

# REGIONAL INTERDEPENDENCE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND RURAL LAND CONVERSION IN JAVA

*Rural marginalization and agricultural persistence along  
the Bandung-Soreang Corridor*

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## ABSTRACT

*Global and regional interdependence among ASEAN countries under the open market is leading to unprecedented industrialization and urbanization. The benefit of transnational investment are expected by rural economy and urban systems, as they are becoming more articulated are also benefiting from these investment forces. With market trends, investment activities, and industrialization such rapid change in both urban and rural areas, the theoretical and practical research on urbanization is also undergoing change.*

*In the Bandung Metropolitan Region, which is experiencing rapid urbanization and industrialization, rural areas are being marginalized. The phenomena of agricultural persistence in the face of urbanization in the Bandung Metropolitan Area is important to be examined so the combination of urban and rural activities within this region is explained in the light of desakota development pattern.*

**Keywords :** *Interdependence , industrialization and land conversion*

### **Impacts of Changing Global Economy in Indonesia**

*From Guided Economic Development to the Global Economic.* Unprecedented economic growth has thrust east Asia and Asia into a dramatic new area. Asia's share of global trade rose from 19.5% in 1985 to 26.4% in 1994 (*Asiaweek*, Sept. 1995). At the same time, Asia's Newly Industrialized Countries (ANIC), which consist of South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore, led by Japan, cautiously emerged. Other countries in Asia, such as Thailand, Malaysia, China, and Indonesia, will follow in the near future.

Paul Krugman (Stanford University) has taken issue with the World Bank description of Asia as an "economic miracle". The question at hand is whether the success of Asia's economic growth is the result of the dynamism of free wheeling participation in the open market, or the result of a combination of the

market along with government protection and intervention. A major factor in Indonesian economic growth in 1970's, particularly during the Second Five Years Plan (1974/1979) was boosted by the world oil prices. The oil sector {was contributing more than a quarter of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 80% of export earning and 70% of government revenues. Real economic growth in the periode of the Second Five Year Plan (Repelita II 1974/1979) has been sustained at the rate of more than 7,5% per year caused by earning from oil and gas. In this term Indonesian economic may called the economic's growth as an "economic miracle" which never passed the 3,0% before

*Oil Bases to Non-oil export.* Beside the natural resources fortune caused the "economic miracle", the development of the economy in Asia has been a combination of both market activity and government intervention. Asian governments have

cooperated to increase trade among Asian countries through the effort of their economic regulated and deregulated. Twenty years ago, when five ASEAN ministers met for the first summit meeting in Bali, they united in a cooperative effort to enter the open market. In 1975, intra-Asian exports were just 42% of total exports. By 1994, 53% of exports were shipped to neighbouring countries.

Another movement toward Asia independence in production, trade and economic development is the effort to reduce dependence on foreign investment. Many Asian countries, during the post-Independence decade, their rehabilitation of national economic rely on foreign assistance and aid linked to the political objectives. But in the next decade the foreign aid dependences shift from political government to the free market environment. Agreement in trade among the countries now put in the free interdependence which is supposed to be directly of producer and consumers beneficiaries on both countries. Twenty years ago, ASEAN countries depended heavily on the U.S.A. and Europe for direct investment (*Asiaweek*, Sept. 1995). However, in the 1990s, Indonesia suspended the aid relationship with the IGGI (Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia, in which the Netherlands was the leader) and terminated all existing Dutch aid. This decision wasn't mainly based on political reason but also economic reasons. The role of American and Western educated advisers in the government body has been played in the formulation of the Indonesian socio-economy expressed a preference to let Asian economic problems be solved among the countries of the continent, rather than by far away neighbours. The shift, in economy orientation from economic growth reliance on the public sector to private investment, improving economic structure and boosting non-oil export. Although the foreign aid to Indonesia has been flowing during the first year of New Order government came into power, the private investor's was improved by the passing of new regulation concerning private foreign investment in 1967/1978. Since then the Japanese Investment in Indonesia became bigger and

dominant, followed by Korea. Though the self-reliance in foreign investment was corrected and resumed, in which reflected by the student protest against the Japan investment in 1970's. The flows of Japanese Investment to Indonesia is inevitable, when depending on foreign investment, the Indonesian debt had no chance to recover against the *yendaka*. (strong currency of Yen) Finally, Indonesia felt that it was in "a good position" to negotiate with a major economic power--Japan--due to Japan's preoccupation of Indonesia during the Pacific War, where the Indonesian Government never asked for the compensation of the war.

