



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF LAND FUNCTION TRANSFER OF RICE COMMODITIES TO CORN COMMODITIES IN NANJUNGAN VILLAGE

Timbul Rasoki¹⁾; Ana Nurmalia²⁾

¹⁾*Study Program of Agribusiness, Faculty of Science and Technology, Open University*

²⁾*Faculty of Agriculture, Dehasen University*

Email: Timbulrasoki@ecampus.ut.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a vital sector in the Indonesian economy, especially in rural areas such as Nanjungan Village. Nanjungan Village faces significant challenges regarding the supply of water for agricultural irrigation. The decreasing water discharge has affected the ability to maintain optimal rice production, thus encouraging farmers to look for alternatives in managing their land with land conversion. This is what causes researchers to be motivated to know the socio-economic impacts resulting from land conversion. The method of determining this sample uses (Simple Random Sampling) or a simple random sample. The population is 358 farmers. According to Arikunto 10% - 15% so that the total sample taken was 15 percent of the total corn farmers in Nanjungan village, namely 54 farmers. This research combines quantitative descriptive research methods. The results of the study stated that the social impacts that occurred were the life cycle of the community, such as the planting and harvesting periods, as well as the reduced work rhythm of farmers after converting their land to corn, so that gathering activities for farmers also decreased. The economic impact that occurs is the income of farmers before land conversion, which is Rp. 21,029,148, - and there is an increase in income after land conversion, namely Rp. 31.102.014,-. The difference in income before and after land conversion is IDR 10,072,866..

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a vital sector in the Indonesian economy, especially in rural areas such as Nanjungan Village. Rice has long been the main commodity in agriculture in the village, providing food for the community and being the main source of income for farmers. However, in recent years Nanjungan Village has faced significant challenges regarding the supply of water for agricultural irrigation. Agricultural land that is included in the category of large land to be converted is garden land and paddy fields. Land conversion is due to the influence of the income received by farmers while cultivating the land compared to use during other area activities Daulay et al. (2016) and Demmalino (2018). The rapid rate of land conversion indicates that there is a link to the decline in food supply for the population as a result of which it will affect food production, especially rice. Inequality can be realized if it completes the food needs of all residents (UU No. 18 of 2012). Food needs will be higher with an increase in population (Sunanto and Rauf, 2018).

In land use, there are two categories that are distinguished, namely land used for agricultural activities and land not used for agriculture. Agricultural land itself can consist of two types, namely paddy fields and non-rice fields. Paddy fields are subdivided into distribution of irrigation, rainfed and others. Meanwhile, non-paddy fields are plantations, fields, orchards. Non-agricultural land is divided into houses, halls, roads, dry land (BPS, 2012).

Nanjungan Village is one of the villages located in a rural area where the majority of the population depend on the agricultural sector, especially in the field of rice commodities. Paddy fields in the village of Nanjungan have been converted from rice to corn due to continuous crop failure. This was caused by the damage to the river dam in the village of Nanjungan so that the rice plants experienced drought. In recent years, this village has undergone significant changes with the conversion of land from rice to corn.

Land conversion from rice to corn has become one of the strategies taken by farmers in Nanjungan Village as a response to changes in climate conditions and water availability. This land conversion offers an opportunity to deal with the water crisis and adapt to increasingly dry conditions. However, these changes not only affect the agricultural sector but also have broad social and economic impacts on village communities. These changes can have important social and economic impacts on the people in Nanjungan Village. rice commodity land to corn commodity in Nanjungan Village.

RESEARCH METHODS

This sampling method is purposive sampling where the location is determined because Nanjungan Village is an area where land conversion is occurring due to dry irrigation. The population is 358 farmers who carry out conversion functions. According to Arikunto in Afrizal (2019), if the population is less than 100, it is recommended to include the entire population in the sample. However, if the subject exceeds 100 people, usually around 10% - 15% or 20% - 25% of the population can be used, or a larger sample size. Then the number of samples taken was 15 percent of the total corn farmers in Nanjungan Village, namely 54 farmers.

This research combines quantitative descriptive research methods through filling out questionnaires or direct interviews and documentation.

