

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

Indonesia is a heavily agricultural nation with a wide variety of natural resources at its disposal. In an agrarian nation, agriculture is crucial to supplying fundamental needs. One of the industries that supports the economy and the military today is agriculture. Statistics from 2020 suggest favorable growth of up to 2.59%, with the food crops sub-sector contributing the most and expanding agricultural business fields by 13%.

Indonesia is a sizable archipelago with a richness of natural resources. The execution of Indonesia's economic development for its people can utilise this natural wealth as capital. Nonetheless, annual increases in demand and population growth continue, and numerous fields are experiencing development activities that could jeopardize the safety of the nation's food supply. It is feared that the population will face a food crisis in the future if population increases continue and food requirements are not met.

A number of industrialized nations, including the United States, Canada, Australia, and Japan, have made agriculture as a key component of their economies. The most crucial sector for any nation, including Indonesia, is the agricultural one since a prosperous agricultural sector positively impacts all facets of the nation, including its economy. As part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, agricultural growth in Indonesia is concentrated on these goals (SDGs). This worldwide progress has been acknowledged by 193

nations, including Indonesia. By 2030, these nations intend to attain prosperity by putting an end to global poverty and safeguarding the environment.<sup>1</sup>

Various kinds of problems and obstacles are often faced in agricultural development in Indonesia, especially in realizing food security. The problem that is often faced is a large number of conversions of agricultural land to non-agriculture that occur in Indonesia, which is called land conversions, such as the conversion of agricultural land into residential areas and tourist attractions.

In recent years, changes in land use have occurred more and more. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) data shows that the land area in Indonesia in 2018 decreased by 7.1 million hectares compared to 2013 data of 7.75 million hectares.<sup>2</sup> Many land conversion activities occur on agricultural land. The increasing number of industrial development activities that continue to occur requires land support, causing agricultural land to decrease. The rapid conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use can affect the performance of the agricultural sector. First, this transfer of function directly reduces the area of land for food production activities so it greatly affects local and national food availability. Therefore, the government must have a policy to determine how this balance can be realized.<sup>3</sup>

The impact of the conversion of land makes agricultural land less and affects agricultural yields and food security. If the land conversion can be

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<sup>1</sup>Muhammad Affandi, dkk , 2021, *Pembangunan Daerah: Tinjauan Model Konseptual Pembangunan Berkelanjutan atau Sustainable Development Goals (Sdgs) dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintah Daerah*, Yogyakarta, Shuttershock , pg. 25.

<sup>2</sup> BPS Indonesia, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Nunung Nugroho, "System Perekonomian Berbasis Undang-Undang Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945", *Jurnal Spektrum Hukum*, ,Vol. 14 No. 2, (2017), pg. 218.

controlled properly, then there is no threat to food security. Food Security is a system consisting of a food supply and distribution subsystem and a consumption subsystem. Food security will not be realized if the root of the problem has not been resolved properly, namely the decline of farmers and the conversion of agricultural land. Therefore, it is very important to maintain the area of agricultural land to maintain food self-sufficiency to realize food sovereignty.

In a number of Indonesian locations, agricultural land is turned into non-agricultural land. As a result, the Indonesian government passed Law Number 41 of 2009, which protects sustainable agricultural land for food production. The explanation of Law Number 41 of 2009 states that achieving food security is threatened by the conversion of agricultural land.

One region where there are issues with the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land is the Special Area of Yogyakarta. Data from the Department of Agriculture and Food Security of DIY for 5 years in the 2017–2022 period shows the conversion of paddy fields to non-agriculture an average of 1,762.6 hectares per year. The Provincial Government of DIY established Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta Number 10 of 2011 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food for Agricultural Land as part of the implementation of Law Number 41 of 2009. However, there are still numerous challenges to implementing the legislation in each district, such as the numerous instances of agricultural land conversion based on regional economic growth. One of the areas in Yogyakarta that has problems in

the conversion of agricultural land to non-agriculture is Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta.