Regionalization on Trade and Development. ASEAN is growing. In December 1995, ASEAN countries accepted Vietnam as a new member. Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar will also become members in the near future. The growth of this economic community marks a clear trend toward regional unity, which will influence political stability and solidarity in solving economic problems. The General Agreement among the countries member open the commodities, employment, skills development, technology, and capital flows. Water has piped to Singapore, natural gas from Natuna Island will be shipped to Korea and Kobe in the near future and a lot of other natural resources which are being scarce not long to await the capital and technological mobility.

*The role of Chinese Enterprise in Indonesian Economic.* The dynamics of expectation, mobility and socio-political stability for this region need to be taken into regional comparative and competitive advantage account. With the increasing pervasiveness of the open market, investments power, business web and personal contact has a very important impact on industrial and spatial development. Thus, 53 million overseas Chinese in countries all over Asia are shaping the patterns and direction of economic development rely on government expenditure to the private investment. In Indonesia the Chinese business more over benefited by the situation during the shift of the government role in economy to private entrepreneurs. Their role in business increasingly from less than 60% in 1960's to

more than 71% in 1980's (*Asianweeks*, 1995). The Chinese had come to the Indonesian archipelago long before the Europeans trader conquers. They came to trade, to open the land to cultivated rice and peper and served as intermediaries in exchanges. They never have a will to erected a new own state by rises in arms against the established government, they cooperated and accommodated the original native way of life. The soft attitude of Chinese culture become a strong acceptance of many aspect of governance the society. After the Indonesian Independence the role of Chinese in the economic activities anchored at intermediaries exchange become stronger and stronger, in which the bumiputera

(Indonesian native) classes has no culture in merchandizing. These role in regional economic almost collapse in 1960's by anti Chinese demo where the government encourage the environment, for by prohibited order their activities in rural and district (Kecamatan) areas. But since the New Order government come on the power, they enjoyed their business and more power full decession in economic a long the political stability. The new emerging Chinese tycoons extended the Indonesian economic to surrounding countries (Singapore, Serawak, Vietnam, Camboja). For example the owner of the Indonesian conglomerate Salim Group Corporation, Lim Soei Liong, started out as a petty vendor making deliveries of nice, textiles, and other —goods from kampung to kampung in central Java. From retailer to intermediary trades with a hard worker, eagerness to be rich and brilliant entrepreneur, Lim Soei Liong has emerged as one of Asia's tycoons. The combination of a personal intuition, links formed with the power elite and discipline to keep growth on track, over a fourty years period, he become a strong business web. He has enabled to relocate businesses among various Asian countries. The obstacle border formalities, trade barrier, tarif war and other permit license is not a burden for the for the Salim Group who had closed relation ruling elite and power structure to solve. The fertilizer industries and shoes factory in China are linked to Indocement (Indonesia) and textile industry in Vietnam in

one management. The triangle Foshan-Haipong Jakarta will emerge as new growing area and many other triangle development will occur in ASEAN Region in the near future. So the ideas of growth pole nor core-periphery which is inspiring the government decession maker has no longer exist in regional development approaches in ASEAN and has change to triangle development growth as the effect of regional economic integration. The triangle development fuelled by rapid growth and structural adjustment in all three countries so the changing comparative advantage tackles by the increasing complementary production in its immediately adjacent neighbours. Although, Lee Tsao Yuan (1991) are still wondering of some triangle's obstacle such asborder formalities, infrastructure bottlenecks, labour productivity, property right and political risk, this development approaches has a positive effect for the countries.

