

# CHAPETER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Indonesia is an agricultural country that is blessed with abundant natural resources. The agricultural sector has become one of the sectors that strengthen the economy and national defense, statistical data in December 2020 shows positive growth reaching 2.59% with the food crops sub-sector as the highest contributor, and then growing agricultural business by 13%.<sup>1</sup> The data proves that the agricultural sector plays a significant role in the supply of food and employment growth in Indonesia.

As a vast archipelagic country with abundant natural resources, these natural resources can be used as capital for the implementation of Indonesia's economic development, among others as a contributor to the country's foreign exchange, a source of employment opportunities, a driver of the industrialization process, and a source of food.<sup>2</sup> Even some developed countries, such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and Japan, also rely heavily on agriculture to support their economies.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Redaksi, 2021, *Sektor Pertanian Penopang Ekonomi Nasional*, <http://agroindonesia.co.id/sektor-pertanian-penopang-ekonomi-nasional/>, (accessed on September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021, at 11:21 A.M).

<sup>2</sup> Rudy Sunarja Rivai & Iwan Setiajie Anugrah, "Concept and Implementation of Sustainable Agricultural Development in Indonesia", *Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi*, Vol. 29 No. 1 (2011), p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Media Indonesia, 2020, *Sektor Pertanian Penggerak Perekonomian Nasional*, <https://mediaindonesia.com/hut-ri/336452/sektor-pertanian-penggerak-perekonomian-nasional>, (accessed on September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021, at 12:02 P.M).

Every year, increasing needs and population occur, and development activities in numerous industries can jeopardize national food security.<sup>4</sup> Data shows that since 1960 the world population has shown a high increase. This can be seen in the 2000s when it reached approximately 6 billion people. Researchers from the United States have predicted that in 2100 the world's population will face a food crisis.<sup>5</sup> It is expected that the world's population will face a food crisis in the future if population growth continues and food needs are not met.

Economic stability and the welfare of the people in the future are very important in order to maintain a state's sovereignty. Jusuf Kalla, the former Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia believes that the nation's economic foundation is based on its agricultural sector. If agriculture goes well, it will also have an impact on a stable economy. Agricultural development is considered to be directly proportional to the nation's economy, and a nation is considered advanced if the food needs as the primary needs of its people have been met.<sup>6</sup>

Indonesia is facing a specific environmental crisis impact on natural resources, such as in the food sector at this time with Indonesia's food security index being ranked 62<sup>nd</sup> in the world and 5<sup>th</sup> in Southeast

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<sup>4</sup> Ita Rustiati Ridwan, "Faktor-Faktor Penyebab dan Dampak Konversi Lahan Pertanian", *Jurnal Geografi Gea*, Vol. 9 No. 2 (2009), p. 2.

<sup>5</sup>Rossi Prabowo, "Kebijakan Pemerintah dalam Mewujudkan Ketahanan Pangan di Indonesia", *Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Pertanian*, Vol. 6 No. 2 (2010), p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Retno Dwi Puspitasari, "Pertanian Berkelanjutan Berbasis Revolusi Industri 4.0", *Jurnal Layanan Masyarakat Universitas Airlangga*, Vol. 3 No. 1 (2019), p. 27.

Asia.<sup>7</sup> The data shows that there is a crisis in state management that can create an unstable economy. Therefore the government must implement a food policy as an instrument of food security, which includes supply, diversification, security, institutions, and food organizations needed to increase food self-sufficiency.<sup>8</sup>

As an agricultural country that has considerable agricultural potential, the Indonesian government continues to strive to develop agricultural resources through various policies. In developing countries, the concept level is starting to be developed, by carrying out sustainable agricultural development which is one of the strategies in national development. Sustainable agriculture is an agricultural business that can be carried out on land resources continuously and profitably.<sup>9</sup> Apart from being a goal, sustainable agriculture has also become a paradigm for agricultural development patterns.<sup>10</sup>

Agricultural development in Indonesia is focused on sustainable development goals as part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SDGs themselves contain a set of transformative goals that are agreed upon and applicable to all nations without exception for the next 15 years until 2030. Agricultural development in the context of food security is written on the second point

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<sup>7</sup> Vidya Nalang et al, 2020, *Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Menuju Indonesia Tingga Landas 2045*, South Jakarta, Yayasan Kehati, p. 66.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Tahlim Sudaryanto, 2018, *Mewujudkan Pertanian Berkelanjutan: Agenda Inovasi Teknologi dan Kebijakan*, Jakarta, Iiard Press, p. 9.

<sup>10</sup> Rivai & Anugerah. *Op.Cit*, p. 14.

of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals “Eliminating hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture”.

