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# Implementation of Sustainable Food Land Protection Policy in Agricultural Economic Development (Study in Barito Kuala District)

**Yuldian Noor[1)] & Widayati[2)]**

[1)]Master of Notary Law, Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: yuldiannoor.std@unissula.ac.id

[2)]Master of Notary Law, Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: Widayati@unissula.ac.id

***Abstract.*** *The state has a responsibility to manage natural resources and water for the prosperity of the people. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 33 paragraph 3 states that "The land and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. This type of research is sociological legal research. Sociological legal research is also known as empirical legal research. Sociological legal research is an approach that connects legal aspects with social dynamics that occur in society. This type of research is sociological legal research. Sociological legal research is also known as empirical legal research. Sociological legal research is an approach that connects legal aspects with social dynamics that occur in society. Law is not only understood as a written norm, but is also analyzed based on its application in everyday life, interactions between individuals or groups, and the social impacts that arise. 1. The implementation of the sustainable food agricultural land protection policy (LP2B) in Barito Kuala Regency is realized through Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Barito Kuala Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW) for 2012–2031, which was updated to the Barito Kuala Regency Spatial Plan for 2024–2043. 2. Obstacles that occur in the implementation of sustainable food agricultural land protection policies (LP2B) include environmental factors, social and economic factors.*

***Keywords:*** *Agricultural; Economic Development; Policy.*

## 1. Introduction

The state has a responsibility to manage natural resources and water for the prosperity of the people. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 33 paragraph 3 states that "The land and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people." This means that the state is present in every effort to maintain and manage natural resources so that they can be used

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to improve the welfare of the people. One form of implementing the state's responsibility is by implementing agricultural activities to meet the food needs of the people.[1].

The state's efforts to meet the people's food needs legally and formally are manifested in statutory regulations. Agriculture must be carried out by providing spaces for production activities, such as rice fields. Law Number 26 of 2007 mandates that spaces that can be managed for sustainable development include land space, sea space, and air space, including space within the earth.[2]. Thus, the provision of land space for rice fields can be implemented to support the fulfillment of people's food needs. This is reinforced by the Government through Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land which is the basis for protecting agricultural lands from being converted to non-agricultural development.[3].

The Regional Government has the responsibility to fulfill the community's food needs. This responsibility supports the duties of the Central Government which are coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Food Agency. In the context of Barito Kuala Regency, there is Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW) of Barito Kuala Regency for 2012-2031. This RTRW was then updated, resulting in the birth of the RTRW of Barito Kuala Regency for the period 2024-2043. In the new RTRW, there is space for the provision of agricultural lands which are the mainstay in producing food. So that agricultural land can achieve sustainability.

Sustainable Food Crop Land (LP2B) is part of the national strategy in maintaining food security and sustainability of the agricultural sector in Indonesia. LP2B is defined as land designated to be protected and used continuously for food production to prevent uncontrolled land conversion.[4]. The existence of LP2B is very important in supporting national food production, maintaining ecosystem balance, and ensuring the sustainability of the welfare of farmers and communities that depend on the agricultural sector.[5].

Barito Kuala Regency, located in South Kalimantan Province, is known as one of the main agricultural areas in the region. With an area of around 2,996 km², most of the land in this regency is used for the agricultural sector, especially in food production.[6]. The characteristics of the land in Barito Kuala are dominated by tidal land which has great potential for paddy farming. The existence of this land makes Barito Kuala one of the main food barns in South Kalimantan, contributing significantly to meeting food needs both at the

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[4]Afany, MR. Identification of Sustainable Food Crop Land (LP2B) in Wonosobo Regency. Seminar Paper: UGM Anniversary 24 September 2016 Yogyakarta.
[5]Anugrah, F. 2005. Analysis of Factors Affecting Conversion of Paddy Fields to Non-Agricultural Use in Tangerang Regency. Undergraduate Thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics and Resources, Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University
[6]Ash'ari, FM and Hasiani, Y. (2023). Acceleration of Research Results and Optimization of Agrarian Spatial Planning to Realize Sustainable Agriculture. National Seminar in the Framework of the 47th Anniversary of UNS in 2023

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regional and national levels.[7]. In addition to rice, Barito Kuala district also produces various other agricultural commodities such as corn, soybeans, cassava, and horticultural crops in the form of vegetables and fruits.[8]. The freshwater fisheries sector is also developing in Barito Kuala Regency, supported by an aquatic ecosystem that is suitable for fish farming.[9]. In addition, coconut, oil palm and rubber plantations also contribute to the regional economy.[10].