*From Foreign Investment.* At the beginning of the New Order rules the Indonesian economic development policy turn the foreign project aid into foreign investment. Most of foreign aids is coordinated through the IGGI (Inter-Government Group for Indonesia, leads by Netherland) and goes to the government expenditure for development. There some scattered critized for items and kind of government expenditure during the foreign aid periode related to payment of Indonesian debt. The government project is not public accountabilited, where the corruption and collusion is increasing.

### **Emerging Regional Interdependency and Disparity in Indonesia**

There was a long recognition that Indonesian development character has two difference type. Because of the natural resources and ecosystem are varied from one region to other where Geertz (1954) called Java as Inner Indonesia and other island as Outer Java, as of because of those differences the socioeconomic as well as regional growth and development also differs. In the Fiveth Five Years Development (Repelita IV 1989/1994), Bappenas (National Planning and Development Agency) introduced two type of

regional development which is called Indonesia Bagian Barat-IBB (West Indonesian Development) and Indonesia Bagian Timur-IBT (East Indonesia Development). There was inevitable disparity development's policy between IBB and IBT.

IBB consists of Java, Bali, Sumatera and part of Kalimantan, historically the development of this region has induced by the effort of development in Java and Sumatera since colonial period. Even the size of Java is only 7% of the total Indonesian's land but inhabited 60% of total population and the political, economic and cultural had been centered here. The post "green revolution" policy to pre-industrialization policy is the logical process in Java development, but not for other island. Kalimantan has not enough mature of socially as well as culturally infrastructure to face the industrialization. That is why the pulp industry, forestry industry or mining industry in Outer Java has very limited linkage to the economic. Developed as an isolated or clustered area Decentralization of power and changes attitude to foreign involvement in economic development.

### **Emerging Desakota Regions in Java**

Despite the impressive growth rate experienced by ANICS, there is an increasing debate within the region as to the real strength and resilience of these economies (Razak, 1995). Is this economic—performance the proof of a lasting development trend and maturing economy, or is it merely transient? How can countries achieve optimum economic growth with a minimum burden of negative externalities?

Although the debate regarding the mature vs transient economy is not yet settled, the spatial impacts of regional growth are evident everywhere. Urban agglomerations, with

Populations of more than three million, are experiencing rapid growth along the east coast of Asia, in cities such as Seoul, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Manila, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta. Typical settlement patterns following this rapid growth includes urban sprawl emanating from a densely settled

urban core, along with ribbon development along transportation routes (Laquian 1995). Urban sprawl occurs when development is an event which creates problems for local development. It is most costly to extend public utilities, sewerage, streets, electricity and other to scattered budget of development. Congestion, environment pollution, water drinking, noises and other negative aspect of urban life increase the demand for land where these cost of minimized for land is generally at the fringe of the urban center. During the periode of high inflation is to invest in investment that are perceived as providing a store of value such as gold and land. Land Investment has been a popular investment option in areas where urban growth was expected to continue higher demand in the future. In other side the rural land economic cannot avoid the decreasing rate of agricultural production trade off to industrial manufacture. The urban rural land have to jointed advantage to minimized the increasing negative risk of the asymmetric values of land. Urban and rural areas are linked together, developing in a pattern called *kotadesasi* by McGee (1991). In the Indonesian language, there is a distinction between this term's two variations--*kotadesanisasi* and *desa—kotanisasi*. *Desa* or *kota* may related to the way of life either administrative boundary. But the term *kota—desanisasi* connotes the process of urban deterioration through the negative influences of the standards of rural life, such as unsanitary conditions, little regard for regulations, and lack of standardization. On the other hand, *desa—kotanisasi* refers to the introduction of better living conditions associated with urban areas into rural life, through amenities such as electricity, telephone, piped water, conformance with building standards and health regulations, etc.

