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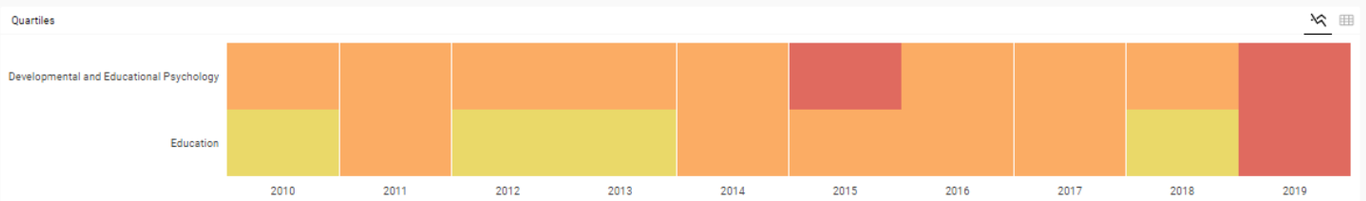

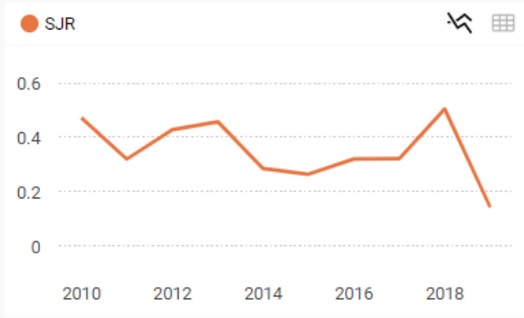

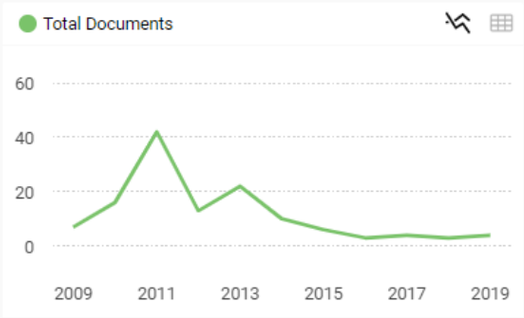

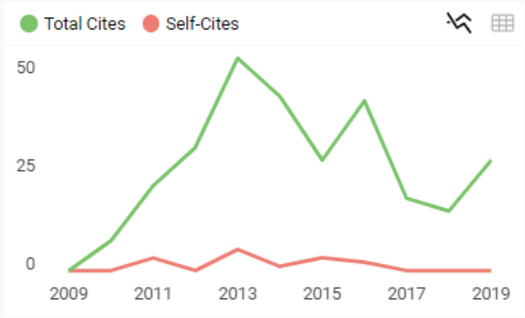

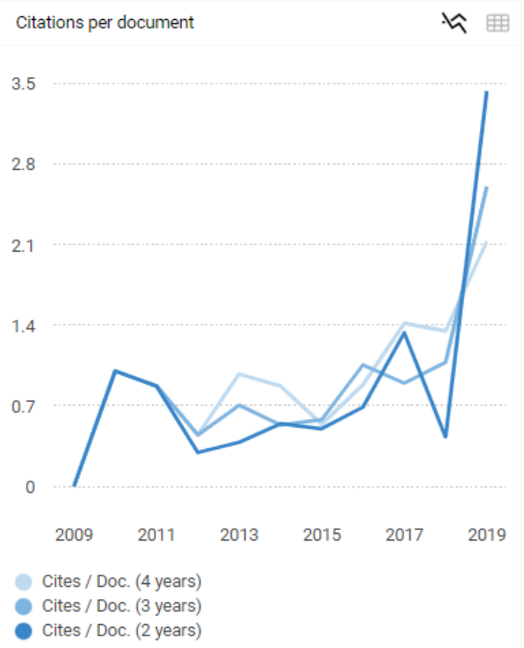

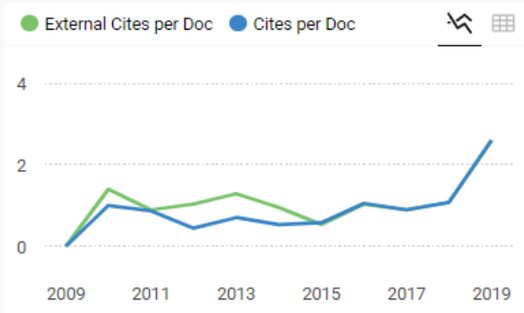

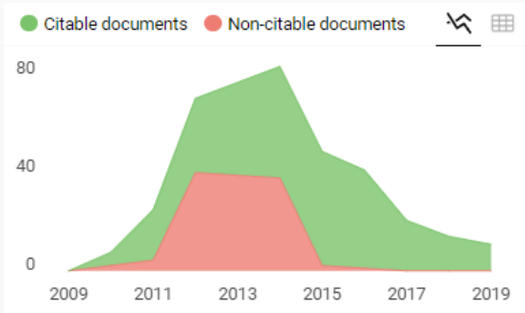

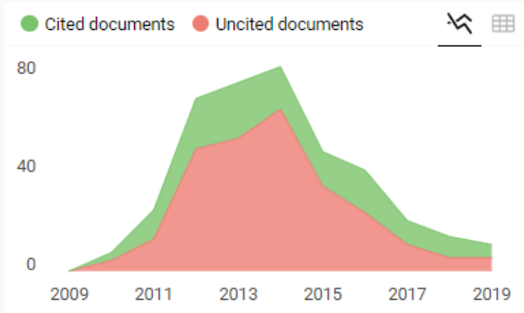

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The Impact of Transferring Function of Agricultural Land on the Farming Household Level of Farmers in Lombok Barat Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Barat

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out how big the impact of land use change that occurs on the food security of farm households in West Lombok Regency.

The main source of income for households is that they do not transfer functions or the ones that function are from farming. Households that do not change their land use have a greater opportunity for good food access, and farming income for non-functioned households has a positive effect on the opportunity to have good food access. The people who were previously farm laborers and tenants are now building laborers / construction workers around the housing construction. Master pland is sometimes not considered by the bearer, the important location of the land is profitable for them. The concern is that after completion of housing construction, they will have work difficulties.

Recommendations that can be given include, among others, the Government should stop / control land use change. This control effort is not only in the making of rules, but also oversees and monitors the implementation of these regulations to ensure there is no land conversion. Providing incentives to farm households that seek farming in productive land should also be sought, so that they do not convert their land.

Keywords: Transfer of land functions, food accessibility and food security

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Agricultural land conversion is a crucial problem in Indonesia. The phenomenon of the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land is a threat to food security. Agricultural land conversion continues to an alarming and disturbing level. In general, external and internal factors encourage conversion of agricultural land. If the conversion continues without control, it will not only cause food security problems, but also the environment and employment. (Yunastiti, P., et al. 2017).