However, along with regional development and increasing demand for land for various non-agricultural activities, such as housing and industrial development, pressure on agricultural land continues to increase.[11]. This has resulted in uncontrolled land conversion, so that land that should be used for food production has begun to decrease. This situation is a serious threat to food security in Barito Kuala and South Kalimantan as a whole.[12].

Along with economic growth, population growth, and development expansion, pressure on agricultural land in Barito Kuala Regency is increasing. In recent years, the conversion of agricultural land in Barito Kuala has become an urgent issue to be addressed. Land that was once fertile and productive has now been converted into residential areas, industry, and other infrastructure. The negative impacts of this phenomenon are not only seen in the decline in food production, but also in the destruction of ecosystems and environmental balance. Land conversion also causes increased carbon emissions and the loss of biodiversity which is important for maintaining the balance of nature.[13].

One of the main causes of land conversion is the expansion of settlements due to population growth and urbanization. The development of cities around Barito Kuala, especially the influence of the Banjarmasin metropolitan area, has resulted in more and more agricultural land being converted into residential areas. This phenomenon occurs because land prices for the property sector tend to be higher than agricultural values, so many farmers choose to sell their land for residential purposes.

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[13]Supiandi, S., Fatah, L., & Yanti, ND (2018). Analysis of Driving Factors for Conversion of Paddy Fields to Oil Palm Plantations in Barambai District, Barito Kuala Regency. Frontier Agribisnis, 2(3), 68-74.

In addition to settlements, industrial expansion and infrastructure development also pose a threat to the sustainability of agricultural land in Barito Kuala. The construction of roads, bridges, and public facilities such as schools and hospitals require a fairly large area of land, often sacrificing productive agricultural land. In addition, the emergence of industrial and trade areas has accelerated the rate of conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural areas.[14]. Development projects that are not based on strict spatial planning often cause a significant reduction in the area of LP2B. In addition to development factors, changes in land use also occur due to the conversion of agricultural land into plantations, especially oil palm and rubber plantations, which are considered more economically profitable than rice farming.[15]. Many farmers are turning to the plantation sector because of more stable yields and more competitive selling prices compared to food crops.

Pressure on agricultural land is also influenced by various economic and social factors. The low selling price of agricultural products compared to production costs makes it difficult for farmers to maintain their farming businesses. As a result, many of them choose to sell or convert their land for other purposes that are more economically profitable. In addition, the lack of incentives from the government for farmers who maintain agricultural land is also the main cause of the decreasing area of LP2B. This condition is exacerbated by the lack of awareness of the importance of maintaining agricultural land as part of efforts to maintain regional and national food security.[16].

The conversion of agricultural land in Barito Kuala Regency has various negative impacts. One of them is the decline in local food production, which has the potential to increase dependence on imports or supplies from outside the region. In addition, ecosystem degradation due to uncontrolled changes in land use can disrupt environmental balance and increase the risk of disasters such as floods and droughts due to reduced green areas and natural irrigation systems. In terms of social and economic, this change in land use also causes a reduction in the workforce in the agricultural sector and increases the number of people migrating to big cities to find more promising jobs.[17].

Therefore, the protection of LP2B in Barito Kuala Regency is very important to prevent the further shrinking of productive agricultural land. This thesis aims to identify the area of LP2B that is still available and to analyze the level of land conversion that occurs. In addition, this study also seeks to dig deeper into the causes and impacts of changes in land use and formulate policy strategies that can help maintain LP2B so that it continues to function optimally in supporting food security. With stricter regulations, incentives for farmers, and

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the implementation of sustainable land management, it is hoped that Barito Kuala Regency can continue to play a role as a strategic agricultural area in supporting national food security.

Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) is an integral part of the sustainable agricultural development policy implemented by local and central governments. LP2B not only functions as a provider of basic food needs such as rice, but also plays an important role in maintaining the balance of the ecosystem and environmental sustainability.[18]. In the context of sustainable development, LP2B is the main pillar of food security, especially in facing climate change and socio-economic dynamics that continue to develop, especially in Barito Kuala district.

Unfortunately, there is still a gap or a large distance between das sein and das sollen in the implementation of sustainable food agricultural land policies in Barito Kuala Regency. Das sein is a real event as a fact in the field, while das sollen is a normative reality or what should happen. The reality in the field is that protection of sustainable food agricultural land in Barito Kuala Regency is still weak, while Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the protection of sustainable food agricultural land has regulated the protection of agricultural land. Weak protection is characterized by the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural development, obstacles in agricultural revitalization, minimal farmer welfare, and others. Therefore, this thesis intends to explain the implementation of sustainable food agricultural land protection policies in agricultural economic development in Barito Kuala Regency.

Thus, the results of this thesis are expected to be a reference for local governments and other stakeholders in taking strategic policies needed to maintain the sustainability of LP2B, while ensuring efficient and effective land use to achieve community welfare and food security in Barito Kuala.

## 2. Research Methods

This type of research is sociological legal research. Sociological legal research is also known as empirical legal research. Sociological legal research is an approach that connects legal aspects with social dynamics that occur in society. Law is not only understood as a written norm, but is also analyzed based on its application in everyday life, interactions between individuals or groups, and the social impacts that arise. Thus, sociological legal research aims to understand the effectiveness of the law, obstacles in policy implementation, and how society responds and adapts to applicable rules. Sociological legal research emphasizes the importance of observation and analysis carried out empirically and quantitatively, so it is often referred to as socio-legal research. This approach aims to understand how law interacts with society through research methods based on data and facts in the field.[19].

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## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Geographical and Administrative Conditions

**1. Geographical location**

Barito Kuala Regency is located in the southwest of South Kalimantan Province, located in the lowlands with geographical characteristics dominated by tidal swamps. Astronomically, Barito Kuala is at the coordinates:

- South Latitude: 2°19' - 3°32' S
- East Longitude: 114°19' - 114°47' East Longitude

This area has a tropical climate with high rainfall and an average temperature ranging from 25°C - 33°C, which is very supportive of the growth of food crops, especially rice. However, its hydrological conditions which are influenced by the ebb and flow of sea water require proper land management to remain productive.

1. **Administrative Area Boundaries**

Barito Kuala Regency directly borders several regencies and cities in South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan, namely:

- North: Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province
- South: Banjarmasin City and Banjar Regency
- East: Banjar Regency
- West: Tapin Regency and Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency

Its location directly bordering Banjarmasin City as the capital of South Kalimantan Province makes Barito Kuala a strategic area, especially in terms of distribution of agricultural products and trade.

2. **Area and Topography**

Barito Kuala Regency has an area of 2,996.96 km², most of which consists of swamp land, alluvial land, and peat land. Topographically, this area is a lowland with an altitude of between 0 - 25 meters above sea level (masl). These topographic characteristics cause most of the Barito Kuala area to be affected by the ebb and flow of sea water, which has a direct impact on the agricultural system and land use patterns in the area. Tidal rice fields are the main agricultural system implemented by local communities, who rely on water management through canal networks and traditional irrigation.

3. **Division of Administrative Regions**

Administratively, Barito Kuala Regency consists of 17 sub-districts, 6 sub-districts, and 195 villages, with the following regional divisions:

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- Districts in Barito Kuala Regency:

1. Alalak
2. Estuary of the River
3. Market Alert
4. The Bakumpai
5. Barambai

Of the 17 sub-districts, the areas with the greatest LP2B potential are Tabunganen, Tamban, Barambai, Mandastana, and Jejangkit, where the majority of the population works in the agricultural sector, especially tidal rice fields.