In 1970's the Governor of Jakarta launched the *Kampung Improvement Programme* (KIP) as a transitional phase to make Jakarta more urbanized settlement. At the same time slum clearance ideas has dawn due to un human practices in the slum clearance but nobody wonder that the mayor should take an action to make city more prosperous, beautiful, clean

and healthy. This temporary programme, to change the urban image of Jakarta as a Big Kampung, emerges in the idea of Indonesian's Urban Renewal or Urban Redevelopment. World Bank and some other international funds supports this idea and wishes the fast changing in urban image.

For more than two decades the *Kampung Improvement Programme* exist in Jakarta and almost every urban development programme in Indonesia but the Kampung settlement itself never extinct. The *Kampung* settlement exist deeply rooted to the complexity of Indonesian culture, life style and way of life and Kampung settlement was recognized in urban ecosystem and so Kampung will exist in every Indonesian urban life. Originally kampung is an agricultural settlement whereas the group of farmer houses closed related by kinship pattern. When the rural economic changing to more industrial activities, the way of life and solidarity among the Kampung members does not fade. The benefit of *gotong-royong* (self help and cooperation), rooted by the agriculture activities, not merely goes to the individual, household itself but also to the united of the society as a communities. So we have to account the *Kampung* as a *sub-system of urban ecosystem*.

*Desa kota* is related to the spatial economy transition occurring in Asia region that have persistence of rural settlement, high density mostly rice—growing agro-economic niches (McGee, 1991). Both *desakota* or *kampung* settlement are rooted to the spatial-eco-cultural of agriculture over varying periods of time. In such region agricultural land use may remain important as a reflection of government land or agricultural protection policies. The challenge for planner, decision maker, or researcher by recognizing the *Desakota* as new type of Mega-Urban-Region in Asia are similarly with recognizing the *Kampung* settlement type in urban ecosystem in 1980's.

These process of establishing Kampung or Desakotanisasi tends to make urban sprawl has engulfed whole region such as Jabotabek (Jakarta), Bandung Raya, Gerbangkertasusila (Surabaya), Minasamaupa (Ujungpandang). The ribbon development pattern occurred along

public transportation network, at the point of "maximum distant" (some a rest area, loading and unloading passengers becoming origin of new settlement) and linked up with other urban concentration.

### **Urbanization, agricultural development and land allocation along the Bandung-Soreang corridor**

The fluctuation of structure and economic growth of Indonesia was reflected to the most of the important economic region. Java who has been inherited by colonial trade agriculture (main export production for Europe such as rubber, coffee, tea, sugar and also crude oil), shaken by political and economic instability, during the first decade of Indonesian Independence. The colonial infrastructure were considerably an attempt to maintain a plantation economy in order to meet the needs for improvement the raw material of the Dutch manufacturing industry, had to shifted to the industrialization infrastructure. The plantation in Java were linked directly to the harbor by railways and developed the station for loading and loading along this route to maintained the flow of commodities efficiently. The growing settlement corridor, from the hinterland town to the harbor city as the effect of the plantation economic. In this sequences, Bandung Region were grow up from the center of the administrative plantation to the center of textile industry as import substitution industry. The settlement pattern has grown in response to development of the population growth, socio-economic and political conditions.

#### Historical background.

Bandung Metropolitan Region located in the centered bowl of Bandung valley in West Java Province as one of the fastest growing urban region. Place of origin Bandung valley was the Situ Hiang Lake (around 6.000 years ago) with the length 50 km and the Citarum river caused this lake become a bowl valley. Surrounding Bandung valley there are mountains standing upright such as Mt Tangkubanprahu, Mt Bukittinggul, Mt Manglayang, Mt Wayang, Mt Arjuna etc and

those of mountain categorized as the active volcano.