In carrying out agricultural development, of course, various problems and obstacles are encountered, the fact is that agricultural land will continue to be available in order to maintain national food security, in fact it continues to change its function from agriculture to non-agriculture or what is often known as land conversion. The conversion of land functions into residential/housing areas, tourist destinations, and other uses that have lately been developed is occurring all across the world, limiting the amount of space available for plants. If this is not handled properly, of course, it can lead to serious problems in the future if it is not anticipated from now on. The implication is that uncontrolled conversion of agricultural land can threaten food supply capacity, and even in the long term can cause social losses.<sup>11</sup>

The phenomenon of conversion of agricultural land has occurred in several parts of Indonesia, including Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, which is well-known as a tourism area. Agricultural land in Central Lombok Regency decreases on average by 10 hectares per year.<sup>12</sup> This is due to agricultural land used for industrial development, housing,

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<sup>11</sup> Muhammad Iqbal & Sumaryanto, “Strategi Pengendalian Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian Bertumpu pada Partisipasi Masyarakat”, *Analisis Kebijakan Pertanian*, Vol. 5 No. 2 (2007), p. 168.

<sup>12</sup> Baiq Burdatun, “Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian Menjadi Lahan Non Pertanian di Kota Mataram”, *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan*, Vol. 4 No. 3 (2016), p. 453.

roads, sports venues, tourism support facilities such as hotels, villas, home stays, and others.<sup>13</sup>

West Nusa Tenggara Province is known to be one of the ten food production centers in Indonesia, and in 2020 Central Lombok Regency was the second largest food production center after Sumbawa Regency.<sup>14</sup> Food production in Central Lombok Regency is of course very much determined by the availability of productive agricultural land, but from 2010 to 2020 the land conversion rate in Central Lombok was quite high due to the development of the Zainuddin Abdul Madjid International Airport (BIZAM) area, the development of tourist areas, and IPDN educational institutions.<sup>15</sup> If the food production center is accompanied by a high conversion rate every year and there is no control effort, it can threaten the sustainability of food self-sufficiency in Central Lombok Regency in the future.

The Government of Indonesia together with the House of Representatives (DPR) has issued Law No. 41 of 2009 on the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land which focuses on Sustainable Agriculture. There are regulations from the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Government itself, the Provincial Regulation of West Nusa Tenggara No. 1 of 2013 on Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land, but the implementation of these regulations still encounters many obstacles. The

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<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province, 2021.

<sup>15</sup> Candra Ayu et al, "Analisis Tingkat Potensi Berswasembada Pangan Kabupaten Lombok Tengah Provinsi NTB", *Media Agribisnis*, Vol. 5 No. 2 (2021), p. 84.

local government does not seem to be committed, as it is proven that there are still many agricultural lands that continue to be converted. The reason is for the sake of regional economic development.

Based on this background, the authors are interested in conducting research that will focus more on the response aspect of the Central Lombok Regency Government in providing policies, as well as the obstacles that the local government has faced in implementing sustainable agricultural development in Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

The previous research continues a form of concrete/special application of the research entitled “Regulation and Policy Response toward SDGs in Achieving Sustainable Agricultural Productivity in Indonesia”.<sup>16</sup> Previous research only examined in general the regulation and response to SDGs policies in Indonesia, and this research will explain more specifically the policies and obstacles of the Regional Government in implementing sustainable agriculture, particularly in Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

## **B. Statement of Problem**

1. What are the efforts of the Central Lombok Regency Government in implementing sustainable agricultural land protection?

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<sup>16</sup> Mutia Ovitasi, 2021, “Regulatory and Policy Responses Toward Sdgs in Achieving Sustainable Agriculture Productivity in Indonesia”, (Skripsi, Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum UMY).

2. What are the obstacles faced by the Central Lombok Regency Government in implementing sustainable agricultural land protection?

### **C. Objectives of Research**

1. To find out the efforts of the Central Lombok Regency Government in implementing sustainable agricultural land protection.
2. To find out the obstacles faced by the Central Lombok Regency Government in implementing sustainable agricultural land protection.

### **D. Benefits of Research**

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research will provide knowledge that is truly related to the efforts and challenges of the Central Lombok Regency Government in implementing sustainable agricultural land protection and provide information about the suitability and effectiveness of local governments in implementing sustainable agriculture in Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

2. Practical Benefit

This research is expected to provide information and become recommendations for local governments, particularly stakeholders in dealing with sustainable agriculture in Central Lombok Regency, and resolve problems that occur in the implementation of local government policies on sustainable agricultural development. This research also provides significance for the sustainability of agriculture in Central Lombok Regency in order to realize food security as a national goal.