

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

1. This study showed that the private land are likely sustainable to manage their land. Private land has a higher number of densities than communal land and Nagari land. In private land, farmers also choose plants that have a high selling price. In communal land, the harvest of crops is not only for marketing but also consumed (subsistence) by the farmers themselves as providers of vegetables, harbor, and other herbs. In relation to the tenure rights security, this shows that the strongest security tenure is on a clear land ownership in law and claimed by community. Agroforestry land that has a strong security guarantees can be profitable farmers landowners because the largest power and authority there on the owner of these rights. Land tenure security obtained from the ownership status of the land and the community claim. In practice, agroforestry in Koto Tengah Sub District create security for their land by planting areca nut as a form proving ownership and boundaries of land owned. Proof of ownership of the plant can restrict the access of others to the farmers' fields.
2. Agroforestry practice has changes from the time to time. The Factors that affect changes in the management of agroforestry in Koto Tengah Sub District are the population growth, the economic goals to managed agroforestry, long-term investments, the accessibility to agroforestry and the social culture orientation of agroforestry community.

A. Recommendation

The investment made by community of Koto Tengah, in the form of land management, agroforestry has provided benefits for the subsistence of the community. a sustainable system has gained attention from various parties, including agroforestry systems that have been conducted in Koto Tengah Sub District. Need a long-term strategy to ensure the sustainability of community-managed agroforestry

systems on their land. A large of institutional contributions, will allow a traditional agricultural system such as agroforestry can maintain its existence in a social order of community in Koto Tangah Sub District. the attention to the development of this system can be demonstrated by monitoring by parties were deemed relevant to be able to suppress the occurrence of forest land management system that failed.

The study about agroforestry systems that are in the scope of community belonging are in the progress of science and technology is not limited to mere economic profit orientation only. The tendency for peoples can to be able to accept new knowledge to be a challenge in maintaining the traditional agroforestry system. Required a study on the analysis of product marketing agroforestry as a form of achieving the economic objectives agroforestry system, given the commodity grown in agroforestry has a diversity of values or commodity prices continues to change. Further understanding of how a traditional system is still conducted in the modern era and the marketing system are applied to agroforestry in Koto Tangah Sub District is a reflection to sustain this system needs further attention of various parties.

