

# 6. Institutional Role

*by Achmad Yusuf*

---

**Submission date:** 05-Oct-2020 07:27PM (UTC+1000)

**Submission ID:** 1355295526

**File name:** 6.\_Institutional\_Role.docx (25.54K)

**Word count:** 2891

**Character count:** 16715

# Institutional Role of Farmers Apples in Pasuruan

Kholid Murtadlo

*Abstract---* This study purpose to understand the socioeconomic institutional apple growers in Pasuruan, East Java, Indonesia. The first phase of the study used a qualitative method with a phenomenology approach. The results showed that the phenomenon of institutional apple growers in Pasuruan developed system of togetherness and traditional by making agreements rules on farmers who have in common the ability to cultivate apples, the capabilities of these farmers gained from the experience of parents and fellow apple growers, experience emulated the success of fellow farmers to apply to its apple farm in the hope of increasing his apple crop, to meet the basic needs of the family and their environment as well as additional income to meet the needs of others. The conclusion of this study is local institutions that are informal in the informal internalized in running a deal could accelerate the socio-economic development of farmers Apples.

*Keywords---* Institutional, farmers apple

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

Institutional improvements will provide positive benefits which farmers apples in Pasuruan, therefore, the Parties involved in the agricultural sector in general when designing applications required the involvement of policymakers components of the environment and natural resources. The institutional approach can be a framework for developing research in analyzing the socio-cultural factors that influence the decision to create a new business (Thornton et al, 2011). Institutional (institutions) formally called the (legal) or informal (social norms, traditions, customs); here is the behavior of the governance of economic agents or individuals, the involvement of political, social and economic relations (North, 1990).

---

Kholid Murtadlo, Department of Science Business Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Yudharta University, Pasuruan, East Java, Indonesia.  
E-mail: ahmad.kholid@yudharta.ac.id

Institutional is not static but dynamic in accordance with the interplay of economic and institutional changes (institutional change) caused by changes in the values and culture of the society in line with future changes (Yustika, 2006). Process changes are partly controlled by experience that the type in the previous environment, resulting in its development varies according to environment related (North, 2002). Government policies and institutional changes related to agricultural land use are highly desirable in rural and urban areas, because of the socio-economic impact on farmers (Murtadlo et al, 2013).

Analysis of agricultural policies from both formal and informal institutions is often ignored (Dorward, 2013). Conversely, if an institution in a land-use policy is implemented, it will increase socio-economic and environmental benefits in the long run (Le et al, 2010). The institutional structure will help determine the interest groups that are reflected in the pattern of development (Lubell et al, 2009). Institutional policies with different approaches will contribute to rural socio-economic viability (Renting et al, 2009). Institutional factors are very important in changing social justice and economic efficiency (Pascual et al, 2010). Government agency policies will provide a very important impact in increasing economic incentives (Rodri'guez et al, 2012)

Design models of new institutional needed by society because of changes in the constellation growing among the community for sustainable development (sustainable development) based on the three pillars of balanced development that are economically profitable (economically viable), socially acceptable (socially acceptable) and environmentally friendly (environmentally sound ). This principle should be turned into an instrument of policy and regulatory environment to encourage investment development (Hanafie, 2010). The economic situation of farmers or decrease (bargaining power) of farmers such as an increase in the rate of transformation of labor in non-agricultural sectors which require outcome of the interaction between groups of local farmers (local interest group) with policymakers (rule makers) and the government as a (rule enforcers). the involvement of each instrument will strengthen (bargaining power) for managing institutions and outcome of interaction (Swallow and Kamara, 2012).

Interaction farmers or farmer groups apples in Pasuruan require a clear institutional form that can exist because of the process of institutional change (institutional change) from several causes. Aspects of the costs and benefits (cost and benefits), as well as the motive force (motive forces), such as changes in relative prices in the long term, is believed to be able to build more efficient institutions (Yustika, 2006).

In addition to the institutional mantab can bring opportunities for improvement for an entrepreneur. this occurs because of changes in the external environment or the strengthening of education, skills, and other forms of cooperation are in the mental construction of economic actors. Factual, some blend of external changes (external change) and internal education (internal learning) is used as a strong reason (triggers) the selection of institutional change (institutional change) (North, 1990).