The transfer of land functions has resulted in the loss of his livelihood as a farmer. As stated by Afandi (2011) that the impact of the conversion of paddy fields causes farmers to lose income from farming. In terms of production, with the conversion of paddy fields will eliminate agricultural output as much as the area of land converted, another loss according to

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Afandi is the loss of employment opportunities in farming, as well as income opportunities and economic activities related to farming, such as the provision of saprotan, alsintan rice mills, tractor rentals. (in Yunastati Purwaningsi et al.)

The results of research conducted by Irawan (2005) with the change of land use, resulted in the loss of income of farmers, both owners, tenants, tenants and farm laborers who depend on farming. If the conversion of land, especially productive paddy fields which absorbs a lot of labor, will reduce employment opportunities, and subsequently have an impact on the income of farmers. According to Santosa, et al. (2011) land use change is very difficult to stop, and even tends to increase with an increasing number of areas, and this is very influential on food security. (in Emi S. et al, 2017)

Land use change is also likely to have an impact on decreasing the level of welfare of farmers, or reducing food security of farm households. Thus, it is necessary to examine the level of food security of peasant households between those who have converted their land and those who do not. Farmers who do not transfer their functions are important actors in food availability, so it is necessary to identify the level of household food security and the factors that influence it.

This study wants to identify the food security of farm households that are changing their function and those who are not transferring their functions. The level of food security is seen from the aspect of food access economically. The focus of the study is the factors that influence household access to food. Research on food access by food crop farmers households is urgent to do, given the strategic position of food crop farmers in the availability of food nationally, but faced with an increase in the conversion of productive land.

This research will be conducted in West Lombok Regency which is one of 10 regencies / cities in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (WNT). Administratively, West Lombok Regency is divided into 10 subdistricts, one of which is Labu Api sub-district which will be used as a sample of the region, because many of its productive land has changed functions and is also located close to the city. The development of the City of Mataram caused productive land in Labu Api District to switch functions for various needs.