The quantitative descriptive data analysis method to explain social impacts is described descriptively. The data obtained in this research will be discussed descriptively. Where data obtained through interviews and questionnaires is analyzed descriptively and will be presented in the form of tables, percentages or graphs(Nani et al., 2022).

To analyze the economic impact, the income formula is explained as follows(Anjelika & Dahliana, 2023):

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

Information:

π = Income (Rp)

TR = Total Revenue (Rp)

TC = Total Cost

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Object of research

Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents in this study were rice farmers who had converted their land function to corn, namely as many as 54 respondents who had switched land functions from rice to corn. Characteristics are the most important part of a study because by knowing the characteristics of the respondents, the object of research can be identified well. Where most of the respondents in this study have other sources of income from farming, farming, raising livestock, trading. Farmers' land ownership status varied, some were passed down from

generation to generation, land purchased privately. From the results of interviews with farmers, the characteristics of the respondents obtained were age, gender, land area and level of education.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age

Age is one of the determinants of a person's ability to work in farming. Age also affects the maturity of a person in farming as well as in thinking and acting. Farmers who are getting older (> 50 years) are usually slower to adopt new knowledge or new innovations and only tend to carry out activities that are commonly implemented by the local community and age also determines the person's work performance (Setiyowati et al., 2022). The older the workforce, the more difficult it is to absorb and understand new innovations in the application of the world of agriculture. However, in terms of responsibility, the older the age of the workforce will not have an effect because they are actually more experienced. The productive age of farmers will affect the process of adopting a new innovation (Kusumastuti et al., 2018). Characteristics of respondents based on the age of farmers who have carried out land conversion can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Age of Respondents Who Have Performed Land Function Transfer

No	Age of Farmer (Years)	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1.	25 – 40	19	35,1
2.	41 – 56	29	53,7
3.	57 – 72	6	11,1
Amount		54	100

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

From the research results it is known that there are 19 farmers or 35 percent in the 25-40 year category. Farmers aged 41-56 years were 29 people or 54 percent while those aged 57-72 years were 6 people 11 percent. From these results, it is known that in middle-aged farmers it is easier to accept new information and innovations than older farmers. However, those who are still relatively young have also begun to be able and easily accept new innovations with a percentage of 35 percent 25-40 years and 52 percent 41-56 years than those aged 57-72 years, because of their level of ability to deal with and accept this new information.

This happens because 87 percent are aged 25-55 years who are still productive where productive age farmers have excellent physical abilities and mindsets to be able to absorb new innovation information and apply it (Hidayat & Rofiqoh, 2020). The age of the farmer affects the process of cultivating plants from the thought process to the process of carrying out cultivation activities (Pakpahan et al., 2013).

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Gender is the difference between a woman and a man biologically since a person is born (Pakpahan et al., 2013). The biological differences and biological functions of men and women cannot be exchanged between the two, and their functions remain with the men and women who exist on earth (Setiyowati et al., 2022). Respondents based on the sex of farmers in Nanjungan Village can be seen in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Gender of Respondents Who Have Performed Land Function Transfer in Nanjungan Village

No	Gender	Number of Farmer	Percentage (%)
1.	Man	43	80
2.	Women	11	20
Amount		54	100

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

Based on Table 2 above, it shows that the sex of the respondents who converted rice land to corn was dominated by male respondents with a percentage (80%) or as many as 43 people. Meanwhile, fewer female respondents carried out land conversion with the percentage shown in the table (20%) or as many as 11 people. This shows that more work as farmers is done by men because work as farmers requires more and uses male labor than women which is associated with heavier work. The results of this study are in line with the research of Pakpahan et al. (2013) which shows that the agricultural sector is still dominated by men. So it is expected that production can continue to increase.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Land Area

Land area in the agricultural sector has a very important role in agricultural business and production processes. This is because the land has productivity in producing vegetable and animal materials, as a raw material for making various goods, has the ability to absorb liquids, distributes some of the rainwater to fill land water and so on. Nanjungan Village is a potential village for agriculture, especially plantation crops and food crops, such as cocoa, oil palm, banana, watermelon, corn and others. The number and percentage based on the farmer's land area can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Respondents' land area that has carried out land conversion in Nanjungan Village.

