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Analysis Of Factors Influencing The Community In The Conversion Of Paddy Fields In The West Nusa Tenggara Province

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Abstract

This study analyzes the factors influencing people to convert paddy fields in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The factors examined include gender, age, certified land area, credit, and rice production. This research used an associative quantitative method using secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2013 and the Agriculture and Plantation Office of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2020-2023. The data were analyzed using logistic regression to test the relationship between socioeconomic variables and land conversion decisions. The results showed that certified land area significantly affected land conversion decisions. Gender, age, credit, and rice production negatively affect land conversion decisions, indicating a tendency for good credit management and increased rice production to reduce the tendency of conversion of paddy and non-paddy land.

Keywords: ***Land Conversion, Gender, Age, Certified Land, Credit, Rice Production, NTB***

INTRODUCTION

A country's economy undergoes structural changes along with the development of its sectors. According to Lewis (1954), the economy can be divided into two main sectors. The first sector is the traditional economy, which generally emerges in rural areas and is characterized by low productivity and excess labour. The second sector is the modern economy, which usually develops in urban areas with high productivity levels.

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The development of this modern sector has the potential to push the traditional economy to shift so that jobs move from the conventional industry to the modern sector. This transformation also confirms that shifts in the economic industry affect employment and patterns of resource utilization, including land. (Tsakok, 2011; Studwell, 2013) (Balchin Neil et al., 2019) emphasize that successful economic transformation always begins with an increase in a country's primary resources, namely its population and land. This is widely recognized in East and Southeast Asia, while the concept is less developed in Africa. The theory (Thunen, 1926) explains that land around urban areas was initially used to meet the food needs of urban residents; as industrialization and urbanization increased, the economic value of land changed, causing land conversion. In China, land conversion is carried out regularly, but land conversion is more driven by government policies. The growth of the industrial and service sectors dominates Africa and Asia. (Velde & Willem, n.d.; world bank, 2010).

A similar phenomenon is also occurring in Indonesia due to the surge in population, urbanization, and industrial and infrastructure development. (Lambin, 2001) In his Land Use Change Theory, he explains the opportunities and challenges in land use. This phenomenon results from the interaction between markets and policies increasingly influenced by global factors. Global investment, policy changes and socio-economic dynamics have accelerated the process of land conversion to more productive sectors.

In many cases, these changes are driven not only by market demand, but also by spatial policies and human environmental conditions that influence specific patterns of land use change. Land use change is a global issue highly relevant to the increasing need for space in various sectors, such as settlements, industry, and infrastructure. Tan et al. (2009), in a study cited by (Phuc et al., 2014), explained that in many developing countries, including Indonesia, economic growth and population growth are the main drivers of converting agricultural land to the non-agricultural sector. In Indonesia, the issue of land conversion has reached the national level and has a considerable impact.

In West Nusa Tenggara Province, land is increasingly shrinking due to the pressure of economic development, the large flow of urbanization, and land use changes. Based on the data obtained, the area of agricultural land in West Nusa Tenggara Province experienced changes from year to year; in 2013, the farmland area was recorded at 254,543 hectares, increased to 256,229 hectares in 2014, continued in 2015 with a land area of 266,478 hectares, and increased again to 278,011 hectares in 2016. (BPS NTB, 2014, 2016, 2017; BPS NTB, 2015)

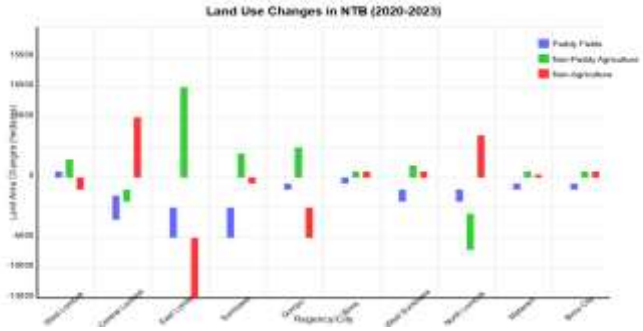
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Although data from the West Nusa Tenggara Central Bureau of Statistics shows an increasing trend in agricultural land area in general, the phenomenon of land conversion is still a serious concern, as evidenced by a report (DISTANBUN NTB, 2023) reveals the dynamics of agricultural land use in various regions in West Nusa Tenggara. The results show that several West Nusa Tenggara Province areas have undergone significant transformations.