Kuswanto (2010) that the depreciation of the land area is still the most dominant influence than the factor of wages and public education of farmers as well as having an influence on the contribution of the labor context of the transformation of the agricultural sector to the food processing industry.

Pasuruan is one district that has a chance to develop agriculture apple because it is supported by the excellence of absolute territorial allow weeks to increase the production of apple, therefore, research Repair socioeconomic farmers apple improvement through institutional model and prospects for development in Pasuruan expected to find clarity institutional agriculture in the form of institutional model (institutional model) that can be used as a reference in the optimization of agricultural produce apples and improved outcomes such as economic performance, efficiency and scale economies said the district community.

## **METHODS**

This research was conducted in the districts Tatur Pasuruan, East Java. The phenomenological research approach used by participant observation, intensive interviews (to be able to drill down to the orientation of the subject or the world of life) in the group of informants. The informant is needed in research year 1 number 7 which includes; non-government parties (farmers apple) number 4, the government as much as 2 people, and academics from the farm as much as one person.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Institutional context locally, understanding the term "local" can be interpreted as the rules that have certain characteristics and can be used as a basis for conducting collective action, as well as the power to build a consensus that can be justified and supported by the transformation of up to date information, with rules that are according to the specific circumstances of the local community.

As institutional apple farmers locally, where the rules and agreements in managing apple existence are recognized by the public and informs-growing information is an information assurance related to the physical development of the apples on land in the village Andonosari, park of Sub-district Tatur, Pasuruan, Java East.

Institutional context management functional apples are local but its contribution is deemed very significant to the improvement of socio-economic Pasuruan. Activities related to the institutional activity apple plantations norm-based area-the area is a local product that can only thrive in the location. Where involvement in making governance rules and agreements when making decisions in land use is determined internal factors associated with farmers and agriculture at the local site, while the <sup>2</sup> external socio-economic factors associated with the institutions and social networks that have a role outside of agriculture (Murtadlo and Utomo, 2014).

Institutional apple growers in the village Andono Sari, garden developed system of community and traditional by making agreements rules between farmers who have in common the ability to cultivate apples, the

capabilities of these farmers gained from the experience of parents and fellow apple farmers, experience emulated the success of fellow farmers to apply to its apple farm in the hope of increasing his apple crop, to meet the basic needs of the family and their environment as well as additional income to meet the needs of others as the narrative of Mr. Rahman. The values of harmony on apple growers who thrive on the farming community to show the existence of rural communities Andodno sari and parks as economic actors who are religious, who made an agreement or rules to manage land on the basis of norms, customs and laws that apply to society as informal, so too often the farmers refer to the messages parents based on religious norms, as spoken by Mr. Rahman follows stating that his wife would not want to sell to the wholesale system because it is not a blessing in religion, it is a message from the master.

Forms of public communication with grandmother still coloring in its business activities and it develops as a whole community, the community took time to communicate amongst colleagues to exchange experiences in apple farming. Apple farm management is still using community approaches (*gemeinschaft*), as the opinion of Tonnies (1957) the which is the association that defines the forms of common life in which members bound by inner relationship is pure and natural and absolut. Some apple growers affected many community principles (*gesellschaft*). According to Tonnies (1957) that community bond is bom, which is the subject for a short period of time, act as a mere form of mind (imaginary) as well as the mechanical structure can be likened to a machine.

The management system of agriculture apple develops through the management system but the agreement which exists in the community is still growing through an informal approach, management apple farm in the past developed in someinformal agreements, it is the people's awareness of farmers profound importance of institutions in farming apples in order to meet the basic needs of families and farmers environment. This system developed interaction and communication with the kinship system and simplicity in handling had also simple, as well as on farmers apple when building cooperation agreement for working the land sufficiently with simple communication and without any written agreement, but the public has confidence that high trust among farmers so that the agreements were built by farmers can be resolved and terminated properly. This labor relation can build a strong friendship among farmers because each of them has fought against all odds together in managing apple farm, they are completely aware that the results is the authority of Allah SWT. This relationship is developing well since the trust among the land cultivators is well-built and develop in totality among the community.