No	Land Area (Ha)	Number of Farmer	Percentage (%)
1.	1 – 3	49	91
2.	4 – 6	4	7
3.	7 – 10	1	2
Amount		54	100

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

Based on the results of Table 3, it can be seen that the land of farmers who converted rice land to corn in Nanjungan Village has a land area of 1 - 3 ha as many as 49 people with a percentage of 91 percent, a land area of 4 - 6 ha as many as 4 people with a percentage of 7 percent, and land area of 7-10 ha by 1 person with a percentage of 2 percent. From the table above it shows that the farmers who converted rice land to corn in Nanjungan Village mostly had 49 people 90 percent who had a land area of 1 – 3 ha which can be said to have a small land area, this is because farmers who have a slightly larger land area chose to change the function of paddy fields into corn to meet needs and improve welfare.

The area of agricultural land will affect the scale of business and the scale of this business will ultimately affect the efficiency or not of an agriculture, the area of land can affect the amount of farmer's production, the wider the land the greater the production results obtained by farmers. However, if farmers cannot utilize the area of land, then the area of land does not guarantee an increase in farmers' income because with land it will be difficult to supervise the use of production factors other than large land which also requires considerable labor and capital Soekartawi (2016) and Nurhapsah (2019).

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education Level

Education is an important factor for farmers in terms of accepting and applying new technology, in addition to the skills of the farmers themselves. Education will influence the mindset of farmers in terms of accepting a new innovation as well as decision-making Intan in Firdayanti and Septiawan (2021). The higher the level of farmer's education, the higher the quality of human resources and the more the farmer's sensitivity to information to make a change. Farmers who are old on average tend to have a lower level of education compared to younger farmers. The amount and percentage of farmers' education can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Education Level of Respondents Who Have Performed Land Function Transfer

No	Level of education	Number of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1.	No School	3	5,5
2.	Elementary School	7	13,0
3.	Junior High School	21	39,0
4.	Senior High School	23	42,5
Amount		54	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that the education level of farmers who have converted the function of paddy land into corn in Nanjungan Village did not go to school as many as 3 people with a percentage of 5.5 percent, elementary school education level as many as 7 people with a percentage of 13.0 percent, junior high school education level as much as 21 people with a percentage of 39.0 percent, high school education level as many as 23 people with a percentage of 42.5 percent. The table above shows that the number of respondents with high school level education is more than those with elementary, junior high school education.

The level of education has a significant effect on crop production because the level of formal education influences changes in farmer behavior in crop cultivation activities. Farmers who have higher education, both formal and informal, have broader insights, especially in understanding the importance of productivity. Awareness of the importance of productivity plays an important role in encouraging efforts to increase agricultural production by Mahendra (2014).

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Farming Experience

The duration of farming for each person is different, therefore the duration of farming can be used as material for consideration for farmers in accepting and innovating based on new information received, not to make the same mistakes or do good things next time Hasyim in Firdayanti (2021). The characteristics of respondents based on their experience as farmers in Nanjungan Village can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Respondents' farming experiences who have carried out land conversion.

No	Entrepreneurship Experience (Th)	Number of people)	Percentage
1.	4 – 16	24	44,5
2.	17 – 29	20	37,0
3.	30 – 42	10	18,5
Amount		54	100

Table 5 can be concluded that the longest farming experience is 30-42 years as many as 10 people with a percentage of 18.5 percent, while 17-29 years of farming experience is 20 people with a percentage of 37.0 percent, and 4-16 years of farming experience 24 people or 44.5 percent of the 54 respondents who are still relatively new to this agricultural sector. This is due to the ability to receive and innovate new information received.

