CONTROLING OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
CONVERSION INTO NON-AGRICULTURAL USES IN
DISTRICT BALONGBENDO SIDOARJO REGENCY

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Abstract

As one member of the agropolitan center, District Balongbendo is obligated to contribute for the rice self-sufficiency in the regency of Sidoarjo. However, the farmland that became it’s main raw materials continues to narrowing due to high conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural uses. Therefore it takes a study to provide direction control.

This study uses a variety of literature reviews relating to agricultural land, agricultural land conversion, as well as the controlling of agricultural land conversion. Achieving the goal of its research is carried out by using the three stages of analysis namely the identification of factors that cause the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural uses by using descriptive analysis, formulation of its conversion typologies using cluster analysis, and formulation of direction control using triangulation analysis.

Based on this research, the causing factors of the agricultural land conversion into non-agriculture are the economic value of agricultural land, agricultural land attributes, population and land regulations. While the direction control of its conversion consists of macro direction namely the local regulations (Perda) formulation and micro direction that providing incentives for landowners to preserve agricultural land, agricultural technology development, procurement of research, community participation in farmer groups (Poktan), selectivity of infrastructure development, and formulation of control policy.

Keywords:
Controling; Conversion; Agricultural Land.