The institutional approach which is too conventional to foster community involvement is highly enough accompanied by an attitude of gratitude "*teposeliro*" (tolerance) among fellow who can not be set by the organization, but growing awareness or sincerity escorted farmers without lowering the investment climate. Institutions grow informally but they have no dispute between the members when they interact among fellow in working on the farm. Institutions are now more oriented to technical and economic sides as well as adopting laws

and norms and economic value in accordance with the demands of the market, as well as the technological demands also affect negatively on the evenness and community participation that had been guaranteed by social norms and a code of local institutions (Suradisastra et al, 2005).

It will differ from a case when <sup>2</sup>institutions include local agencies and government areas, <sup>2</sup>agricultural associations and the market will be able to adapt to market changes and landscapes <sup>2</sup>regional level by specifying legislation or providing incentives (Valbuena et al, 2010). The informal institutional arrangements developed for apple farmers located nearby are very good, as stated by Mr. Rahman that the institutional apple farmers have been able to develop well but it needs someone to accompany them to handle their management if there are personnel who can accompany it will develop with the good manager of the apple farm.

The farming community has no difficulty in establishing agreements but in certain cases related to the handling of modern management needs to get a special touch so that the management of apple farming can be improved and ultimately will get the maximum income. Farmers have the same expertise and mutual trust and consistency in the management of apple farming in accordance with the growing agreement among the apple farmers

Farming culture in tropical countries like developing Indonesia is intrusive, that is, it is a culture that is introduced with minor changes in certain aspects. This theory implicitly suggests that modern agricultural activities are not indigenous to local farmers, but rather are activities that are adapted to local traditions that have lasted for centuries (Huntington, 1980). The intrusive nature also applies to the institutional dynamics of local apple farmers. found in Andonosari and Taman villages. It is in line with the traditional farming culture of the Andonosari village community and the park which works according to the development of local institutions that aim to stabilize social interaction among farmers can also make farmers productive.

### **Conclusion**

The conclusion of this study is local institutions that are informal in the informal internalized in running a deal could accelerate socio-economic development of farmers Apples, the main key local institutions on energy, productivity, income, efficiency, quality and involvement in national scale require special treatment to improve the socioeconomic apple growers. In order to evolve the local institutional synergy farmers, non-farmers, government and experts can improve the socioeconomic farmer apples.

### **Acknowledgments**

The researcher would like to thank all those who have helped me in the conduct of the research and all parties who have helped in this research, especially to DRPM-Dikti and Yudharta University.