Bandung was build by Dutch as the glittering city to attract the European investor to open the tropical plantation in this region. The soil so fertile for growing the tropical seasoning such as tea, coffee, clove, sugar cane and other raw material for industries (rubber and quinine-cinchona succirubra). It was the popular tropical commodities in European market in nineteenth century. Bandung planned for garden city in Java which was brought from Ebenezer Howard concept in England where the typical European Houses built for merchant, government employee, *kaum ningrat* (indigenous noble) and other elit class who want enjoy his living of good weather like in the European Summer. Bandung also was the first Dutch city which was life 24 hour a day. With the average temperature around 20° C, good weather, clean air and flower always blossom along the street in the early of 1900's almost 65% of Bandung citizen are Eropean (at that time Bandung called a Flowers City, Paris van Java or Europe in de Tropen). This European Zone (Europeesche Zakenwyk) maintained well and provided the urban infrastructure with the high standard building where the Dutch Government expected Bandung for the second house of Dutch citizen. In 1882 the Dutch build the interregional road connected the city center to all the hinterland direction (Lembang, Pangalengan, Ciwidey, Majalaya, Padalarang, Garut and Sumedang) which is mostly the plantation region. In 1884 the railway was build conected Bandung to Batavia (Jakarta) via Purwakarta, Bandung - Ciwidey-Pangalengan, Bandung.- Sukabumi and Bandung-Cicalengka extended to Jogjakarta in 1914. Those transportation infrastructure was enhancing the export base plantation of the Bandung valley region. Bandung became glamorous of trading companies building, services and laisure. The government set up the municipality for Bandung to administer the maintenance of the city autonomously. Some development such as Gedung Sate (Governoor Office Building) was plan for the Governoor Generale Office build under the Central Dutch Indishe budget

in Batavia, but some building allow to donated by private interprises such as Technical Research for Plantation Engineering. Bandung as city of officer and researcher was fashioning for urban planning and development over the Java.Thomas Karsten made the plan for Bandung with the maximum population of 500.000 citizen on the area 8.000 ha, but now size of the city changes double and the population increased triple.

During the Pacific War, Japan military was targeted Bandung as important key to occupied the Java. The center of millitary command was located in Bandung and any other military logistic and military training camp adjacent to Bandung (Cimahi-invanfri, Batujajar-paratrop, Cibangkong-cavallery). That is why Bandung was the battle field during Pacific War and during the war for Independence of Republic of Indonesia. Those wars caused 5 many beautifull building and townscape, park was burn, losses and not recovery.

Is Bandung fashionating now ?

Because of the glittering in the past, for some reason Bandung are still attracted to whom seeking job opportunity, higher education, trading, real astate investor even for artist to sell artisan product and politician who able to track his ladder carrier On Saturday and Sunday we will have a little chance to get hotel directly unless we reserved for a time before. Hotels are full reserved for busines, investors and other leisurer for weekend though the traffic jam everywhere. Emerging hotel development all over Bandung are not predicted before since the Department of Tourism and Telecommunication launced visit Indonesia 1992. Now Bandung inhabited 1.5 million with 300.000 daily commuter from small town adjacent and added 50.000 annually. By this large amount of people flock in the urban area, the defisiency in infrastructure, social facilities, water and land are increasing rapidly. The extended beautiful housing area at North Bandung preoccupied the large amount of land at the catchment area of Cikapundung river as a sources of urban

water drinking The deficiency of water supply in 1990 was 38 million m cubic and in 1994 was 40 million m cubic. How can the urban survive from the water deficiency? Bandung is not beautiful again. In 1985, the administrative boundaries of Bandung Municipal was extended twice the covered fringe area (16.700 ha), but still the City Plan cannot accommodate the rising demand for commerce, trade, business, tourist and housing though the medium and heavy industry already rejected since 1980.

The Bandung's development and surrounding area become *desakota* region (Urban Region) will not be solved by merely the authority of Bandung Municipal. For the last twenty years the immigration to Bandung as the city of destination for West Java urbanists, are multiple increased. The rate of population growth about 5,3% and has attracted a substantial number of surrounding people of Kabupaten Bandung, Sumedang and Garut.

