when building a cooperative agreement to work at the land with a fairly simple and without communication there is an agreement in black and white, but the trust that the public has

confidence high among farmers, so that agreements are built by the farmers can be resolved and terminated properly.

Lebotan system can build a strong rope comunicate among farmers because each felt hard and are pleased with the work the paddy field, they are totally unaware of these results is rizqi of Allah SWT. *Lebotan* system is well developed because of the trust between the cultivators of land is cultivated and grown in the totality of society.

Paced conventional institutional approach to the accompani of an attitude of gratitude "*teposeliro*" between people who are not set to high in the organization, but growing awareness of farmers delivered or sincerity. Institutional *lebotan* growing informally but there is no dispute between the members when the interaction between the members in working on the land.

Lebotan institutional changes in land use in Sengonagung due to changes in current procedures for processing land of Java rice seeds to hybrid rice seeds, fertilizer use of organic fertilizers to pesticides, planting and crop rotation period of 6 months to every four months, This change is quite appreciated by the public because of post harvest faster, but these changes adversely impact institutional land use.

Decline in the composition of farmers who have expertise in working the land in common cause difficulties in working the land, because when the land is done by people who are not regular paddy, they want comparative wages are paid by the company and the results of his work was also less than the maximum. These conditions, coupled with the loss of interest or a young workforce who are farmers to take advantage of its paddy fields, the younger generation would rather be factory workers, shop assistants, or as low as possible into construction laborers. Income derived from working the land is less sufficient for the necessities of life now and in addition many land owners who sell their land and wetland function occur shift to other sectors, so that the wetland done today many find workers get out of the Sengonagung area.

Many owned wetland are sold, while the sales of his farm average is used for consumption, mostly to buy a motorcycle. In earlier times, people used to buy a new motorcycle for *ngojek*, but now *ngojek* were deserted, because many people have motorcycles. Even today, many people who had bought the motor from selling paddy fields, now, the bike was already sold out and do not have anything. As the opinion (North, 1990) that consideration of an individual or group to make changes one of which is the collective change of attitude.

Institutional changes in land use in Sengonagung experienced situations where the climax was once a primarily agricultural society and the livelihood of the population in filling needs to rely on his farm the majority of his life and even children accustomed to playing in rice field.

Farmers in villages land managers Sengonagung agriculture as an economic Entrepreneurs can establish institutional *lebotan, ngoncrat* and *bawon* in improving their agricultural products as a key pillar in the economic development of the region can be passed through the informal framework. According to Azmat and Samaratunge (2009:442) that socio economic entrepreneurs influenced by the level of socio-economic development and the level of public awareness, whereas when discussing cultural tradition influenced by informal rules, attitudes, values and religion.

4.3. Potential Cultivators Land

The existence of Sengonagung agriculture village position is strategis because wetlands are planted to rice gets a stream or river that is very adequate irrigation potential of the three streams, wells 4 pieces sourced from 3 springs are located in rural Purwodadi districts sophisticated. Three springs are used to work the land referred to as *padas gempal* as sources of water gushing down the rocks right in the rocks and the water source is also referred to as *the source of Telon* because the principal source of these springs emanating from three points of springs and flow of the three sources of water to meet even become one.

Springs *padas gempal* or *source of Telon,* This is the upstream of the river *tanjung pinang* who became the reference streams in agricultural land use Sengonagung village. At the river *tanjung pinang* there are *dam* in the border village a Sengonagung village stream is divided into a two-way flow, the first stream is directed to flow through farmland Sengonagung village located on higher ground covering farmland in Pandean, Kembang Kuning, and Dinoyo, while the second stream is directed to flow through agricultural land located on the lower plains covering farmland and hamlets Krajan Buluagung.

4.4. Landlord

Institutional potential village farmers in Sengonagung as a driving force in land use, can be organized based on age, gender, and occupation or business, and information from the environment around the dwelling or its role in land use due to the tendency of people in the agricultural sector will contribute institutional change.

