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IMPACT OF TRANSFER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND TO NON AGRICULTURAL LAND ON FARMERS IN GAMBUT DISTRICT, BANJAR REGENCY

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A R T I C L E I N F O

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A B S T R A C T

The increase in population and economic needs in Banjar District, to be precise, the Peat District, has an effect on the increasing land needs for community activities. This is one of the driving forces for the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land. On the other hand, the increasing need for food has made the government have to establish a policy to protect food agricultural land so that it is not converted. Efforts to control the change in the function of food land need to look at the factors that affect land use change in each region. Thus, the established program is more effective because it is able to answer the problems faced by the community, especially land owners. This study aims to determine the factors of land change and the impact of the change in function from agricultural to non-agricultural land for farmers. This research method uses qualitative methods through collecting data through the stages of observation, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. As well as interviews. The results of the study in the factor of land conversion for farmers due to government policies and economic pressure that occurred in family life. The impact of land use change in the Peat District that is felt by the farmers is the narrow land for cultivation and flooding that cannot be calculated when the water rises.

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PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is a developing country that cannot be separated from modernization. The modernization paradigm that has been developing so far is that developed countries is an industrial country, if Indonesia wants to become a modern country, it must change itself from an agrarian country to an industrial country, and for that economic growth becomes its development paradigm. The impact of such a development pattern, is that farmers are evicted and lose their land rampant land speculation, land tenure is concentrated in one or a group certain people, and various other land tenure patterns that are far from democratic values and justice (Nurlina, 2018; Prabowo et al., 2020)

Indonesia is an agrarian country, namely the agricultural sector plays an important role in the overall national economy. It can be shown from the number of residents or workers who live or work in the agricultural sector or from national products originating from the agricultural sector. Agriculture in a broad sense consists of five sectors, namely food crops, plantations, livestock, fisheries and forestry (Sofyan & Warlina, n.d.; Wenni, 2017).The five agricultural sectors when handled seriously will actually be able to make a big contribution, to the future development of the Indonesian economy One way to handle it is to be oriented to the agricultural business or agribusiness rangkuti.

The state of Indonesia is a country that has natural wealth and very abundant resources. Natural resources are managed by the government with the aim of prospering the people. It is stated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia "That the earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. One of them is in the field of land. Land is wrong an important natural resource for the survival of mankind. Human life is mostly dependent on soil, good for the eyes livelihood, clothing, shelter, food and necessities other religious in nature. The reality in society, people will always try to defend an inch of land. So in his life, society will never be separated from matters related to land (Ruslina, 2012)

Since ancient times, people have started to use land as a livelihood is by farming. Amount of farmland managed because of the large number of people who carry out farming activities so that the State of Indonesia is called an agrarian country where the agricultural sector is the main commodity to produce food for the people of its people.

Globalization causes a bad impact for the State of Indonesia, so that now lost its nickname as an agrarian country land functions agricultural (conversion) is widely carried out. As a result of this conversion of agricultural land, it will have an impact on national food security. Where, the country of Indonesia must import food to meet the needs of the community (Nurjanah & Purwandari, 2012; Rengganis, 2020). And the most regrettable thing is the conversion to productive agricultural land become residential land due to the large demand for housing stay.

Similar research was conducted by (Basori, 2015; Nizar K, 2021)Social changes include aspects of individualism, aspects of cohesiveness and mutual cooperation, as well as aspects of the gap between the old residents and the new residents. Then the variables of land ownership, economic crush, the influence of other farmers, the influence of the developer, government policies, job opportunities in other sectors, simultaneously affect land conversion. The variables of land ownership, economic crush, the influence of the developer and job opportunities in other sectors partially affect the land conversion in Suko Village.

(Kustriawan & Astuti, 2015; Pratomo, 2012)also conducts research which results The impact of paddy field conversion on labor expenditure was tested using the chi square test. Based on the chi square analysis, the conversion of paddy fields in Jaten District has a significant effect on the outpouring of household labor, and has a positive gamma value. Meanwhile, in Jumantono District, the conversion of paddy fields had no significant effect on the outpouring of farm household labor, and had a negative gamma value.

In particular, the agricultural sector has a dominant role in the economy especially in South Kalimantan. The number of labor force in Banjar land still depend on the agricultural sector, showing that the agricultural sector plays an important role in economic conditions in Kalimantan South. However, the agricultural sector which is a source of livelihood for the majority of the population, especially in this Peat Regency, it is still not able to improve the standard of living of the population, especially the farmers themselves to be able to live more prosperously. Therefore, this study identifies the Impact of Land Conversion Agriculture to Non-Agriculture Against Farmers in Gambut District, Banjar Regency. Based on the background, this research is entitled "Impacts of Land Use Change" Agriculture to Non-Agriculture Against Farmers in Gambut District, District Banjar".