In East Lombok Regency, there was a decrease in rice fields of 4,429.5 hectares, with the area converted to non-field agricultural land of 16,828.6 hectares and a reduction of non-agricultural land of 12,398.6 hectares. A similar pattern also occurred in Central Lombok, where there was a decrease in the area of rice fields by 1,870 hectares and non-agricultural land by 2,217 hectares, while in North Lombok, there was an increase in non-agricultural land by 4,087 hectares. North Lombok also experienced a decrease in the area of rice fields by 1,394.9 hectares and non-agricultural land by 6,233.1 hectares.

Figure 1. Land Use Area in NTB Province in 2020 - 2023



Source: NTB Province DISTAMBUN data (2020-2023)

Previous research has examined land conversion in various regions in West Nusa Tenggara with different focuses. For example, research conducted by (Hendrianan & Sahri, 2023) aims to determine the effect of circuit development on land conversion, a case study in Kuta Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency. The variables used are community income after land conversion and infrastructure development. Rahman et al. (2023) conducted a similar study on Mapping Land Conversion in Gili Trawangan, Gili Indah Village, Juara District, North Lombok Regency, Using a Geographic Information System (GIS). The variables used are the rate of land conversion in Gili Trawangan, economic factors, infrastructure, and spatial planning policies. Finally, Agustina (2022) also investigated “Conversion of Agricultural Land and its Impact on the Socio-Economic

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Life of the East Lombok Community." The variables used in this study are community income before and after land conversion, economic factors, social factors and tourism.

Previous studies above generally focus on external economic influences or changes in infrastructure and tourism. However, there are gaps in these studies, as they have not examined how individual socio-economic variables drive land conversion, such as gender, age level, land titling area, and rice production. In addition, the previous studies used descriptive or qualitative methods, while this study applies logistic regression in quantitatively testing the relationship between socioeconomic variables and land conversion decisions. What are the factors that influence land conversion in West Nusa Tenggara Province? This study aims to see how much land conversion impacts the people of West Nusa Tenggara Province in changing land functions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Behavior

Individuals act rationally by considering the costs and benefits of each choice. In this context, certified landholders with higher incomes have more resources to maintain their land, while those with lower incomes tend to sell or convert land due to economic constraints (Becker, 1962)

Feminist Political Ecology

The Feminist PoliticTcology theory developed by (Rocheleau et al. 1996) offers an in al. creative conceptual framework, this framework highlights gender, class, race and other political aspects. This theory provides an understanding that gender norms are not something that is fixed but rather the result of socioeconomic construction that can change over time (Sundberg, 2017)

Theory of Agricultural Production

Cobb-Douglas explains the input-output relationship in the production process, which is powerfully relevant to land conversion. There are three scenarios described by Douglas, namely, decreasing return to scale (DRS), where the addition of inputs no longer produces proportional output. Hence, it considers the use of profitable alternatives. The constant return to scale (CRS) is the addition of input-output factors simultaneously to produce production with a good proportion, while increasing return to scale (IRS) is a condition where the proportion of additional inputs will produce a more significant increase in output (Ulum Rusydi & Wahab, 2021)

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Credit Access & Farmer Decision Theory

According to Stiglitz and Weiss (1981), a farmer's decision to change his land can be influenced by various factors. Banks, as lending institutions, face high control costs in assessing the risk of potential borrowers. For this reason, they use interest rate instruments and credit guarantees as selection tools. This may encourage them to shift their land to other sectors that are considered more economically profitable. Therefore, limited access to credit and banking policies are essential factors in determining the sustainability of agricultural land, where more flexible credit policy interventions can help reduce excessive land conversion (Marta & Satria, 2015)

***Life Cycle Hypothesis* Theory**

Modigliani and Brumberg (1954) developed the *Life Cycle Hypothesis* theory, which was further developed by Freadman (1957) with different assumptions. This theory can identify the consumption behavior of households based on their life span and how they change their consumption over time up to the marginal substitutability of the same consumption.

Definition and Concept of Land Use Change

Azadi et al. (2011) claim that land use from one type of use to another. Land conversion is the process of converting agricultural land into urban land. Firman (1997) and Phuc et al. (2014) state that this is a phenomenon experienced worldwide; it is seen as something that cannot be avoided when population growth and economic development are increasing. Ningsih Kustiawati & Rismawati (2022) explain that land conversion is a change in the function of part or all of the land area from its original function to another with other potentials. This change responds to the increasing demand for land in housing, industry, offices, tourist attractions, roads, and infrastructure.