- Government Center and Supporting Infrastructure

○ The capital of Barito Kuala Regency is Marabahan, which functions as the center of regional government and economy.

○ This district has fairly good land and river transportation access, with several connecting bridges that facilitate mobility between sub-districts.

○ Irrigation infrastructure in several areas still needs improvement to support the sustainability of LP2B and prevent the conversion of agricultural land into settlements or plantations.

4. **Sustainable Food Crop Land (LP2B) in Barito Kuala Regency**
LP2B covers an area of 78,810.49 hectares, which is 68.76% of the total land area in Barito Kuala Regency. The following is a table of the area of LP2B in Barito Kuala Regency in 2024,

Based on table 2, we can see that most of the land in this area has been specifically designated to maintain the sustainability of food production. This land is managed with a primary focus on:

- Stable and sustainable agricultural production.
- Protection against land conversion or change of function.
- Development of agricultural technology to increase the efficiency of food production.

As a major part of the total land, LP2B is the backbone of the district's efforts to support regional and national food security. With a significant portion, LP2B management policies need to be directed at maintaining soil quality, improving irrigation, and encouraging efficient land use.

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**Implementation of Sustainable Food Crop Land Protection Policy (LP2B) in Agricultural Economic Development in Barito Kuala Regency**

Barito Kuala Regency has a spatial planning policy regulated in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW) of Barito Kuala Regency for 2012–2031. This RTRW functions as a guideline in spatial planning of the regency area, including in the management and utilization of land for agriculture and various development sectors. This RTRW assists in the implementation of sustainable food agricultural land policies, as regulated in Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land.

In 2022, the Barito Kuala Regency Government revised the existing RTRW. This revision was based on the results of a review conducted in 2020, which concluded that it was necessary to adjust the RTRW to the latest developments, including the implementation of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation and its derivative regulations. As part of the revision process, a Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (KLHS) was conducted to ensure that the new spatial plan still takes into account aspects of environmental sustainability.

In the 2024-2043 Barito Kuala Regency Spatial Plan, there is a determination of areas for Sustainable Food Crop Land (LP2B). This policy is in line with Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Crop Land, which aims to protect productive agricultural land from land conversion that is not in accordance with its designation. The spatial planning policy for Barito Kuala Regency aims to realize efficient, sustainable, and environmentally friendly spatial planning. This is done through the regulation of balanced spatial utilization between protected areas and cultivation areas, as well as controlling the use of space according to its designation.

**1. National and Regional Policy on Sustainable Food Crop Land (LP2B)**

The Sustainable Food Crop Land Policy (LP2B) in Indonesia is regulated through various regulations that apply at the national and regional levels. This policy aims to protect agricultural land from the threat of conversion, increase food security, and ensure the welfare of farmers. In general, the LP2B policy includes national regulations that regulate the basic principles of agricultural land protection as well as regional regulations that implement this policy according to the characteristics of each region.

In Barito Kuala Regency, Barito Kuala Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 4 of 2019 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Land Protection is the main basis for implementing the LP2B policy, which refers to national regulations such as Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Protection and other implementing regulations.

**1. National Policy on LP2B**

The national policy on LP2B aims to prevent uncontrolled conversion of agricultural land, guarantee national food security, and ensure the sustainability of the agricultural sector. The regulations that form the main legal basis for this policy are:

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**a. Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Protection**

This law is the main basis for protecting LP2B in Indonesia and regulates various important aspects, such as:

1. Determination of sustainable food agricultural land in regional spatial planning (RTRW) at the national, provincial, and district/city levels.

2. Prohibition of the transfer of LP2B functions except for public interests that have undergone in-depth study.

3. Providing incentives for farmers and landowners who maintain LP2B, such as fertilizer subsidies, assistance with agricultural tools and machinery, and tax incentives.

4. Imposition of sanctions on parties who violate the provisions of LP2B protection, either in the form of fines or administrative sanctions.

This law also emphasizes that regional governments are required to establish and supervise LP2B in their respective regions and provide support for farmers to continue running their agricultural businesses.

**a. Government Regulation Number 1 of 2011 concerning the Determination and Conversion of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land**

This Government Regulation regulates more detailed mechanisms related to the determination of LP2B and land conversion procedures. Some of the main points regulated in this regulation include:

- The criteria for land that can be designated as LP2B, such as the suitability of the land for agriculture, the existence of an irrigation system, and the area of land in one area.

- Strict requirements for conversion of agricultural land, including the obligation to provide replacement land of equivalent quality and area.

- The obligation of local governments to carry out mapping, supervision and guidance on land designated as LP2B[20].

**b. Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2019 concerning Control of Conversion of Paddy Fields**

This Presidential Regulation was created to address the increasing conversion of rice fields in Indonesia which has an impact on decreasing national food production. This Presidential Regulation regulates several strategic steps, such as:

- Improving monitoring of changes in agricultural land use through spatial-based monitoring systems.

[20]Government Regulation Number 1 of 2011 concerning the Determination and Conversion of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land.

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- Providing incentives for farmers who maintain their rice fields, including fertilizer subsidies and guaranteed harvest prices.
- Require local governments to update LP2B data periodically to avoid unauthorized land changes.[21].

**c. Government Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning Incentives for the Protection of Sustainable Food Crop Land**

This regulation emphasizes the importance of incentives for farmers who maintain LP2B. The incentives provided include:

- Development of agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation systems and farm roads.
- Assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural tools and machinery.
- Ease of access to agricultural credit, so that farmers have sufficient capital to increase production.[22].

With this incentive policy, it is hoped that farmers will not be tempted to sell or convert their agricultural land to non-agricultural land.

**2. Regional Policy on LP2B in Barito Kuala Regency**

As part of the implementation of the national policy on Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B), Barito Kuala Regency follows the regulations stipulated by the 2019 South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation on the Determination of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land.

This regulation accommodates the conditions of the South Kalimantan region by regulating spatial planning, agricultural land protection, incentives for farmers, and supervision of land conversion. Some of the main aspects of this regional policy include:

**1. LP2B Determination and Protection**

In order to ensure that agricultural land continues to function according to its designation, the 2019 South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation stipulates that every district/city in South Kalimantan is required to have an LP2B stipulated in the Regional Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW). Several main points in the determination and protection of LP2B in South Kalimantan include:

- Each district/city is required to maintain the designated LP2B land area, with Barito Kuala Regency having a minimum target of 104,867 hectares of LP2B.
- Conversion of LP2B land is prohibited except for public interest, which must go through a strict strategic study.

[21]Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2019 concerning Control of Conversion of Paddy Fields.
[22]Government Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning Incentives for Sustainable Food Crop Land Protection.

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- If LP2B conversion occurs, the government is obliged to provide replacement land of equivalent quality and area.

**2. Incentives for Farmers Who Maintain LP2B**

To prevent farmers from selling or converting their agricultural land, the 2019 South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation stipulates incentives for farmers who maintain LP2B. These incentives include:

- Development of agricultural infrastructure, including the construction of irrigation networks, farm roads, and storage warehouses for harvested crops.
- Provision of agricultural production facilities, such as superior seeds, subsidized fertilizers, and agricultural machinery.
- Easy access to capital, including farming business credit programs with low interest.
- Guaranteed harvest prices, through more stable market mechanisms and protection of basic prices for agricultural commodities.

With this policy, it is hoped that farmers will be more motivated to maintain their land and continue to run agricultural businesses as the main sector in the regional economy.

**3. Control and Supervision of Land Conversion**

Conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural sectors is a major challenge in protecting LP2B. Therefore, the 2019 South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation establishes a strict control mechanism for changes in land function. Land conversion control measures include:

- Strategic feasibility studies before land conversion are carried out, to measure the impact on food security and the environment.
- Compensation mechanisms for converted land, including the obligation to provide replacement land.
- Enforcement of sanctions for violators of land conversion regulations, including administrative fines and criminal sanctions.

In addition, the provincial government requires each district/city to conduct regular monitoring of the area of LP2B in their area, to ensure that agricultural land protection policies continue to run effectively.

**4. Development and Optimization of LP2B**

In addition to protecting agricultural land from conversion, the 2019 South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation also emphasizes the importance of developing and optimizing LP2B to be more productive. Several LP2B development strategies implemented include:

- Agricultural intensification, by increasing land productivity using modern technology, better irrigation, and sustainable agricultural practices.

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- Agricultural extensification, by utilizing marginal and abandoned land to be used as agricultural areas.

- Agricultural diversification, by encouraging farmers to plant various types of commodities to reduce the risk of crop failure and increase income.

**5. Community Participation in LP2B Protection**

In addition to policies made by the government, the 2019 South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation also recognizes the important role of the community in maintaining the sustainability of LP2B.

Some forms of community participation in LP2B protection include:

- Providing suggestions and advice in LP2B planning, through village, sub-district and district deliberation mechanisms.

- Report violations related to land conversion to the local government, so that they can be followed up immediately.

- Developing community-based agricultural systems to improve food security at the local level

**3.2. Obstacles and Solutions in the Implementation of Sustainable Food Crop Land Protection Policy in Agricultural Economic Development in Barito Kuala Regency**

**1. Obstacles to Implementing LP2B Policy**

The factors that become obstacles in the implementation of the Sustainable Food Crop Land policy in Barito Kuala Regency can be categorized into environmental, socio-economic, policy, and technological factors. The following is a description of each of the obstacle factors.

**1) Environmental Factors**

**a. Topography and Land Conditions**

Most of the Barito Kuala Regency area is tidal swamp land, which makes agriculture highly dependent on a good water management system. Several sub-districts with large LP2B areas, such as Anjir Pasar (8,635.92 Ha) and Barambai (4,405.97 Ha), are in areas with high potential for waterlogging, which can reduce agricultural land productivity. In implementing agricultural land protection policies in Barito Kuala, geographical and topographic conditions often become complex obstacles. Changes in dynamics in the field have caused the implementation of regulations that have been stipulated in Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land to not always run as expected, because legal regulations tend to be fixed and less flexible in adapting to real

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situations.[23]. Therefore, a more responsive approach is needed as well as a strategy that takes into account the characteristics of the region, so that agricultural land protection can take place effectively and sustainably. This protection is included in efforts to maintain ecological balance, as mandated by Article 3 letter h, Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Protection (LP2B) which emphasizes that one of the objectives of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land protection is to maintain ecological balance.

From the aspect of Satjipto Rahardjo's legal protection theory, Law Number 41 of 2009 provides legal certainty for the Protection of Sustainable Food Crop Land in Barito Kuala Regency. Derivative regulations from the Law that are technical in nature can be implemented in a real form, namely regional regulations that protect agricultural land.[24]. Meanwhile, from the aspect of Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, Law Number 41 of 2009 becomes the legal substance for the topography and conditions of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land in Barito Kuala Regency.

**b. Impact of Climate Change**

High rainfall and annual flooding can cause crop damage and reduce agricultural production. Abrasion and soil erosion due to tides can also reduce the area of land that can be used for agriculture. Climate change is what causes unpredictable weather conditions. Extreme weather causes various natural disaster phenomena, namely landslides, abrasion, erosion, and also floods. These natural disasters cause force majeure situations, causing obstacles to the implementation of regulations and agreements. Natural disasters cause state officials and the community to be unable to implement the Law[25]. Although in reality, there has been no research explaining the relationship between climate change and the implementation of Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land.