RESEARCH METHODS

Research on the impact of the conversion of agricultural land to non-agriculture on farmers in Gambut District, Banjar Regency uses qualitative methods. As for the use of qualitative methods through the stages of observation, interviews, documentation. qualitative research is a research approach that uncovers certain social situations by describing reality correctly, formed by words based on relevant data collection and analysis techniques obtained from natural situations.The stages of data analysis can be explained in the following chart:

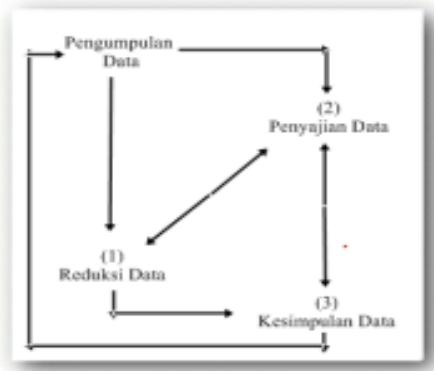

Figure 1. Chart of Data Analysis Components

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As for the shift of agricultural land to non-agriculture, sometimes from economic actors that have a significant influence on land conversion is the area. Land area has a significant effect with a positive relationship. This explains that the larger the area of land controlled by farmers, the lower the possibility for land conversion. This is related to production costs incurred by farmers. The smaller the land area, the higher the cost of production, the more expensive it will be. Thus, the smaller the agricultural land, the more farmers will think about converting their land. Not only that, the government's policy may force farmers to sell their land. Therefore, the answer can be seen in the following section, based on the results of interviews with farmers.

Every year the water level is increasing because the river on the edge of the road is narrowing and silting up so that the water flow is blocked, this is due to the widening of the road and the increasing number of rice fields that have changed their function into residential areas. The price of land and housing which is cheaper than in the city also affects the rate of change in the conversion of agricultural land. According to the narrative from "Abdul Muthalib the Pure Farmers Group, usually the banyu is slow to decline, so it's a banyu tuh in diverting mun explosives to plant banih, this is also the opponent of the bahuma, the only match being

the kadada again, another payoff. This land also descends from pedatuan so it is not sold. (Interview 31/08/2019).

The results for farmers who do not have other jobs are very dependent on their harvests which can only be harvested once a year, and it is not uncommon for farmers to be forced to lose money because their crops fail. For the capital to plant rice and the cost of fertilizer as well as maintenance, it is not uncommon for farmers to borrow aid funds from cooperatives and banks. The water level is increasing every year, this is caused by narrowing and silting which results in blockage of water flow. This is due to road widening and The increasing number of residential area developments so that rice fields are being converted into residential areas. This is supported by the price of land and housing which is cheaper than in the city, thus affecting the rate of change in the function of agricultural land. The impact of the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses is felt by farmers in Kayu Bawang Handil Murung Village, which has agricultural land directly adjacent to a housing complex. This is because the flow of water is getting slower and clogged, so the water becomes deep. As well as household waste also affects the quality of water for growing their rice.

Many farmers feel uneasy about this because they have no other work and are very dependent on their crops which can only be harvested once a year. In fact, it is not uncommon for farmers to be forced to lose money because their crops fail. The farmers really feel the impact of the conversion of agricultural land to non-agriculture, especially for farmers who have agricultural land directly adjacent to the housing complex, because it clogs and slows the flow of water so that the water becomes deep. Household waste from residents' housing complexes also affects the water quality for growing their rice.

b. The Impact of Farmers After Land

Impact of land shifts According to research conducted by (Mustopa & Santosa, 2011; Skibo et al., 1989; Yanti & Arlius, 2014)the concentration of housing and industrial development on Java Island, on the one hand increases the opening of employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector such as construction services, and industry, but also has an unfavorable negative impact. These negative impacts include:

1. Decreased area of rice fields which results in a decrease in rice production, which interferes with the achievement of food self-sufficiency and the emergence of food insecurity and results in a shift in employment from the agricultural sector to non-If the workforce is not fully absorbed, it will increase the unemployment rate.
2. Government investment in the provision of infrastructure and irrigation facilities is not

optimally utilized.

Furthermore, the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural lands has a huge impact on farmers who are directly adjacent to housing complexes. Household waste, as well as settlement construction causes slow and clogged water flow, and pollutes water quality for growing rice. Most of the farmers do not have a business or other work and only rely on agricultural products that have been managed for generations, although now the results are getting less and less. In fact, it is not uncommon for farmers to lose money because their crops fail. In fact, some of them get capital to plant rice and fertilizer costs as well as maintenance by borrowing aid funds from cooperatives and banks.