Experience can be seen from the length of time a farmer pursues a farming business. The longer the farmers do their business, the greater the experience they have. With considerable experience a skill and expertise will develop in determining a more appropriate method for farming effectively and efficiently (Raharjo, 2008). This shows that farmers who convert rice land into corn in Nanjungan Village are experienced farmers, experience in farming is needed by farmers where farmers who have farming experience will always look for information about prices, cultivation, and increased yields. increased production and income from the farming itself in order to improve the welfare of farmers.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Land Ownership Status

Land tenure includes ownership rights, management rights or cultivation rights, all three are products of institutions, so that the dynamics of tenure or rights are closely related to changes in values, norms or laws that are adhered to and apply in a community. The system of ownership of agricultural land according to (Rizqihandari et al., 2023) differs from country to country or one farming community to another farming community. The system of land ownership or control of agricultural land is influenced by customs, religion, the social system of society and the nature of the kingdom. There are five systems of land tenure, namely: common ownership, other people's ownership, large ownership, free ownership and lease ownership. The ownership of agricultural land in Nanjungan Village can be seen in Table 6 below:

Table 6. Land Ownership Status of Respondents Who Have Performed Land Function Transfer.

No	Land Ownership Status	Number of people)	Percentage (%)
1.	Own Land	54	100
2.	Leased Land	0	0
Amount		54	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that some of the respondents who carried out land conversion were landowners themselves as many as 54 people (100%), while there were no respondents who rented land for cultivating corn land in the table, because to convert land functions several things were needed and the motivating factors to do so as seen in the previous explanation.

Land ownership status in a farm indirectly affects farmers' income. Farming undertaken by farmers using existing inputs will produce a certain amount of production. This production when compared with the output on the area of land and a certain period of time is also known as productivity. Productivity with price and cost considerations will determine the income of farmers on land ownership status in the research area, namely owner farmers and tenant farmers.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Family Dependents

Family dependents are the number of family members consisting of wife and children, as well as other people who participate in the family who live or live in one house which is the responsibility of the head of the family. The number of dependents of the respondent's family who converted the function of paddy land to corn can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. Number of Dependents of Respondent's Families Who Have Performed Land Function Transfer.

No	Number of Family Dependents (Person)	Amount (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	2 – 4	44	81,48
2.	5 – 7	10	18,52
Amount		54	100

Source: Primary data processed, 2023

The results of the table above show that the large number of dependents is not a big influence for carrying out new innovations or land conversion. This is in accordance with the table, with the number of dependents of 2-4 people who carry out land conversion of 44 people, while the number of dependents of 5-7 people is less than the previous number of dependents who did more land conversion with a total of 10 people.

By looking at the circumstances and reasons for the farmers to change the function of the land because they have family dependents which are usually not small. Rice farming no longer guarantees welfare for farmers so they do the conversion of rice farming land to corn in order to meet economic needs and improve the welfare of the farmers themselves (Nurhapsah, 2019).

Social Impact Land use change

The conversion of land functions in Nanjungan Village has caused various impacts, including social impacts. Like as follows; The tradition of rice farming has been part of the culture and life of the people of Nanjungan Village for many years. However, with the conversion of land to corn, cropping patterns and agricultural cycles in this village have the potential to experience

significant changes. These changes can affect the community's life cycle, such as planting and harvesting periods, as well as farmers' work rhythms.

Another social impact on the Village Community, namely changes in land use change can cause social changes in the Nanjungan Village community. There have been changes in the relationship between farmers, changes in the structure of farmer families that have experienced changes in work patterns, as well as changes in population migration patterns due to job shifts. So that previously the community often gathered and worked together during the processing of rice fields, now it is no longer done. This land conversion also affects the management of natural resources in Nanjungan Village. Land previously cultivated for rice farming may require a change of use and management for maize cultivation. This can have an impact on soil quality, water use, and environmental sustainability in the village. This is in line with research by Rasoki et al., (2020) which states that in rice management it will take a lot of time to meet so that farmers will interact and socialize more.

Economic Impact of Land Use Change

The economic impact occurs on farmers' income, land conversion from rice to corn also has a significant economic impact on farmers' income. Corn has a different selling value to rice, and the difference can affect the overall income of farmers.

Acceptance Before Land Function Transfer (Rice)

Table 8. Paddy receipts before land conversion in Nanjungan Village.