Farmer groups in villages Sengonagung organizational governance chaired by Mr. Misto in Pandean and in Kembang kuning chaired by Mr. H. Karbani but is less developed organization and attention among the farming community because of farming activities has been growing for generations. Most studies of institutional change using the primary criteria of the country of origin as a basis for categories.

4.5. Potential Land in Village Sengonagung

The existence of rural farming communities Sengonagung now changing very rapidly, especially in treating the land, its population now is experiencing a change in economic activity because they've switched the paddy field as a function of where the other areas that have a population density such as Sidoarjo, Surabaya and others, so that is used to be a wetland now has shifted due to the expansion of residential, industrial and office. The conditions of Sengonagung village area has been widened so different now compared to past conditions, the population has started relatively dense, already more variant society activities and are also increasingly narrowed his farm. Although the village paddy fields Sengonagung after wetland narrowed but still a dominant land, although of some of the land has changed to be other than agricultural land.

As a result, the economy Sengonagung village is now dominated by the industrial sector, meaning that there has been a change from an agrarian society to an industrial society. Agricultural output has been reduced drastically, where wetland formerly produce rice, has now become a widespread non-agricultural land such as residential areas, industrial and spatial education. Business field attracted many people shifted, no longer farming, but rather rely on employment in the industrial sector.

Existing agricultural lands in the past, has now changed hands and switching functions. The hand displacement that accompanied the conversion there, but there are still functioning as agricultural land. The land is converted, in part earmarked for public housing, public facilities, offices, government / private sector, factories, warehouses and stables.

4.6. Patterns of Employment

Phenomenon of Sengonagung village in working the land can be classified in two approaches, the first employee hired in farming as macol, sudden, and nyingkal, both the cultivation system in turn is based on an agreement "lebotan", and a special type of land use is intended to reward the regular village called the "crooked wetland" in its management is first assisted mutual aid societies and now has done by different systems because it is left entirely to the device in question. Labor relations system in working the land as follows;

1. Landowners looking for farm laborers to till their land with the system paid
2. *Bajeg* system is a system of land management which farm workers appealed to land owners in order to be accepted as labor tenants wetland in hopes of getting a bonus or part of the farm work is done, which is generally termed the "bajeg".

Bajeg activity has been used to putting it into practice and has taken root among rural farmers Sengonagung, this *bajeg* activity occurs in some cases such as;

1. *Bajeg* on since grafts or planting to some guise or land area,
2. *Bajeg* harvest the *ani-ani* system (using tools to harvest crabs). Getting run for the money but do not save a system to use reward given after completion of work on the job *bajeg*, in detail, when workers *bajeg* generate as much as 5 scatter rice or grain collection, then the *bajeg* workers getting reward scatter rice 1, where 1 scatter rice if weighed approximately 5 kg of weight, so the accumulative yields 100 kg wet rice bajeg people who get a reward of 10 kg.
3. *Lebotan* system is a system of cultivation of paddy fields based on an agreement between the owner of land to till their land alternately or build unity among landowners interchangeably in working on the land without wages in the making unless the sending food, beverages and tobacco
4. Mixed system between *lebotan* and *bajeg* where farmers work the land in his field there are some who agreed with such a system lebotan *lebotan* during Tanem alone and there are some who in the process with a system like bajeg bajeg harvest time course, depends on the agreement between the farmers who built landowners
5. The profit sharing system *maro* whereby land built prior mutual agreement or consent kobul between land owners with land tillers then inherit the land tenants for the cost of cultivation, and the rest of the results of the harvest halved "decided into two parts" between land owners and tenants wetland.

Of the data rate to changes in the pattern of labor relations land use in each ten year sengonagung village, we can see a decrease in the enthusiasm of farmers to manage the land, as evidenced by the pattern of mutual cooperation relations completely lost on the farming community since 2000, and the pattern Revenue sharing relationships, development rents continue to rise, and there is a new relationship that was not found now appears a new relationship that is the community of farmers who mortgaged their land.