Since the Baypass LIA (Lombok International Airport) road was opened, there has been a change in the use of agricultural land into non-agricultural areas. This can be seen with the addition of residential houses and housing development using developer services and the construction of several shop houses or mini markets in the area. This has an impact on the economy of the community, especially food security due to the influence of land use change in the region.

The negative impact of shifting the function of paddy fields not only has an impact on the decline in agricultural production, it can also lead to loss of employment opportunities and a decrease in the income of smallholders and also farm laborers. Research on food access in households of food crop farmers is urgent to do, given the strategic position of food crop farmers in the availability of food nationally, but is faced with an increase in the conversion of productive land.

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In certain cases, land use change is inevitable. In connection with these problems, a study entitled: Impact of Land Use Conversion on Farmers Household Food Security Levels in West Lombok Regency West Nusa Tenggara.

2. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the description above, the following problems can be formulated; How big is the impact of land conversion that occurred on the food security of farm households in West Lombok Regency.

3. Research Objectives and Benefits

Research Objective

This research aims to find out how big the impact of land use change that occurs on the food security of farm households in West Lombok Regency.

Benefits of Research

1. Be a useful input for the government as a decision maker / policy maker in handling the problem of land use change.
2. Being a study material (reference) for future researchers, especially those who have a connection with the transfer of land functions.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Definition of Land

Understanding land (land) is the surface of the land with a wealth of solid objects, liquid, and even gas objects. Understanding land is an area on the surface of the earth with certain characteristics, namely the existence of similarities in terms of geology, geomorphology, atmosphere, soil, hydrology and land use, these characteristics are in the form of climate, rocks and structures, land forms, and processes, types soil, water system, and vegetation / plants.

Land is an area or area that is designated for a specific use that is usually expressed in hectares (ha). While land use patterns are model areas or forms of land use applied, such as cultivation, drylands, forests, greening, settlements, and others. (Khaeruddin 1999, in Yunita Handayani 2017).

2. Definition of Land Use Change (land conversion)

Changes in land use or shifting land use are land that is undergoing a shift in land use, for example agriculture (mixed gardens to livestock) caused by changes in land use patterns, other factors that influence are facilities and infrastructure for regional development.

Changes in land use are land that has been converted, both from agriculture to non-agriculture. In general, land issues in Indonesia, namely:

1. A decline in productivity that is not accompanied by land conversion efforts.
2. The decline in land productivity as a result of use that is not in accordance with ability.
3. The urgency of relatively fertile agricultural land by the type of non-agricultural land use in urban areas.

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Rapid land use change is a reality of many places in Indonesia. As an optimum land use change that is expected because it leads to sustainable and environmentally friendly land use. Others are uncontrolled land changes or decreases that lead to land damage. (In Emi S et al, 2017).

3. The concept of land use Patterns

Land use / utilization is all kinds of human intervention both temporarily and continuously on their environment to meet their daily needs. Land use can be grouped into two categories, namely land use for social life, including land for housing, schools, houses, houses of worship, terrain for recreation and sports activities, health facilities (puskesmas / puskesmas auxiliary health centers) and so on which are generally integrated with settlements. (Emi et al. 2017)

The process of changing land use patterns can be followed by comparing aerial portraits or satellite imagery of various years, from this comparison it can be seen the increase in the area of settlements and the reduction of agricultural land.

4. Factors That Affect Land Conversion

Socio-economic factors will become more important when determining optimum land use. These socioeconomic factors include the location of land in relation to the location of markets, transportation, settlements and other human activities. In addition, government policy is also an important factor that needs to be considered in determining land use.

Furthermore, land use change can be measured using 3 criteria as follows:
1) Land use criteria, 2) Criteria for land use intensity, 3) Technical criteria for buildings. Regional development is influenced and determined by economic, social and land factors:
a. Social factors
Two main social factors that can determine regional development generally are: 1) Population factors, b) Quality of community life
b. Economic factors
Economic factors that are influential and decisive in the development and development of a region that includes two main things, namely: 1). Business activities, 2) Political economy.
c. Land factor
Two things land factors that influence in determining regional planning and development, these factors are: 1) Land use patterns., 2) Land prices (In Ashari, 2013)

5. Concept of Food Security

The concept of Food Security (KKP), based on the definition of food security from FOA (1996) and RI Law No. 7 of 1996. That Food Security has 4 components that must be met to achieve conditions of food security, namely; a). Coverage of food availability, 2). Stability of food availability without fluctuation from season to season or from year to year, 3). Accessibility / affordability to food, 4). Quality / safety of food ingredients used. (RB. Wicaksono, 2005).