Picture 1. Pemajatan

Source: Personal Documentation, 2019

The impact of the conversion of agricultural land on the problem of food procurement basically occurs in the second stage. According to (Budhi & Saputra, 2015; Pramudiana, 2017; TANTJA, 2021) in this case there are several indicators that can affect the increase or decrease in the income of the community or agricultural land owners after the land conversion process is carried out. Community income after and before the land conversion process. Livelihoods or professions undertaken by community owners of agricultural land before and after the process of land conversion. Compensation provided by land buyers to previous agricultural land owners.

From this statement, there are various kinds of impacts caused by the conversion of agricultural land in the form of housing development in Banjar Regency. Both in terms of residents' lives, income, and livelihoods of farmers.

c. Impact of Land Transfer for Peat Communities

Soil in an agrarian society is a production factor that has important meaning in terms of sociological, economic and political aspects. According to (Rahmadiah & Isril, 2017; Tokuasa, 2010)and which is the main asset for many people is land for farming which is the main source of life. Soil resources are multifunctional in the activities of human life in various fields, both in agriculture and non-agriculture. In agriculture, land is used as land for farming so that it can produce production that can be used to meet needs. Meanwhile, in the non-agricultural sector, the land is used as a residential area, offices/services or other places.

The agricultural sector is a strategic sector and plays an important role in the national economy and the survival of the community, especially in its contribution to providing employment and domestic food supply. Awareness of this role causes most people to still maintain their agricultural activities even though the country has become an industrial country. In this regard, control of agricultural land is one of the strategic national policies to maintain the primary agricultural industry in food supply capacity, in relation to preventing socio-economic losses in the long term given the multi-function nature of agricultural land.

The same thing happened in Banjar Regency in Gambut District, many of the professional farmers9 especially who sold their land to a certain group of people. This may be due to several reasons, one of which is that government policies regarding agriculture are mostly not in favor of the sector itself. This is reflected in the increasingly widespread conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land. In addition, the increasing population also results in the need for land to increase even though the amount of land never changes. Therefore, agricultural land becomes a victim to meet the land needs of the Indonesian population.

Picture. 1.2. Floods Due to Land Transfer

Source: Personal Documentation, 2019.

Picture. 1.3. Floods Due to Land Transfer

Source: Personal Documentation, 2019.

Thus, according to (Sudarta et al., 2016) explains that land conversion has implications for changes in agrarian structures. The changes that have occurred are:

1. Changes in land tenure patterns. The pattern of land tenure can be seen from the ownership of the land and how the land is accessed by other people. Changes that occur due to conversion are changes in the amount of land ownership. In this study it is explained that farmers. owners turned into tenants and sharecroppers turned into farm laborers. The implication of this change is that it is difficult for farm workers to get land and a process of marginalization occurs.
2. Changes in the pattern of agrarian relations. The increasingly limited land causes the waning of the profit-sharing system. Likewise with the emergence of a new land system, namely the rental system and the selling pawn system. Changes occur due to increasing land values and increasingly limited land.
3. Changes in agrarian livelihood patterns. Livelihood patterns are studied based on the community's livelihood system from agricultural products compared to non-agricultural products. Limited land and household economic urgency have caused a shift in livelihood sources from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector.

Other impacts of the conversion of agricultural land are: agricultural employment opportunities decrease in line with the decrease in available agricultural land, employment opportunities related directly or indirectly to rice production activities, and environmental degradation (Sumaryanto, Hermanto, and Pasandaran, 1996).

CONCLUSION

The results of the study indicate that the conclusions and the factors causing the conversion of agriculture to non-agriculture are mainly the main causes of the conversion of agricultural land to non-agriculture in Gambut District, Banjar Regency, mostly due to developers. This is because the causative factors are as follows:

1. The price of land and housing which is cheaper than in the city also affects the rate of change in the function of agricultural land.
2. Along with increasing population growth, the need for land to build houses and widen roads also increases. In addition, the most significant impact felt by farmers after the conversion of land functions was that they had difficulty determining the time to plant crops because of stagnant water in rice fields, which used to be predictable in months, now it is very difficult, this happens because of the large number of residential buildings and poor waste management, which slows down the flow of water because it is clogged with garbage.

In addition, the impact on the community due to land transfer is the change in the structure of job opportunities and income of the local community, changes in new farming businesses to the non-agricultural sector, changes in community culture from an agrarian society to an urban culture, increased crime, and decreased net social benefits.

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