4.7. Work on Wetland Systems

Expertise of farmers in farming developing Sengonagung village for generations with the language "Tinular said" they have the expertise of their ancestors fished, and independent farmers working on his farm until harvest can be planted per-six months, paddy cultivation process requires a rather long time because of the type of rice that is planted paddy cultivation stages Java and extra careful in order to get adequate results.

Rice crop fertilizer use dung fertilizer (cow dung), so the farmers in the village have an average Sengonagung cow manure for use it's dung taken apart in order to harvest a better crop fertilizer coupled with

"paitan" previously in "lep" first, where the abundant harvest of approximately 5 per ha can produce 3 to 6 tons, in detail per 1,000 M2 av can be 1 or 8 tons of even more scatter, farmers harvest their crops with "ani-ani" where trees cut the rice stalks of rice grains to be used in part and the rest is stored in the warehouse.

Wetland land in Sengonagung village, the farmers planted within one year of planting two types of fit; first 6 months of Java rice planted. Both the remaining time are arable crops. The performance results to harvest strongly associated with persistence and seriousness of farmers in working on his farm. Harmony farmers working on paddy fields in walking naturally without some form of organization that handles specifically about the farm, and recently around the late 80's of the department of agriculture in the form of councel of Sengonagung village.

4.8. Cultivation of Agricultural Land System *Lebotan*

Meaning *lebotan, ngoncrat,* and *bawon* in economic activity is part of the process of utilization of agricultural production into activity by the farmers in the ongoing social and economic life in the long term and archaic. As where Mr. Ali is now still became a farmer who worked at the land themselves and other people working on the rice fields with other contract *maro* and others, have said; That *lebotan* an application of instrumental rationality that is not only based on economics alone, but also based on the social, political, and cultural. *Lebotan* is working on the paddy field alternately in *bedukan* deadline assist with other farmers who work on their own. As is usually in *lebotan* is *macol, nyingkal, ngelawet*, *garu, tandur* and *matun*, while for take rice from paddy fields to harvest at home. Building a visit to his house deal with individually in the absence of farmer groups until now.

In the farmers social and economic life of indicates institutional change in land use from land use system with a system of kinship and togetherness or solid institutional cooperation turned into a full system with variation costs and develop institutions that promote individualistic or "cost-benefit calculation" in practice.

In addition *lebotan* system is exchange or mutual help between people, which evolved between 1945 to 1955; *Lebotan nyingkal* used sacks cow drum, replace hoeing within three days, in the meaning, helping *nyingkal* until midday in exchange for a human to work three days until midday. *Lebotan* is mutual help between people with people, people and cattle power or also called ngoncrat is a staple exchange with people in the work force wetland alone. All forms of activity in the cultivation of paddy fields in the transaction are not using the money, but evolved by way of barter or exchange of goods are exchanged between materials work with people power.

Society as a whole support system lebotan, among fellow would not be paid by money order and will be willing to help when working on his paddy field. Because these systems evolve without money, so much money crops used to buy gold to be used as a reserve fund when funding difficulties in working on paddy fields (pawned and redeemed when it is harvested).

Term cooperation in agriculture and air pretty much all kinds of work in accordance with the specification, each in completing farming jobs such terms *untilan* average 8 *until* grain is not dried after it dried rice in the connective in land called scatter, take workers developed a system called *bawonan* (helped harvest, taking, drying), if people bawonan will get a reward of four scatter grain or value of approximately 1 scatter value of 15 kg, the administration divided porsenil which helps approximately 7-8 people.

4.9. Cultivation of Agricultural Land System For Results

System *maro* or for results by establishing an agreement between the owner of land with paddy field cultivators, generally when got 1 ton 400 kg landowners and tenants get 600 kg because the landlord does not cost anything at all covered by wetland cultivators. Because the water in Sengon Kradjan purchase agreement that shifted seven; 370 kg land to the tiller and 300 kg for landowners, and regulation of water flow is regulated by *ulu-ulu* (village officials who handle the flow of water) and land owners or tenants of land paying less 7-10 thousand with total area of 2500 m2.