## References

- [4]. Aubry, C., Ramamonjisoa, J., Dabat, M. H., Rakotoarisoa, J., Rakotondraibe, J., & Rabeharisoa, L. (2012). Urban agriculture and land use in cities: An approach with the multi-functionality and sustainability concepts in the case of Antananarivo (Madagascar). *Land Use Policy*, 29(2), 429-439.
- [5]. Azmat, F., & Samaratunge, R. (2009). Responsible entrepreneurship in developing countries: Understanding the realities and complexities. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 90(3), 437-452.
- [6]. Bittner, C., & Sofer, M. (2013). Land use changes in the rural–urban fringe: An Israeli case study. *Land Use Policy*, 33, 11-19.
- [7]. Cheong, S. M., Brown, D. G., Kok, K., & Lopez-Carr, D. (2012). Mixed methods in land change research: towards integration. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 37(1), 8-12.
- [8]. Démurger, S., Fournier, M., & Yang, W. (2010). Rural households' decisions towards income diversification: Evidence from a township in northern China. *China Economic Review*, 21, S32-S44.
- [9]. Dorward, A. (2013). Agricultural labour productivity, food prices and sustainable development impacts and indicators. *Food Policy*, 39, 40-50.
- [10]. Grainger, A. (2009). The role of science in implementing international environmental agreements: the case of desertification. *Land Degradation & Development*, 20(4), 410-430.
- [11]. Hanafie, R. (2010). Introduction to agricultural economics. Andi. Yogyakarta
- [12]. Kuswanto, H. (2010). Sebani village public perception about the effect of the wage, agricultural land and education for the transformation of labor from the agricultural sector to the food processing industry. UN. Malang.
- [13]. Le, Q. B., Park, S. J., Vlek, P. L., & Cremers, A. B. (2008). Land-Use Dynamic Simulator (LUDAS): A multi-agent system model for simulating spatio-temporal dynamics of coupled human–landscape system. I. Structure and theoretical specification. *Ecological Informatics*, 3(2), 135-153.
- [14]. Lubell, M., Feiock, R. C., La Cruz, D., & Ramirez, E. E. (2009). Local institutions and the politics of urban growth. *American Journal of Political Science*, 53(3), 649-665.
- [15]. Morford, S. (2007). A review of social indicators for land use planning in British Columbia. Integrated Land Management Bureau.
- [16]. Murtadlo, K., & Utomo, D. (2014). Interpretative structural modeling institutional land use of agricultural in pasuruan. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 5(120), 113-132.
- [17]. Murtadlo, K., Burhan, U., Sasongko., & Multifah. (2013). Institutional changes in land use and it's impacts on farmers social economy, village Sengonagung Purwosari Pasuruan. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 4(20), 82-89.
- [18]. Mylene, K., & Kristen, J. (2001). The new institutional economics applications for agricultural policy research in developing countries. International Food Policy Research Institute. Washington DC
- [19]. Nee, V. (2003). New institutionalism economic and sosiological. Center for the study of economy and society Cornell University
- [20]. North, D.C. (2002). New institutional economics and development. Economics Institutional Departement Institute of Small Business. Gottingen
- [21]. North, D.C. (1990). Institutions, institutional change and economic performance. Cambridge: Cambridge University Pers.
- [22]. Parker, D. C., Hessler, A., & Davis, S. C. (2008). Complexity, land-use modeling, and the human dimension: Fundamental challenges for mapping unknown outcome spaces. *Geoforum*, 39(2), 789-804.

- [23]. Pascual, U., Muradian, R., Rodríguez, L. C., & Duraiappah, A. (2010). Exploring the links between equity and efficiency in payments for environmental services: A conceptual approach. *Ecological Economics*, 69(6), 1237-1244.
- [24]. Rahman, A., Kumar, S., Fazal, S., & Siddiqui, M. A. (2012). Assessment of land use/land cover change in the north-west district of Delhi using remote sensing and GIS techniques. *Journal of the Indian Society of Remote Sensing*, 40(4), 689-697.
- [25]. Raymond, C. M., & Spoehr, J. (2013). The acceptability of climate change in agricultural communities: Comparing responses across variability and change. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 115, 69-77.
- [26]. Rodríguez, N., Armenteras, D., & Retana, J. (2013). Effectiveness of protected areas in the Colombian Andes: deforestation, fire and land-use changes. *Regional Environmental Change*, 13(2), 423-435.
- [27]. Siciliano, G. (2012). Urbanization strategies, rural development and land use changes in China: A multiple-level integrated assessment. *Land Use Policy*, 29(1), 165-178.
- [28]. Swallow, B., & Kamara, A. B. (2005). The dynamics of land use and property rights in semi-arid East Africa. *Collective Action and Property Rights for Sustainable Rangeland Management*.
- [29]. Thornton, P. H., Ribeiro-Soriano, D., & Urbano, D. (2011). Socio-cultural factors and entrepreneurial activity: An overview. *International Small Business Journal*, 29(2), 105–118.
- [30]. Yustika. (2006). Donations local institutions in economic development. *Bayu Media*. Malang



## 6. Institutional Role

---

### ORIGINALITY REPORT

---

5%

SIMILARITY INDEX

4%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

3%

STUDENT PAPERS

---

### PRIMARY SOURCES

---

1

Submitted to Universitas Airlangga

Student Paper

3%

---

2

Diego Valbuena. "An agent-based approach to model land-use change at a regional scale",  
Landscape Ecology, 06/27/2009

Publication

1%

---

3

[www.iiste.org](http://www.iiste.org)

Internet Source

1%

---

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography On