THE STUDY OF POLICY RESOURCE ALLOCATION OF LAND USE IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR IN EAST KUTAI

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***Abstract*— an important issue in today's development is sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture is a process that utilizes agricultural resources optimally to meet the needs and welfare of the present without compromising the needs and welfare of future generations. Along with the pace of conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land, agricultural resources that need to be given priority are agricultural land, especially agricultural land. Agricultural sector is not a sector seed in the East Kutai Regency since 2006 until today, many things that can cause this, which is the conversion of agricultural land that continues to happen, it will threaten food security in a sustainable manner. There are three sub-districts in East Kutai district are included in the Kutai National Park South Sangata area, North Sangata and Teluk Pandan . National Policy on Control of Land specified in order to reduce the conversion of agricultural land as set out in the 2010-2014 RPJMN included in the priorities of food security with the core substance of the Land , Regional Development and Spatial Planning Agriculture with the regulatory arrangements to ensure legal certainty for the agricultural lands , development of new agricultural area of 2 million hectares, controlling and optimizing the use of abandoned land.**

***Keywords*— East Kutai, agricultural land, Kutai National Park**

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country, with a land area of approximately 190.9 million ha. Of the whole area, 37.1 % was used for farming activities, such as rice, dry land agriculture, plantations, fields and other uses, while 62.9 % is forested. With the population growth is increasing, coupled with economic and industrial growth, causing conversion of agricultural land. Patterns of land conversion based on the analysis of land use change in the period 1994-2004 consist of forest soil shrinkage and other land uses.

The research was conducted in the area of East Kutai Regency, which has a land area of 35,747.50 km ². East Kutai region consisting of land and waters, for the area of land which cannot be separated from the cluster of mountain / hill which is around 8 (eight) and the highest mountain is Mount Greets to reach 2000 m altitude, the land is comprised of 291,314.14 ha for plantations, 4,819 hectares for agri-food, 1.175 million ha of forest, 6 % of the homes, and the remainder for other uses

In regulatory regions of East Kutai No.11 of 2011 regarding the East Kutai -year plan 2011-2015 stated that the vision of the development of the East Kutai is "based on the Regional Development of Agribusiness towards the East Kutai Self". The statement clearly meant that:

1. All motion of regional development in various fields addressed in order to support the development of agribusiness.
2. Development of agribusiness is expected to provide a multiplier effect on regional economic development , particularly for the local economy , both national and regional level in order to improve prosperity global community and regional economic resilience ;
3. Independence of the area is characterized by self-reliance in the area of financial governance and East Kutai RPJMD financing achievement.

One of the most important resources in the development of the agricultural sector is the presence and utilization of land. Land use meant as a form of human intervention on land in order to meet their needs. Land as a medium for the process of agricultural production has a strategic function well for landowners, workers, private and government has a role for regulation and intervention policies in the areas of land.

In Law No. 41 of 2009. East Kutai arrange with respect to the development and hierarchy functions related to land use. To support the success of the program is necessary for certainty of rice field which called sustainable agricultural land. The purpose spatial planning is the East Kutai Regency embodies based agribusiness centres on agriculture, tourism and industry that promote the use of local potential through

synergistic rural - urban development that takes into account the preservation of the area function as water catchment areas.

Based on this background is necessary to study the utilization of resource allocation policies in a fair and sustainable land development in the agricultural sector in the broad sense, so as to be given advice and sharpening the land use policies in East Kutai to support the development of the agricultural sector in the broad sense were also able to improve people's lives.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

If we adopt the definition of sustainable development of the WCED (Word Commission on Environment and Development), the sustainable development is development that is oriented to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. To achieve the goal of sustainable development, there are four principles that must be met, namely the fulfilment of basic needs, maintain ecological integrity, social justice and self-determination opportunities [1].

The vision of development (agriculture) is the realization of the ideal of sustainable fair and prosperous, and prevent from poorness. The ideal vision is universally accepted that sustainable agriculture to the basic principles of agricultural development globally, including in Indonesia. Hence, the development of agriculture toward sustainable farming systems is one of the main missions of agricultural development in Indonesia [2].

Resource management, sustainable agriculture is to produce the basic human needs, namely food, clothing and shelter, as well as maintain and improve the quality of the environment and preserve it. The definitions include the following: stable ecologically, can progress economically, equitable, humane and flexible [3].

Besides being a producer of food crops in the rice, rice also has many functions. Among these functions are in support of food security, employment providers, and carer's cultural preservation and provide typical rural atmosphere. Besides rice also provide environmental benefits, as flood and erosion control, water recycling and organic waste. In addition to a positive value, rice also has a negative value associated with the environment. Negative values are defined by the production of methane gas fields, which is one contributor to greenhouse gases.