Feminist Ecology

Catacutan & Villamor (2016) state that land tenure and decision-making in land conversion are often influenced by gender bias. This usually occurs in rural areas that only depend on natural resources, and social norms become a barrier for women to have control over land, so their role becomes minimal. Land conversion from agriculture or rice fields to other sectors, such as housing and industry, tends to be dominated by men with greater access to productive assets. However, women who still depend on agricultural land or rice fields experience ongoing economic and social impacts; this affects the

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source of income from women's labour who have no skills other than farming and farming, thus reducing household economic resilience. This inequality not only widens the gender gap in access to financial resources but will also hinder inclusive and sustainable regional development.

Land area of ownership

The size of land ownership is one of the economic factors that influence the decision-making process of changing the function of agricultural land or paddy fields. The land size the community owns determines the flexibility in allocating land use. People with more extensive land tend to have more significant opportunities to convert their land to more profitable sectors. besides that, land conversion decisions are often more vulnerable due to land economics; often, landowners who have large capacities prefer to invest in the non-agricultural sector or rice fields (Imelda et al., 2023).

Credit

Credit is an economic factor that has a role in the agricultural or non-agricultural sector. Credit functions as business capital, allowing farmers to increase production *efficiency* and adopt more modern farming technology. access to credit can increase and develop agricultural land or rice fields in high productivity, but limited access to credit can encourage people as landowners to convert their land to more profitable sectors (Maulana et al., 2023).

Rice production

Rice production is an important element in the economy of agrarian regions, acting as a food *substitute* and supporting the welfare of the community, rice production is not only a source of income for farmers, but also has a role as local economic stability such as through job creation and as an agricultural sector supply chain (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, 2024). The occurrence of land conversion due to the high demand for land by the non-agricultural sector or paddy fields results in a lack of harvest area. This condition has the potential to reduce production yields, result in dependence on rice imports, and lower employment in the agricultural sector (AS et al., 2020).

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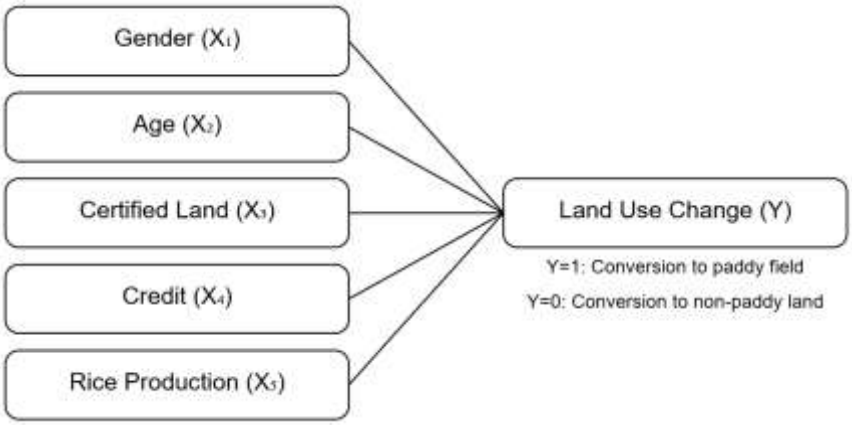
Age Level

The age level shows a person's productivity at work. The higher the age range of a person, the lower the productivity in work; this will determine the occurrence of land use change or land use change (Eka Putra & Muhammad Ismail, 2017)

Conceptual Framework

Sugiyono (2020) argued that the framework is a conceptual model of how a theory relates to various variables identified by essential phenomena and problems.

Conceptual Framework



Based on the conceptual framework, several factors act as independent variables, namely (X1), Gender (X2), Age (X3), Land area certificate (X4), Credit (X5), and Rice production. The dependent variable is Land Use Change, which is measured by indicators of converted land.

Hypothesis:

It is suspected that the independent variables of gender, age, land area, access to credit, and rice production affect the dependent variable of land conversion.

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METHODS

Type Of Research

This research used a quantitative approach (Johnson Burke & Christensen, 2017), which states that quantitative methods are associative. Associative itself is about the relationship or relationship between two or more variables, associative quantitative is where researchers test hypotheses and theories using existing data. This approach emphasizes evidence obtained from deductive thinking so researchers can systematically test hypotheses and theories.

Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted in 10 regencies/cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Based on the data obtained, it used the latest agricultural census data from 2013 obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Technical Data Collection

In this research, data needs are fulfilled through secondary data collection from the object under study using internet-based sources, such as websites and publications from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

Data Type and Source

The data used in this study were secondary. Sugiyono (2020) stated that secondary data is a data source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example, through other people or through documents where the data is collected. Secondary data from the data sampled in this study are agricultural census data conducted by the West Nusa Tenggara Central Bureau of Statistics and land use data collected by the West Nusa Tenggara Agriculture and Plantation Office in 2020-2023.