No	Rice Acceptance (Rp/planting season)	Number of people)	Average (Rp/ Planting Season)	Percentage (%)
1.	15.000.000 – 42.500.000	48	20.437.708	88,9
2.	42.500.001– 71.100.000	2	66.400.000	3,7
3.	71.100.001– 99.700.000	4	88.266.667	7,4
Amount		54	175.104.375	100

Source: the data used is primary data that has been processed in 2023.

Based on Table 8, farmers' income before carrying out land conversion was IDR 72,200,000 – IDR 99,700,000 for 4 people with an average income of IDR 88,266,667, - or 7.4 percent, IDR 43,600,000 – IDR 71,100 ,000.- 2 people with an average of Rp. 66,400,000.- or 3.7 percent, Rp. 15,000,000.- - Rp. 42,500,000.- 48 people with an average of Rp. 20,437,708, - or 88.9 percent. This rice receipt has decreased from the previous period due to the condition of the water debit in the irrigation in Nanjungan village which is almost dry which causes a decrease in the amount of rice production. This is in line with previous

research which stated that rice production over a period of 12 years experienced a decline due to various things such as land conversion and other natural conditions (Hidayat & Rofiqoh, 2020)(Nadeak, 2018).

Total Cost Before Land Conversion (Rice)

Table 9. Total Cost of Paddy Before Land Conversion in Nanjungan Village.

No	Total cost (Rp/planting season)	Number of people)	Average (Rp/ Planting Season)	Percentage (%)
1.	5.457.000 – 24.138.000	51	7.881.725	94,5
2.	24.138.001– 42.820.000	2	30.184.000	3,7
3.	42.820.001– 61.502.000	1	61.500.000	1,8
Amount		54	99.565.725	100

Source: the data used is primary data that has been processed in 2023.

Based on the table above, it shows the total cost of farmers before carrying out land conversion in Nanjungan Village at intervals of IDR 42,820,000 – IDR 61,502,000 for 1 person with an average of IDR 61,500,000, – or 1.8 percent. Interval Rp. 24,139,000 - Rp. 42,820,000 for 2 people with an average of Rp. 30,184,000 or 3.7 percent. In the interval Rp. 5,457,000 - Rp. 24,138,000, - as many as 51 people with an average of Rp. 7,881,725, - or 94.5 percent. big and vice versa. Total costs are all costs incurred to meet production needs, which can be in the form of services or goods, Wanda (2015). Cost is the total expenditure in the form of money used to produce a product during one period. The value of costs in the form of money, which are included in the cost are consumable production facilities such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, labor costs, depreciation costs, rental costs and costs of the tools needed during production.

Income Before Land Conversion (Rice)

Table 10. Farmers' Income Before Land Transfer.

No	Paddy Income (Rp / Planting Season)	Number of people)	Average (Rp / Planting Season)	Percentage (%)
1.	6.932.000– 27.221.889	48	13.132.354	88,9
2.	27.221.890 – 47.511.779	0	0	0
3.	47.511.780 – 67.801.669	6	57.184.200	11,1
Amount		54	70.316.554	100

Source: the data used is primary data that has been processed in 2023

Table 10 can be concluded that land area greatly influences income. Farmers' income before land conversion in Nanjungan Village was IDR

47,511,780 – IDR 67,801,669 for 6 people with an average of IDR 57,184,200, – or 11.1 percent. IDR 6,932,000 – IDR 27,221,889 for 48 people with an average of IDR 13,132,354 or 88.9 percent. Income from this rice plant has decreased from the previous period due to the condition of the water debit in the irrigation in Nanjungan village which is almost dry.

Farmer Acceptance After Land Function Transfer (Corn)

Table 11. Acceptance of Farmers After Performing Land Function Transfer.

No	Revenue. Farmers (Rp/planting season)	Number of people)	Average (Rp/ Planting Season)	Percentage (%)
1.	24.000.000 – 51.000.000	47	32.943.830	87,0
2.	51.000.001 – 79.000.000	0	0	0
3.	79.000.001-107.000.000	7	95.141.667	13,0
Amount		54	128.085.491	100

Source: the data used is primary data that has been processed in 2023.