Climate change is a real challenge in the implementation of sustainable food agricultural land in Barito Kuala Regency. Regulations related to LP2B demand to be updated by the Government, so that they are relevant to the current LP2B conditions. Satjipto Rahardjo stated that the law plays a role in uniting and directing the interests of the community and protecting individual rights from various threats. In terms of Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land, climate change is a significant challenge that has the potential to damage the sustainability of agricultural land and national food security. Therefore, a revision of this law is needed as a strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation, including steps to protect agricultural land from environmental damage, land conversion, and decreased productivity due to extreme weather conditions. The law must continue to transform to remain relevant in providing optimal protection for the community.

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Based on the legal system theory put forward by Lawrence M. Friedman, the success of a law depends on three main components: structure, substance, and legal culture. In relation to Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Crop Land, the challenges of climate change are increasingly significant and have the potential to threaten the sustainability of agricultural land. Revision of the law is needed so that the substance of the law includes climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, the legal structure ensures effective implementation through related institutions, and the legal culture builds collective awareness of the community and stakeholders in maintaining the sustainability of agricultural land. Thus, a legal system that is more adaptive to climate change will strengthen the protection of agricultural land and national food security.

**2). Socio-Economic Factors**

**a. Pressure on Conversion of Agricultural Land for Residential and Industrial Use**

Conversion of agricultural land is an obstacle in implementing sustainable food agricultural land protection policies. Sub-districts such as Marabahan (LP2B: 70.71 Ha, LCP2B: 4,975.66 Ha) and Alalak (LP2B: 749.27 Ha, LCP2B: 2,978.14 Ha) are experiencing high pressure due to residential development and infrastructure development. The increasing selling price of agricultural land in urban areas can encourage farmers to sell their land, which ultimately reduces the area of LP2B. Several sub-districts with small LP2B but large LCP2B, such as Marabahan and Alalak, are experiencing pressure from urban growth and infrastructure development. Agricultural land close to main transportation routes and city centers is more vulnerable to being converted into residential and industrial land. There is no strict monitoring system for changes in land use, especially in areas with high demand for non-agricultural land. Data on land that has undergone conversion is not yet available in detail, making it difficult to assess how effective this policy is in preventing land conversion. Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) emphasizes that one of the objectives of protecting Sustainable Food Agricultural Land is to protect the ownership of food agricultural land owned by farmers, as stated in Article 3, letter d.

**Comparative Study With Other Regions**

Comparative studies on Sustainable Food Crop Land (LP2B) with other regions are an important step in evaluating the effectiveness of LP2B policies and implementation in Barito Kuala Regency. By comparing policies, strategies, and challenges faced by other regions in managing LP2B, insights can be gained into best practices that can be applied in Barito Kuala Regency to improve agricultural land protection.

Each region has different geographical, economic, social, and policy conditions in managing LP2B. Therefore, the comparison is made based on LP2B protection policies, implementation effectiveness, impacts on food security, and challenges faced. This study will look at how policies in other regions have succeeded in maintaining the sustainability of agricultural land and how areas that have failed can be a lesson for Barito Kuala Regency.

## 4. Conclusion

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The conclusion of this study is: 1. The implementation of the sustainable food agricultural land protection policy (LP2B) in Barito Kuala Regency is realized through Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning the Barito Kuala Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW) for 2012–2031, which was updated to the Barito Kuala Regency Spatial Plan for 2024–2043. In the RTWT, there is a determination of areas for Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B), as mandated by Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land. On the other hand, the Barito Kuala Regency Government implements the One Map Policy to address the problem of overlapping spatial utilization and land use. 2. Obstacles that occur in the implementation of sustainable food agricultural land protection policies (LP2B) include environmental factors, social and economic factors. Policy factors, as well as technology and infrastructure factors. Solutions for implementing LP2B policies can be done by Strengthening Regulation and Supervision of Land Conversion, Increasing Incentives for Farmers to Survive in the Agricultural Sector, Optimizing the Utilization of Sustainable Food Agricultural Reserve Land (LCP2B) as Agricultural Reserves, Improving Agricultural Infrastructure and Technology, Diversifying agricultural businesses, and developing environmental risk mitigation strategies.

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