Variable Identification and Classification

This study analyzed the factors that influence land conversion in West Nusa Tenggara Province, this study consists of two types of variables, namely dependent variables (Y), and independent variables (X). Variable (Y) as a parameter of land conversion decision with category Y = 1 for land conversion to rice fields and category Y = 0 for land conversion to non-fields. Furthermore, there are variables (X), which are independent variables that are interpreted as not bound. The independent variables

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consist of Gender (X1), Age (X2), Land Ownership Certificate (X3), Credit (X4), and Rice Production (X5).

Data Analysis Method

This study used the logistic regression method chosen because the dependent variable is the category of paddy field function change and the category of non-field land function change. This makes linear regression inapplicable to testing the relationship between variables because it cannot explain related category variables or fulfill the residual normality assumption. In addition, the logit model is more flexible than ordinary linear regression because it allows for a nonlinear relationship between the independent variables and the probability of an event occurring. According to Gujarati (2003), logistic regression is appropriate when the response variable has a hierarchical order.

$$Logit\ (Y) = In\frac{Y}{1-Y}\quad Y = \beta 0 + \beta 1X1 +, \beta 2X2 +, \beta 3X3 +, \beta 4X4 +, \beta 5X5 + \varepsilon$$

Where:
Y = land conversion
β0 = Intercept
β1, β2, β3, β4, β5: Regression Coefficient
D1 = Gender
X2 = Age Level
X3 = land area certificate
X4 = Credit
X5 = Rice Production
ε = Standard Error

Operational Definition of Variables

The operational definitions of variables and measurement scales in this study are:

a. Land conversion (Y) is a change in the use of a piece of land from its original function carried out permanently or semi-permanently. Based on the changes, the dependent variable of land conversion can be categorized as binary, namely Y = 0 if the land is converted into non-field land and Y = 1 if the land is converted into rice fields.

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b. Gender (X1) is a classification of the gender of respondents or those who do land use change. This variable is categorized as binary to distinguish between men and women. The categories used are X1 = 1: male, X1 = 0: female.
c. Age (X2) refers to the respondent's age. This variable is measured as the number of years from birth to the year of data collection.
d. Certificate land area, (X3), the variable used is the total certificate land area owned by respondents, describing the size of the hectare land area owned by respondents
e. Credits,
   Respondents' credit status. This credit variable was categorized into binary to distinguish respondents X4 = 1: who took credit and those who X4 = 0: did not take credit.
f. Rice paddy production X5, is the total rice paddy production produced by a farmer or land in a certain period of time (tons).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 2. Status of Land Conversion Actors

converland	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	128	62.75	62.75
1	76	37.25	100.00
Total	204	100.00	

The decision to convert agricultural land owned by the community is, of course, related to the community's characteristics as landowners. To statistically prove the influence of these factors, a statistical test was conducted using logistic regression. This regression is used when the independent or dependent variable is categorical or binary, including nominal data.

Based on the frequency tabulation of 204 respondents, 128 samples (62.75%) of the community converted agricultural land into non-fields, while 76 samples (37.25%) chose to maintain their land in the form of rice fields. This shows that most people tend to convert their land to uses other than paddy fields. This phenomenon does not occur by chance but is the result of decision-making.

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Logistic regression — Number of obs = 204
LR chi2(5) = 28.29
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
Log likelihood = -120.55461 — Pseudo R2 = 0.1050

convertland	Odds ratio	Std. err.	z	P>|z|	[95% conf.	interval]
gender	3.106822	2.051969	1.72	0.086	.8513767	11.33734
Age	1.014046	.0109335	1.29	0.196	.9928414	1.035703
Certifiedland	1.000079	.0000234	3.38	0.001	1.000033	1.000125
Credit	3.208903	2.353693	1.59	0.112	.7620969	13.51148
Productionrice	.999976	.0000159	-1.51	0.132	.9999448	1.000007
_cons	.0847088	.0673661	-3.10	0.002	.0178236	.4025883

Note: **_cons** estimates baseline odds.

This analysis observed 204 samples in the observations. In this model, the probability value (p-value) is 0.0000, which indicates that the model as a whole is statistically significant. With this assumption, it shows that one independent variable in the model has a substantial effect on the dependent variable significantly affect the dependent variable. This model also shows a pseudo-R-squared value of 0.1050, which indicates that the independent variable in this model can explain about 0.1050. this model can explain about 10.5% of the variation in the independent variable.