Based on table 11, farmers' income after land conversion is IDR 80,000,000 – IDR 107,000,000 for 7 people with an average of IDR 95,141,667, or 13 percent. Interval Rp. 24,000,000.- - Rp. 51,000,000.- as many as 47 people with an average of Rp. 32,943,830, - or 87.0 percent, there is a difference in the average income which is quite high due to the area of land owned by farmers, the wider the the greater the income of farmers. Revenue is influenced by several factors, including land area, amount of production, types and prices of farming commodities cultivated by Ambarsari (2014)

Total Cost of Farmers After Performing Land Function Transfer

Table.12. Total Cost After Performing Land Function Transfer.

No	Total cost (Rp/planting season)	Number of people)	Average (Rp/Planting Season)	Percentage (%)
1.	8.751.600 - 33.471.600	51	11.511.579	94,5
2.	33.471.601– 58.191.000	2	36.849.667	3,7
3.	58.191.001- 82.911.800	1	82.911.400	1,8
Amount		54	131.272.646	100

Source: the data used is primary data that has been processed in 2023.

Based on the description above, the total cost of farmers after land conversion is Rp. 58,191,801.- - Rp. 82,911,800. , - as many as 2 people with an average of IDR 36,849,667, - or 3.7 percent. Meanwhile, at intervals of IDR 8,751,600 - IDR 33,471,600, there were 51 people with an average of IDR 11,511,579 or 94.5 percent. The total cost of corn farmers is influenced by the

amount of land ownership of each farmer. The wider the land ownership, the higher the level of costs that must be incurred.

Farmer's Income After Carrying Out Land Function Transfer (Corn)

Table 13 Farmers' Income After Land Function Change.

No	Farmer's Income (Rp/Planting Season)	Number of people)	Average (Rp/ Planting Season)	Percentage (%)
1.	10.978.400 – 31.244.400	39	20.139.703	72,2
2.	31.244.401 – 51.510.500	8	34.755.133	14,8
3.	51.510.501 – 71.776.600	7	65.821.778	13,0
Amount		54	120.716.614	100

Source: the data used is primary data that has been processed in 2023.

The table above shows that the income of farmers after land conversion in Nanjungan Village with three categories, namely the high category Rp. 51,510,501.- - Rp. 71,776,600, - as many as 7 people with an average of Rp. 65,821,778, - or 13.0 percent. IDR 31,244,401 – IDR 51,510,500 for 8 people with an average of IDR 34,755,133 or 14.8 percent, low category IDR 10,978,400 – IDR 31,244,400, - 39 people with an average an average of IDR 20,139,703, - or 72.2 percent. The income of corn farmers is influenced by the amount of land ownership of each farmer. The wider the land ownership, the higher the level of income (Rasoki et al., 2020).

Comparison of Income Before and After Land Transfer

Table 14. Comparison of Income Before and After Land Transfer.

No	Description	Average (Rp/Planting Season)
1.	Income Before Land Function Change (Rice)	21.029.148
2.	Income After Land Function Transfer (Corn)	31.102.014
Difference		10.072.866

Source: the data used is primary data that has been processed in 2023.

Table 14 shows that the comparative level of farmers' income before land conversion was IDR 21,029,148 and there was an increase in income after land transformation, namely IDR 31,102,014. Farmers are changing land functions because rice production is decreasing due to low water discharge, which affects their income which also decreases. Therefore, after carrying out the transfer of functions, the farmers hope to experience an increase in income. This is in line with research conducted by Nadeak which stated that land conversion from upland rice to corn was affected by low levels of upland rice

production which resulted in low farmer income. The low income of upland rice farmers causes farmers to change the function of upland rice land by planting it with corn (Nadeak, 2018).

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Conclusions

The social impact that occurs is the life cycle of the community, such as the planting and harvesting periods, as well as the reduced work rhythm of farmers after converting their land to corn, so that gathering activities for farmers are also decreasing. The economic impact that occurs is the income of farmers before land conversion, which is Rp. 21,029,148, - and there is an increase in income after land conversion, namely Rp.31.102.014,-. The difference in income before and after land conversion is IDR 10,072,866.

Suggestion

Adopt environmentally friendly agricultural practices and carry out regular monitoring of the environmental impacts of land conversion.

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