Wetland system is seen as a sustainable farming system. This is due to relatively stable rice field ecosystem with erosion and nutrient leaching were small, and the level of water use efficiency because of the high relative impermeable layer below the top layer of soil [4]. Land is land which the unity of the various resources interact to form a structural and functional systems. The nature and behaviour of land is determined by the type and intensity of the dominant resource interactions that take place between resource

Land resources may change due to human activity. Land use (land use) is any form of intervention (intervention) humans to land in order to meet their needs, both material and spiritual. Land use can be classified into two major groups, namely (1) the use of agricultural land and (2) the use of non-agricultural land.

Based on the WCED definition of sustainable development, the World Health Organization defines sustainable agriculture as the management and conservation of the natural resource base and the orientation of technological and institutional changes in order to ensure the achievement of human needs and satisfying the current and future generations. Development of sustainable agriculture conservation of land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, does not damage the environment, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable [5].

III. METHODOLOGY

This type of research is descriptive method combined (mixed methods). Which is a mixed method is to use two or more methods are taken from two different approaches, namely a quantitative or qualitative approach in research is being carried out to obtain qualitative and quantitative data are used as empirical evidence in answering the formulation of research problems, because the researchers believe their findings will be better, complete and comprehensive [6].

This study will focus on the expected outputs, which are related to the mapping of the potential and problems of the development of the agricultural sector, then the direction of policy and the allocation of land for some recommendations on education in terms of land use in East Kutai .

This study also emphasizes the factors that influence the implementation of policies of sustainable agricultural land protection in East Kutai regency. The variables and indicators in policy implementation of sustainable agricultural land protection include:

1. Communication
2. Resources
3. Disposition
4. Structure bureaucracy
5. Environment

The data required in this study are as follows:

1. Primary Data
   a. Attitude Farmland Protection Policy Implementation
   b. Community attitudes towards land conversion Communities

2. Secondary Data
   a. Legislation
   b. Data and map land use
   c. Data population
   d. GDP Sector

Based on the research objectives set out above, it is necessary to do the analysis using several analytical tools as follows:

1. Mapping Potential and Problems in the Development of Agricultural Sector Wide Meaning, specifically related to the utilization of land.
   a. At this stage the approach based on quantitative and descriptive analyses relating to :
   b. Agriculture sector contribution to the economy of East Kutai; within this analysis can use the techniques of economic analysis (LQ and Shift Share Analysis).
   c. Distribution of Agricultural and commodity areas: in this analysis using secondary data with descriptive analysis.
2. Establish policy direction for Land Use Allocation in the Agricultural sector development in the area of East Kutai Meaning. At this stage can be completed by a regulatory approach , including :
   a. National Agricultural policy analysis; covering policies and legislation at the national level that applies nationwide.
   b. Local Agricultural policy analysis; covering policies and legislation at the local level prevailing East Kutai Regency of East Kutai regency.
3. Review the implementation of sustainable farmland protection policy in East Kutai regency.

   Data processing was done by using tabulation, which is presented in the form of tables and graphs. While the analysis conducted by the method of descriptive evaluative nature, which explains the problems that exist with the use of tables, charts and maps . Analysis carried out by assessing the contents of farmland protection policy in regulating land control conversion, as well as assesses the performance of the implementing agencies in delivering policy considerations permit agricultural land changes.
4. Assess the factors that influence the implementation of policies for the protection of sustainable agricultural land in East Kutai regency.

   To analyse the factors that influence the implementation of policies for the protection of sustainable agricultural land use regression analysis, with the following formula:

   $$Y = b_1X_1.... bixi + e$$

   Description:

   Y as the implementation of sustainable agricultural land protection policies. With some determination among other variables: X_1 - X_6: Socialization, Officer, and Response implementer, Understanding Policy, Education Level and Age
5. Determine strategies to achieve sustainable protection of agricultural land in the East Kutai Regency.

   Determination of protection strategies in achieving sustainable agricultural land use analysis expert choice.

   The related parties are Bappeda , DPLTR , Department of Agriculture , Forest Service , NGOs and academics.

IV. RESULT

At this stage the approach based on quantitative and descriptive analysis relating to agricultural sector contribution to the economy of East Kutai; within this analysis can use economic analysis techniques that can be done with the Location Quotient and shift share analysis. Location Quotient (LQ) is used to identify the sectors or sector basis, seeded an area while the Shift - share analysis allows the actors to be able to identify and analyze regional excellence industries / sectors on which the local economy

Then conducted a descriptive analysis of the distribution area of Agriculture and commodities, both in terms of forestry, agri-food, farming communities and large -scale plantations, animal husbandry and fishery.