Gender

According to Feminist Political Ecology theory, gender differences in sources of power, such as ownership size and land-related decisions, are not an experiential phenomenon but a consequence of unequal social, economic and political structures. The odds Ratio shows a value of 3.106822. Then, with the p-value. A p-value of 0.086 does not have a significant effect at the 0.05 Level. This is in line with the findings of Sumawardhani et al. (2023), which state that some farmers own their agricultural land of females. Gender: although it is found that the number is not as significant as that of men, this finding is not in line with Catacutan & Villamor (2016) that land tenure and decision-making in the occurrence of land conversion is often influenced by gender bias.

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Age

According to the Hypothesis Life Cycle theory, age has a relationship that is not too strong with the occurrence of land conversion decisions, OR 1.014046, the young phase (20-40 years) tends to convert the land into non-field land to maximize future income. However, statistically, age does not significantly influence land conversion decisions; this can be seen from the p-value of 0.196, which exceeds substantially at the 0.05 level. This shows that age is not a decisive factor in land conversion decisions. This aligns with research by Irmawati et al. (2019), which showed that the age level variable had no significant effect on land conversion. However, the results of this study are not in line with the results of research conducted by Eka Putra & Muhammad Ismail (2017), which found that age influences farmers' decisions in land conversion.

Land Area Certificate

Behavioral economics theory explains that individuals act rationally by considering the costs and benefits of each decision. Certified land has a higher economic value because it can provide legal certainty and easier access to capital markets. People who own certified land tend to maintain it because the economic benefits obtained are greater than the costs incurred to convert it.

In theory, certified landowners with high incomes will tend to maintain certified land in the form of rice fields because they can meet the costs of maintenance, management, and legality. Odds ratio = 1 (1.000079) if there is an increase in land area by 1 (one) hectare. Then, there is a tendency to change land use 1 time for a higher probability. The p-value is 0.001, which shows that the certified land area has a statistically significant effect on land conversion decisions at the 0.05 significance level. This is strong evidence that ownership of land area certificates affects the economic behaviour of land certificate owners or communities in managing their land.

This finding is in line with previous research, which states that land area affects the rate of conversion of paddy fields. This finding states an increase in house land area by one (Jean et al., 2021), but there is a difference with the results of research by Janah.R et al., 2017) shows that the impact of land conversion on certificate land area can result in changes in employment structure and reduced food supply.

Credit

Based on the theory of credit and farmers' decisions, farmers' decisions to convert their land can be influenced by access to credit and banking policies. The odds ratio value

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= 3.208903, and the p-value is 0.112, which indicates that credit does not have significance at the 0.05 level. This means that credit cannot be a driver in deciding to convert land.

This finding differs from previous research, which found that access to credit can increase technical efficiency in managing farm businesses compared to farmers who do not utilize credit (R. Rifaini et al., 2022). However, these findings are in line with the research that Erfrissadona et al. (2020) did, which found that credit variables do not have a significant influence on land conversion decisions. Even though they need access to credit, farmers need seeds and fertilizers to manage their agricultural land.

Rice Production

According to the theory of rice production, the condition of Return to Scale (DRS), which decreases rice production, can encourage land conversion. However, the results of logistic regression in West Nusa Tenggara Province show an odds ratio value of 0.999976, with a p-value of 0.132, which is not significant at the 0.05 significance level. This shows that rice production does not significantly influence land conversion decisions.

This finding is not in line with previous research, which revealed that increased rice productivity can strengthen certified land by maintaining its paddy fields, thus ensuring the sustainability of food production in rural areas. A sustainable yield increase creates a high economic value, so farmers are reluctant to convert their land (Prasa I Maade Yoga & Rosa Tia Alfina, 2018). However, this finding is in line with Murdy et al. (2020), whose results highlight rice's low productivity due to the land area reduction every year.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The results of the logistic analysis show that the variables of gender, age, credit, and rice production do not have a significant effect at the 0.05 level. The variable that influences land conversion is the area of land certificates, which is influential at the 0.05 level, assuming that if the area of land certificates increases, there is a tendency to change the land function by 1 time to rice fields.

Recommendations:

- Suppose the government has a program to develop the agricultural sector as a supporter of the gross domestic product. In that case, it is hoped that the

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government will certify the rice fields owned by landowners as legal certainty over the land they manage so that landowners can optimally manage the land they own.

- This research has identified socioeconomic factors that influence land conversion decisions, such as gender, age, land size, credit, and rice production. The next research is expected to examine sustainability related to the impact of land conversion on community welfare.

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