4.10. Impact of Institutional Change to the Farmer Socio Economic Sengonagung

Land use is a matter that affects the social aspect is very possible for the welfare of farmers comes from the quality of the land and how a farmer can manage its wetland. Employment in the agricultural sector in the country is becoming obsolete Sengonagung younger generation, even if there are those who work in the agricultural sector was only a small part of citizens, and it is usually already old.

In Sengonagung agricultural areas started to decline and reduced people who want to work in the agricultural sector because it has reduced direct labor, the majority of the younger generation no longer wanted to be a farm worker. The number of labor force who are reluctant to work in the agricultural sector in rural Sengonagung due to lack of infrastructures that support this sector, in addition to the institutional capacity of the agricultural sector has neglected so bad tras, as if working in the agricultural sector is synonymous with poverty. It can not be ignored because of natural resources, labor, capital, capital investment; entrepreneurship, transportation; communications; industry composition; technology; international export markets; economic situation; institutional capacity of local, national, is a function of local or regional economic development Blakely (1994) in Roger and Mary (2009:15-53).

Beginning of institutional change farming culture is a culture of factory workers in the early 1980s. Which at that time was composed factories around the district Purwosari, for example in Pandaan. The establishment of the factory, has attracted many workers in the vicinity, including villagers in Sengonagung. The number youth who worked as a factory worker, and their live seem to be better, then encourage other young people to participate and work as laborers. Because the youth have become laborers (peasant children), then there is the young man who inherits the farmers, so that farmers are very easy to release the land. Even making the lure other farmers, to sell his farm, and used for their school fees, with the hope of someday his son to work in a factory. And now proved, no young man wants to paddy fields, more attracted to the plant.

Son Sengonagung average area after graduating high school/vocational apply directly to the factory. Why are they reluctant to farm? Though grandfather or father first farmers who have a lot of rice fields, 1) he had not been taught since childhood to the fields, and the parents do not expect these children to be farmers. Almost no people who have their ideals became farmers, their expectations of their children became workers in factories, and hopefully become civil servants, military and police or teachers. Since childhood is not expected as farmers, parents prefer to sell his farm to his son's school fees or the cost of seeking employment for their children and 2) land owned by a very small, so the results are not sufficient for everyday life.

4.11. Findings and Prepositions

1. The findings of the institutional changes in agricultural land use is institutional changes can occur because of the changes in the composition of individual expertise of farmers, while rasionality institutional land use which is run by the community with similar interests skill and manage agricultural land will facilitate the production and gain satisfaction economic and social farmers.
2. Findings internalization *lebotan* meaning, *bajeg*, and *bawon* on agricultural land use in improving socioeconomic farmers are land use with institutional *lebotan, bajeg,* and *bawon* can clarify the division of authority between the owners and tenants openly and binding, with rasionality institutional *lebotan, bajeg*, and *bawon* run by an informal agreement in the utilization and distribution of agricultural land to cultivate family, togetherness, and cooperation of individuals in the economic and social benefit openly and binding.
3. The findings of the important role of economic capital an d social capital used wetland are sharing the proportion of land area, expertise, informal contract in balance and support of institution, formal policy or government, with a rationality of land use can be run with sufficient land area, sustainability of future generations of expertise, and clarity of informal contracts in his farm work.

5. Conclusion

1. Institutional change land use Sengonagung village farmers can be sourced from a change in the composition of individual skills and interests of farmers in preserving the compactness of the farming community when utilizing the land in order to facilitate the production and obtaining economic and social satisfaction of farmers.
2. Land use with institutional *lebotan, bajeg,* and *bawon* can clarify the division of authority between the owners and tenants in the financing of agriculture in order to gain economic benefits and social openly and binding.
3. Land use requires sufficient land area, the next generation of sustainability expertise and clarity of informal contracts in a balanced way.

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