In 1974, the West Java Province launched Bandung Metropolitan Region (BMR) to solve the urban problems by *deconcentration* of urban function from core city to other places. The Structure Plan of BMR consists of four main function areas: 1) Urban Core, as inner region (Bandung Municipal); 2) Urban Area I, the towns adjacent to Bandung Municipal in fact these fringe areas already joined to the urban core (Lembang, Cisarua, Cimahi, Batujajar, Cicadas, Ujungberung, Buahbatu and Dajuh); 3) Urban Area II, the town respectively to be a counter magnet of urban core (Cicalengka, Soreang, Majalaya and Padalarang); 4) Urban Area III, the other town surrounding Bandung with radius 20 - 30 km.

The objectives of Bandung Metropolitan Plan not merely to promote the new town surrounding Bandung to be a counter magnet by redistribution of urban function but also to re-intensify the agriculture sustainability. Historically, the agriculture transformation in this area has been a process to the uncommon process. A century ago, the region had opened for investment in agriculture in plantation (perennial crops marketed to Europe) shifted to food agriculture. This export economic base of plantation shifted to rural intensive agriculture

mainly for food subsistence had contributed to social turmoil and vice versa. Land tenure system has changed dramatically from large scale of Hak Guna Usaha (HGU land permit for plantation) to small holder farmer. From agro-industry to subsistence agriculture. The logic of classical agriculture development is strongly linked to the industrial growth through agro-industry, but in this area (influenced by the strong Independence Revolt), agro-industry backward to subsistence agriculture. The process of development is facing the problems of "tragedy of common property" occurs in the way they maintain the public infrastructure and use their land resources. Schultz (1990) said that the decisive factor of production in improving the welfare of subsistence farmer are not space, capital energy and cropland, but to the improvement in population quality and advance in knowledge.

#### Decision to relocate the capital town of Kabupaten Bandung (Regency)

Indonesian development economics was challenged in the 1970's, under the New Order Regime, by the emergence and rapid growth of political agricultural economy. The First Five Years Development (1969/1974) began to give greater attention to rice production, distribution and price stabilization. This emphasis came about in response to a series of political instabilities connected with the hunger, food deficiency, a growing awareness among development economists that the closed state is a nation isolated from foreign investment could not give opportunities to solve their problems and development. The advocated policies of protection and import substitution have turned out to policies of free trade and the oil and non-oil export expansion. Under the current policies, the regulation to open the foreign industrial investment launched simultaneously with the stabilization of agriculture production. Bandung Municipal as a core region of BMR has to reconsider the advantage of urban function in the urban core. Inefficient land uses, in terms of highest land rent, and other government offices which are located in the city center have to move to other suitable land. In

other hand the landcrops has to increased to full fill the food increasing unless the general well fare of the region going worst and worst.

By decree of the National Government (PP no 2 Tahun 1986), Minister of Home Affair instructed the Administrative Office of Kabupaten Bandung (Regency Office) wich is located in business center move to Soreang as a Capital of Regency in the area of Urban Io (distance 14 km). The emphasis to relocate administrative office came about response to "conflict of authority and responsibility" between Walikota (Mayor) and Bupati (Head of Regency). Other deconcentration urban function policies area the higher education move to Jatinangor, around 20 km eastern Bandung, become University Town, Cicalengka as well as Banjaran as industries town (mostly textile and chemical industry), and Majalaya keep percistency as traditional textile industry.

The decession to re-distribution of urban function spread over the BMR has bring about the shifting of local economic structure. Re-allocation industries, shifting of capital, land and human resources within the region. The emerging growth of urban fringe occure caused by function of the city center are not longer be as pulling factor of the urbanization process but tend to a pushing migration to rural area or adjacent (Hozelits, 1957). Shifting and transferring urban spectrum into traditional rural life.