The four components of the definition of food security can be used to measure household security at the rural level. These four indicators are the main indicators to get a

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food security index. Measures of food security at the household level are calculated in stages by combining the four components of food security indicators, to obtain an index of food security. (RB. Wicaksono, 2005).

6. Household Food Security

The results of the International Congress of Nutrition (ICN) formulation held in Rome in 1992 concerning household food security are as follows:

Household Food Security (Household Security) is the ability of households to meet the adequacy of food members from time to time to be able to live healthy and be able to carry out daily activities.

According Suharjo (1996), that food sufficiency includes in terms of quantity and quality, so that households can meet the adequacy of food. They must have access to obtain food, both from producing themselves and buying from the market. (in (RB. Wicaksono, 2005).

7. Indicators of Household Food Security

Theoretically the study of determining food security used the demand and supply approach. From the demand side, the population's need for food is calculated so that it can be counted healthy. While from the supply side, it is calculated how much food is available. This figure is translated from food production (food in the form of dry milled grain, corn in the form of pipil, cassava and sweet potato).

Determination of food insecurity areas can be done with a simple approach by looking at the contribution of food sources of carbohydrates to total energy consumption (C). If food availability (FA) is greater or equal to total energy consumption (C), it means that energy availability will meet the energy adequacy norm (EAN) and be at the same level of availability. If the FA is getting far lower than C means the availability of energy in the region is increasingly less secure (less resistant). Based on these FA values, food security status can be determined as follows:

There is no food security / food insecurity if FA <C / 1.2)

Food security is not guaranteed if K / 1.2 <FA <C

There is food security (not food insecurity) if FA> C

From the Norms of energy demand (NED) indicator which is equated with the energy needs of each individual age group in a region.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Location

This research is located in West Lombok Regency, precisely in Labu Api Subdistrict. The reason for taking the location as the object of research, is because in West Lombok District, especially in Labu Api Subdistrict there have been many changes in the transfer of land functions that have caused a decline in agricultural yields and many farm laborers and tiller farmers have lost their livelihoods due to land conversion.

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Of the 12 villages in Labuapi Subdistrict, there are 3 (three) villages that have the potential to be developed into a built area, namely Telagawaru Village, Terong Tawa Village and Parability Village. These three villages were tried as a sample village.

2. Types and Sources of Research Data

The types of data are quantitative data and qualitative data. Data sources, Primary and secondary data

3. Data Collection Techniques

To get the data needed, the data collection methods used are: a). In-depth in-person interviews with selected respondents, b) Observation, c). Documentation.

4. Population and Samples

The population in this study is the farming community in Labu Api District.

The sample is the number of farming communities selected / drawn from a population. The sampling technique used is random sampling.

Taken as a sample of people who make a living as farmers in 3 villages, which have agricultural land that has undergone many changes of function, namely: Terong Tawah Village, Telagawaru Village and Parampu Village. Each village will be taken as many as 14 households, 7 farm households that do not change land functions and 7 households that do land conversion, so the total sample is 42 people (each village is 14 households).

5. Data Analysis Methods

The analytical method used in analyzing problems is:

To see the impact of land conversion on food security of farm households

- The analysis technique used is a description to identify the source of household income and the two mean difference test to find out whether there is a difference in average income from various sources between farm households that do not switch functions and who carry out land conversion. To find out the factors that influence food expenditure analyzed by multiple regression. To find out the factors that influence food accessibility, it is analyzed by logit regression. Multiple regression and logit regression are each carried out on 3 regression equations, equations for all households, non-transferable households and land-conversion households.

- To find out the factors that influence food expenditure are analyzed by multiple regression. To find out the factors that influence food accessibility, it is analyzed by logit regression. Multiple regression and logit regression are each performed on 3 regression equations, equations for all households, non-transferable households and land-conversion households.