**Table 1**  
**Raw Rice Fields in Bantul Regency 2015-2019**

No	Year	Paddy Field (Ha)
1	2015	15,225
2	2016	15,183
3	2017	15.162
4	2018	15,184
5	2019	14,945
6	2020	14,884
7	2021	14,861

*Source: Food Security and Agriculture Service of Bantul Regency, 2021*

Based on the table above, it can be seen that land function specialists in 2015-2017 decreased by 0.4% from 15,225 Ha to 15,162 Ha and in 2018 Raw Rice Fields (LBS) again increased by 0.1% to 15,184 Ha, and had a rate of land conversion rate. negative rice field farming in 2019-2021 paddy fields in Bantul Regency experienced shrinkage of 0.56% to 14,861 Ha of rice field land in 2021 in Bantul Regency.

The five main factors that affect the conversion of paddy fields are the level of education, the age of the farmer, land ownership, land prices, and the distance between the fields and the road. The distance of rice fields to the road and the price of land are interrelated components. <sup>4</sup> In Bantul Regency, there was a change in the function of paddy fields from 2010–2019 in Bantul Regency with an area of 639 ha. The largest subdistrict where land conversion occurred was in

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<sup>4</sup>Ratu Monita Citra Pratiwi, Anna Fatchiya, "Farmers Attitude over Land Conversion to Non Agricultural at Pasir Putih Village, Sawangan, Depok City", *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat*, Vol.05 No.02, (2021), pg. 2.

Banguntapan Subdistrict with an area of 92 ha. The smallest sub-district experienced a change in the function of paddy fields in the Sanden sub-district of 1 ha.<sup>5</sup> The rice harvested area in 2021 will reach around 107.51 thousand hectares, a decrease of 3,042 hectares compared to 2020 of 110.55 thousand hectares.<sup>6</sup> The impact of the conversion of paddy fields in Bantul Regency can reduce rice production which threatens food security and will threaten agricultural productivity as well as the long-term sustainability of food security in Bantul Regency. For this reason, it is necessary to control the conversion of agricultural land functions.

Based on the background, the researcher is interested in conducting research that will focus on efforts to protect Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B), namely the instrument for controlling the conversion of agricultural land to non-agriculture in Bantul Regency. The research on similar issue was conducted in 2016 by Gesti Ika Janti conducted a study entitled "Protecting Sustainable Food Agricultural Land to Strengthen Regional Food Security in Bantul Regency". In this 2016 research, she focused on planning local government policies in Bantul Regency. The difference with this research, the author will examine what efforts have been made by the Regional Government of Bantul Regency in controlling land use change. This study explains more specifically the supporting and inhibiting factors of the Regional Government in

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<sup>5</sup> Ayub, Bambang Pramudya Noorachmat,dkk,“Analisis Alih Fungsi Lahan Sawah dan Keterkaitanya dengan Nilai Tukar Petani (Ntp) di Kabupaten Bantul“, *Jurnal Ilmiah Rekayasa Pertanian dan Biosistem*, Vol.9 No.1, (2021), pg.61.

<sup>6</sup> BPS Kabupaten Bantul, 2021.

controlling the conversion of sustainable food agricultural land in order to realize food security in the Bantul Regency and use the latest data.

## **B. Research Problem**

1. What are the Regional Government policies towards the implementation of controlling the conversion of sustainable food agricultural land to achieve food security in Bantul Regency?
2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors for the Regional Government of Bantul Regency in controlling the conversion of sustainable food agricultural land?

## **C. The objective of the research**

1. To find out the policies of the Regional Government towards the implementation in controlling the conversion of sustainable food agricultural land to achieve food security in Bantul Regency.
2. To identify and analysis the supporting and inhibiting factors for the Regional Government of Bantul Regency in controlling the conversion of sustainable food agricultural land.

## **D. Benefits of the research**

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to provide knowledge regarding the efforts and challenges of the Bantul Regency Government in controlling land conversion for Sustainable Food Agriculture in Bantul Regency. And the effectiveness of local government in realizing food security in Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta.

## 2. Practical Benefits

This research is expected to be able to provide information to local governments, especially stakeholders in realizing the control of land conversion for Sustainable Food Agriculture and realizing food security and solving problems that occur in policy implementation. This research also provides benefits for the sustainability of agriculture in the Bantul Regency in order to realize food security as a national goal.