#### Growth and Developing Settlement Patterns along the Bandung-Soreang Corridor

Soreang located 14 km Southern Bandung at the road connected Bandung, Ciwidey and Rancabali Tea Plantation at the fertile paddy field. In 1950's the railway of Bandung-Banjaran- Ciwidey still operate conveyed the passanger and plantation product (tea, rubber and cichona succiruba) as raw material for chemical industry manufactur in Bandung or handling for exported. This railway not operated longer in 1970's due to the improvement of regional better road from Bandung to Banjaran. Event the Soreang located at the important interchange of

Bandung-Ciwidey road and connected Cimahi- Banjaran until 1970's was still a village where clustered farmer house are erected. In 1986 Soreang appointed as the Capital Regency of Bandung derived the housing demand for 5.720 government employee, housing services, infrastructure and increasing the traffic movement along Bandung-Soreang road. In 1988 the population of Soreang was 47.360 but the rate of population growth increased dramatically (range from 2.45% - 7.3% per year). In 1992 Soreang has population of 56.390 and planned for 100.000 citizen in year of 2000.

Related to population growth and the increasing need for housing, Soreang challenges with the limited land for built up area and irrigated rice field. Under the President Decree (no 33/1989) the irrigated rice field are not allow to convert to another uses. Eventough the land farming conversion occure due to the higher land price of non-farm uses. Some of the land farm owner who interested to sell his land, spoilt the irrigation infrastructure so the land become dried and devective. By practicing land devective, he allow to sell his land. Urban infrastructure which has developed by the government under the integrated urban. Infrastructure program are still low. The lenght of road is 1.138 km, less than 16% to total area, where 222 km accounted as good condition of arteries and collector road and other (81%) as rural road (unpaved). This is one reason why the extensive development of housing, industries and commerce conflicted along Bandung-Soreang corridor.

#### Farm Land Conversion and its Impacts

In fringe area is inevitable land farming conversion which is caused by urban growth, extention and urbanization. The urban development and growth require a space to accomodate the high rate of population growth and needs. In Java predicted land farming losses for urban extention around 15.000 ha per annum, and along Bandung –Soreang corridor, the National Land Bureau stated that during 1978-185, 31.4 ha land farm had been



converted to non-farm uses. Urbanization and land farm conversion perceive as a shifting process of natural resources for beneficiaries of non-agriculture uses. Almost 37% people of Bandung -Soreang Corridor depend their life on land farm pushed aside land conversion into non-farm land uses (road, industry, offices, housing). This land farm conversion frightened the condition of farm-workers (tenant farmer, farm-workers or landless agriculture worker) losses their job and life. Those farm-workers whom no access to sustain the stable income sources. In other hand, most of the farm-workers preoccupaid by the subsistence and poverty culture which is unease to accept inovations and tends to be a risk averture. Agriculutre involusion and poverty culture mostly occure at these group of rural farm.

1) Impact on farming activities (sources of water for irrigation; agricultural production J; planting and harvesting; small-holder cultivation and farm land size). 2) Socio-Economic Impact on Household (shifting temporary jobs; impacts of farm land conversion: who benefits and who sacrifices)

### **Agricultural persistence not as settlement transition but establishment of kampung type**

settlement transition and kampung establishment along the Bandung-Soreang corridor.

agricultural persistence emerging as urban agriculture and urban open space

There several reason why the agriculture persistence in the process of urbanization in Java : 1) Java is the fertile alluvial region which are un-comparable to other island in Indonesia. The bare land can produced 6 ton/ha rice, third times of the outer Java rice production; 2) Under the rice self subsistence program, the government was highly subsidies of rice production such as pestiside, fertilizer, irrigation and controls the price by set up the market management under the BULOG (National Food Logistic Agency); 3) Irrigation had been invested for long time in Java so the paddy activities from planting to harvesting

had occured as apart of his custom and culture. It was difficult to reaccounted the losse of the custom into the new industrial appraise. Irrigation as the agricultural infrastructure had been invested into the way of his life; 4) There some evident that time alocation among member of the farmer's household are distributed equally and to grow and harvest an agricultural production have some time, which is benefit to alocate the time for leisure and seek off-farm activities; 5) The emerging upper class group for farm hobby. This activities not merely for aging , retired employee or high-class leisure but also the modernization of agriculture activities contaminated the traditional farmer efficiently through out this hobby farming. Patron client system are still maintained while the progressive agriculture practices in farm hobby.

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