Food Accessibility (FA) is household access to food measured categorically, good and not good. The indicator used is the proportion of food expenditure from total household expenditure, with a cutting point of 60% of total household expenditure. This cutting point uses some indicators of Johnson and Toole (1991), adopted by Maxwell et al., (2000). If the proportion of food expenditure

- <60% of total expenditure then stated household access to food is good,

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- Conversely, if the proportion of food expenditure> 60% of total expenditure, access is declared not good.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. General description of West Lombok Regency

West Lombok Regency is one of 10 regencies / cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province whose geographical situation is favorable.

West Lombok Regency has a relatively large population spread across 10 subdistricts which is increasing every year. The population in West Lombok Regency has increased over the past five years, in 2009 the population of West Lombok Regency was 611,704 people, in 2010 it was 599,986 and in 2017 the population was 680,151. West Lombok Regency consists of 10 Districts with an area of each Subdistrict, the population, Sex Ratio and population density can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1

Subdistrict Area, Number of Population by Gender, Population Density in each District in West Lombok Regency in 2017

No	Sub-district	Large (Km^2)	Total Population	Man (person)	Women (Person)	Sex Rasio	Population Density
1	Sekotong	529,38	70.410	35.027	35.383	98,99	133
2	Lembar	62,66	49.976	24.436	25.540	95,68	798
3	Gerung	62,30	82.589	39.099	43.497	89,89	1.326
4	Labuapi	28,33	65.978	32.115	33.863	94,84	2.329
5	Kediri	21,64	57.723	28.151	29.572	95,19	2.776
6	Kuripan	21,56	37.733	18.796	19.171	96.82	1.750
7	Narmada	107,62	93.098	45.556	47.812	94.72	865
8	Lingsar	96,58	69.182	34.139	35.388	95,50	716
9	Gunung Sari	89,74	93.060	47.029	47.037	97,84	1.037
10	Batu Layar	34,11	55,466	28.421	27.777	99,68	1.626
Jumlah / Rata2		**1.053,9**	**680.151**	**335.111**	**345.040**	**97,12**	**645**

Source: West Lombok by the Numbers, 2018.

From table 1 above we can see that the area of West Lombok Regency is 1,053.9 Km2. The population in 2017 was 680,151 consisting of 335,111 male residents and 345,040 female residents, with a sex ratio of 97.12.

Of the 10 existing sub-districts, the widest Sekotong sub-district is 529.38 Km2 or 50.23 percent of the area of West Lombok Regency. When viewed from the largest population in Narmada District, 93,098 people or 13.68 percent of the population of West Lombok.

The population density of Lombok Regency is 645 people / Km^2, which means there are 645 people who inhabit an area of 1 Km^2. The densest district of Kediri is 2,776 people /

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Km^2. Followed by Labuapi District with a density of 2,329 people / Km^2. Sekotong District is the lowest density level which is 133 people / Km^2.

Due to the development development in West Lombok Regency, the use of land from year to year is increasing, or productive land is decreasing.

The development of land acquisition in West Lombok Regency is based on the type of transition. Buying and selling land is a type of transition that is widely and widely carried out by the community. In the year 2008 covering an area of 1,584, 325 ha, continued to increase from year to year, so that in 2012 to 12,679,741 ha, an increase of 100 percent more. Most of the sale and purchase is done between the community and Developer / bearer for housing, community and government for offices and other public facilities, as well as between the community and the world for industry, warehouses or shop houses (shop).

2. General description of Labu Api District

Labu Api District is one of the sub-districts in West Lombok Regency, which administratively borders with North side: Mataram City, East Side Narmada District, South Side Gerung and Kediri District, West Side of the Lombok Strait

Labu Api District consists of 12 villages. all are Definitive, with an area of government administration 25.15 Km2. The topography of Labu Api District is low and evenly distributed.

Labu Api Subdistrict population is 65,331 people spread over 12. The most populous village is Bajur Village with a population of 8,842 people or 13.53 percent, the least is Kuranji Village with a population of 1,911 people or 2.92 percent of the total population Labu Api sub-district, in terms of Kuranji's area, which is the widest among 12 villages.

In discussing the characteristics of respondents in this study, issues of age, occupation, number of dependents and land transfer will be discussed

The average age of respondents was 44.68 or 45 years with a range of ages 25 - 60 years. with the most age is 40 - 49 years totaling 16 people or 38.09 percent and the least number of respondents with the age range below 30 and above 60 years.