According to the calculation of the growth component of the region, economic growth in the region of East Kalimantan in 2011 has affected the economic growth of the East Kutai Regency of 178 trillion rupiah, or 34.20 percent. Compared to previous years, the influence on the economic growth of East Kalimantan East Kutai is much decreased in the past year 2010 was 53.46 percent and in 2009 of 41.75 percent. Thus the two other components that influence the industry mix and competitive advantage also decreased

Industrial mix component states of the region's economy as a result of changes in the industry mix. The analysis showed that the industry mix effect is positive for the economic development of East Kutai Regency, which amounted to 121 trillion rupiah, or 23.24 percent. Decreased compared to 2010, amounting to 37.10 per cent and in 2009 amounted to 58.89 per cent. Positive values indicate that the composition of the sector in the GDP of East Kutai Regency likely to lead to an economy that will grow relatively fast. In Table 5.7 it can be seen that only the manufacturing sector which negatively affected the industry mix, while other sectors are positive. Compared to last year, almost all sectors in the East Kutai experiencing relatively rapid economic growth compared to the average of East Kalimantan.

Because the mix of industries in the East Kutai Regency moving faster than the average East Kalimantan, competitive sector advantage in East Kutai is also quite encouraging. With the role of 42.56 per cent in 2011 to shift the economic structure of the components of competitive advantage experienced a huge increase compared to last year amounted to only 9.45 percent in 2010

Table 1. Shift -share analysis for the East Kutai Regency Classic, 2005 and 2011

Economic sectors	Component			Economic Structure Shifts
	Growth in East Kalimantan *Nij*	Industry Mix *Mij*	Competitive Advantage *Cij*	Growth *Dij*
1. . Agriculture	*5.846.917,20*	*654.617*	*2.276.280,74*	*8.777.814,62*
2. Mining and Excavation	*158.985.793,45*	*99.922.369*	*228.567.362,09*	*487.475.524,46*
3. Manufacturing	*408.878,54*	*-989.424*	*685.625,84*	*105.080,74*
4. Electricity , Gas and Water Supply	*142.691,07*	*259.240*	*(219.664,37)*	*182.266,96*
5. Construction	*3.149.323,62*	*5.585.442*	*(3.902.596,95)*	*4.832.168,30*
6. Trade	*6.198.342,55*	*8.895.331*	*488.927,78*	*15.582.601,63*
7. Transport and Communications	*2.560.926,30*	*4.144.400*	*(2.925.842,00)*	*3.779.484,10*
8. Financial & Business Services	*1.273.913,74*	*2.755.284*	*(2.382.510,44)*	*1.646.687,49*
9. Services	*135.273,31*	*224.079*	*(188.625,38)*	*170.726,62*
Total	*178.702.059,78*	*121.451.338*	*222.398.957,31*	*522.552.354,93*
Percentage Growth of DIJ	*34,20*	*23,24*	*42,56*	*100,00*

V. CONCLUSION

As an input for the decision making of East Kutai regency government, the provincial government of East Kalimantan and Central Government, the following are given some recommendations:

1. Establish an unified team that manages a unified team Land Use Change Permit , consisting of Bappeda , BPN , Office Space Control of Land and procedures , the Department of Agriculture , Forest Service , the Legal and Governance , which is directly related to the officer farmland protection in order to monitor ongoing Conversion of Agricultural Land in East Kutai .
2. The main problems of land use in East Kutai district especially in the South Sangata and Teluk Pandan is mostly the area is forest area in Protect the Kutai National Park, the need for public policy for the origin to be able to use the land tersedia the enclave system legally supervised by the government and can see some examples of cases in Maluku Mnusela National Park, Barisan hills TN, TN Gede Pangrango mountain and so on.
3. Government of East Kutai Regency to immediately realize Regulation
   Area of spatial followed by determination of sustainable farmland protection so that in practice there is a clear legal framework, especially for surveillance and control activities against violations of sustainable farmland protection.
4. There needs to be outreach to the community about the importance of controlling land conversion and socialization of Law number 41 of 2009 on the Protection of Agricultural Land Sustainable food, in order to ensure food security and making agriculture sector as a leading sector in East Kutai . In this case the need for a more pro-active action from the relevant authorities such as the Department of Land and Spatial Control, Bappeda and the Department of Agriculture to conduct socialization activities.
5. Keep a careful thought to be able to answer
   Farmland protection issues, because most people only have a narrow land. If the protected land, including land it is necessary to solve the problem if the solution must convert the land for their needs, such as for housing or business premises. For example, by preparing the land for public housing is equipped with adequate public facilities, and the provision of location for the business, particularly in urban areas, such as the districts of North Sangata.

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