The results showed that the majority of farmers who did land conversion or those who did not transfer land had no education graduated from junior high school and junior high school and there were 15 people or 33.48 percent and 13 people or 28.49 of the total respondents 42 people. While respondents who did land conversion were 2 people who did not complete elementary school. While the respondents who did not do the least land conversion were high school education, only 1 person.

The average dependency of the respondent's family in Labu Api District is 4.5 rounded to 5 with a range of 2 to 6 people. This situation means that the average family dependent is classified as a moderate family. This implies that the needs of farmers' household life are related to the number of family members, meaning that the needs (food) will be more easily met if the number of household members is small.

4. Price and Land Area Transferred

a. Land Prices

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The price of agricultural land in Labu Api sub-district continues to rise each year in line with the construction of supporting facilities and infrastructure, including roads, schools, markets and other infrastructure.

Respondents who valued the land price between 50,000,000 - 100,000,000.IDR, as many as 11 people or 52.38 percent of all respondents who took over 21 people. Respondents who rated land prices below 50,000,000 IDR were 8 people or 38.09 percent while those who valued land prices above 100,000,000 IDR were 2 people or 9.50 percent. From the assessment of respondents in general land in Labu Api District, the selling value has increased along with the large demand for land for housing construction, shops, other services and also the BIL Bay Pass road which causes the selling price of land in Labu Api District to continue to increase.

b. **Land area to be converted to function**

Most of the respondent's converted paddy fields are located near housing (67%). The average area of land being converted is 42.5 acres with an average land value of 55,000,000. IDR The respondent has long shifted his land function for an average of 4 years or land conversion occurred in 2015 - 2016, since there was a subsidized housing program.

5. Household income and expenditures

Household income

Income really depends on what work he does. Based on survey results from 42 respondents. it is known that the income of the respondent farmers as civil servants (PNS) is the highest among the respondents' jobs, between IDR 1,500,000 - IDR 2,500,000. The amount of income of respondents who did land conversion was Rp 2,540,000. and those who do not transfer are IDR 1,250,000.

From the survey results and existing data it is known that respondents who do land conversion have a higher income level compared to those who do not transfer land, because those who have land use bought land or land in another region / village, so they still have income from farming and other businesses.

According to household food access, good food access has an average monthly income of IDR 1,570,000, while access to good food has an average monthly income of IDR750,000. The average income from farm workers in household access to good and bad food also shows a difference. Thus the average income from agriculture (farming and farming labor) households with good food access are greater than households with poor food access.

Household Food Expenditures

The average household expenditure according to food accessibility is presented in table 2. The results of the study show that there are differences in the average food expenditure, non-food expenditure, total expenditure and the proportion of food expenditure between households that have good food access and households that have no good food access (significant 1% and 5%). The average proportion of household food

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expenditure for food access is good at 0.46567 or 46.57 percent, while household food access is not good at 0.55647 or 55.65 percent of their income.

From table 2 we see that households that have good food access expenditures for food are smaller than those households whose food access is not good, this shows that the higher the household income, the expenditure for food is smaller and conversely the lower the household income expenditure for food is increasingly big. (In accordance with Angel's Law).

Table 2
Average Household Expenditures According to Land Transfer

Expenditures	Food Accessibility			
	Good	**Not Good**	**total**	**T- count**
	IDR / moon	**IDR / Moon**	**IDR/Moon**	
Food	475.550	586.750	522.450	12,755
Non - Food	545.650	467.655	478.325	7.457
Amount	1.021.200	1.054.405	1.000775	-2,3327
Proportion of Food Expenditure	46,5677	55,6475	52,2045	19,5325

Source: Data processed, 2019

6. Determinants of Food Spending and Accessibility

Determinants of Food Spending

The results of the multiple regression analysis of the determinants of food expenditure for non-function change, function change and total households are presented in table 3.

The results of regression analysis of household food expenditure that does not transfer function shows that the age variable has a significant positive effect and farming income has a significant negative effect on food expenditure, while the number of household members, education level and household income is not significant. The older the age, the higher the food expenditure. The higher the farm income, the lower food expenditure. Furthermore, the results of the regression analysis of food expenditure to household function changes show that age and number of household members have a significant positive effect on food expenditure, while education level and household income are not significant. The older the age, or the greater the number of household members, the higher the food expenditure.

The results of the multiple regression analysis of factors affecting food expenditure for total households (table 3) show that age, number of household members and household income have a significant positive effect on food expenditure, while education levels and farm income are not significant. Households that are not converted have smaller food expenditures than households that are converted. The older the age, or the greater number of household members, or the higher the household income, the higher food expenditure will be.

Table 3
Results of Regression Analysis of Factors Affecting Food Expenditura

No	**Variabel**	**Regresi Coeffisient**	**Total**

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		Tranfer	No Transfer	
1	Constant	5,5138	4,2675	5,4785
2	Transfer Function= No Transfer			-0,1158
3	Age	0,5735	0,5544	0,4754
4	Number of Family Member	0,1154	0,1035	0,0635
5	Level Education	0,445	0,0457	0,0135
6	Farmer Business Income		-0,0852	-0,0375
7	Household income	-0,0695	1,1532	0,0876
8	Adjusted R-sguared	0,0378	0,0445	0,2453.
9	F. Statistic	1,9455	1,8230	9, 7545

Source: Data processed, 2019

Determinants of Food Accessibility

The results of the logit regression analysis of the determinants of food accessibility to households not transferring, transferring functions and total households are presented in table 4.

Age and number of household members negatively affect household food accessibility. The older the age, the smaller the opportunity for households to have good food access.

The greater the number of household members, the smaller the chance for households to have good food access. The level of education has a positive effect on household food accessibility. Opportunities for good food access for households with a high school education level and above are greater than households with a junior high school education level or below.

The effect of each independent variable on household food accessibility can be seen from the odds ratio. The results of calculating the odds ratio are presented in table 4.

Based on table 4. total households, the odds ratio of the variable change of function is 42.54, meaning that households without land use change have a greater chance of 42.54 for good food access compared to households that have land function, assuming other variables are constant.

For the age variable in both groups of households showing an almost equal odds ratio of about 0.8 means an increase in age by one percent, the tendency of households to access good food decreases by 0.75 times, assuming other variables are constant. Likewise, the education level variable shows an almost equal odds ratio of around 4.17, meaning that households with a high school education level and above have a greater chance of 4.05 times access to good food compared to households with a junior high school education level and below, assuming other variables are constant .

Table 4

Odds Ratio of Regression Coefficient of Household Food Accessibility

No	Variabel	Regresi Coeffisient		Total
		Transfer	No Transfer	
1	Constant	186543	896575	22761
2	Transfer Function= No Transfer			42,54

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3	Age	0,85	0,83	0,75
4	Number of Family Member	0,17	3,35	0,21
5	Level Education	4,17	0,18	4,05
6	Farmer Business Income	1,0		1,0
7	Household income	1,0	1,0	1,0

Source: Data processed, 2019

The size of the household opportunity for good food access can be calculated by entering statistically significant independent variable data into the estimation regression equation. The results of calculations on households that do not change the function of land with the age of 45 years, the number of household members 2 people, and the level of education of high school and above have an opportunity for good food access by 5.22%.

7. Other Impacts on Land Transfer

The results of interviews with several respondents from elements of the village apparatus, community leaders and religious figures obtained information that with the transfer of land functions in the area, causing many people to lose their jobs, especially the cultivating farmers and farm laborers. To survive they are forced to shift their jobs to construction workers, masons, traders and odd jobs, which are important to make money to make a living.
Many impacts arising from the conversion of land, among others;

-. Impact on the environment, narrowing occurs, water is polluted with waste and agricultural land becomes dry, especially wells.
-. Before there was housing, the surrounding environment was green, now it has turned into various kinds of buildings.
3. Most of the people living in housing from outside, of course, bring different ways of life from the customs or habits of the local community, eventually bringing a positive or negative influence, especially on the association of teenage childre.

E. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

From the results of the discussion and analysis of the data, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The household's main source of income is neither transfer nor function comes from farming, that non-transferable households have greater opportunities for good food access, and that farming income to non-transferable households has a positive effect on opportunities to have access good food.
2. People who previously worked as farm laborers and tenants, now work as construction laborers / construction workers around housing construction. Those who become worried after completing housing construction later, they will have difficulty working.
3. Master pland is sometimes not considered by the bearer, which is important the location of the land is profitable for them.

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Suggestion

1. The government should stop land conversion or control land conversion. This control effort is not just in the making of regulations, it must oversee and monitor the implementation of these regulations to ensure that land use is not transferred.
2. Provision of incentives for farm households that seek farming in productive land should also be pursued, so that they do not convert their land.
3. Developers / bearers, should provide training or special skills to certain community members as compensation for job loss.

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