

Political Ecology of Land Function Change to Shallot Agricultural Land in Enrekang Regency

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ABSTRACT - This article aims to determine the political ecology of land conversion into shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency with reference to political ecology indicators by Bryant and Bailey, namely: risks and benefits of actors (explaining the follow-up and benefits of the political ecology of land use change that occurs), impacts that arise (analysing the impacts that are caused), and relations between actors (analysing the relationship between each interest of the actors involved). This type of research uses a qualitative method that aims to provide a descriptive description of the political ecology of land conversion into shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency. Data sources consist of primary data obtained through interviews and secondary data taken from official documents, notes, reports, and archives that can be supported by the integrity of the primary data. The results of the study show that there are interests of the actors so that land conversion can occur; the impact arising from the expansion of shallot fields results in floods and landslides; and relations between expansion actors occur because there are no regulations or local rules that limit the conversion of land to land agriculture in Enrekang District.

Keywords: Political Ecology, Land Function Change, Shallot Farming

Introduction

Resource conflicts are inseparable from the Malthusian approach, which from the start showed that human population growth would exceed the availability of natural resources (Arifandy & Sihaloho, 2016; Herdiansyah, 2018; Marina & Hadi Dharmawan, 2011). The problem of population growth, especially in countries of the third world category such as Indonesia, is the focus of world economic problems (Dick & Rimmer, 1998). An increase in population causes various negative social impacts such as excessive competition for a resource and ultimately creates conflict. Bongaarts stated that increasing human population and density led to a scarcity of land and food (Hopfenberg & Pimentel, 2001).

While food scarcity causes further environmental degradation such as deforestation, soil salinization, air pollution, and biodiversity extinction, thus the term Political Ecology appears (Andersson et al., 2011; Hasnat et al., 2019). As a field of study, political ecology is associated with the behavior of resource users in specific settings with politics, institutions, and social relations which are the setting for that behavior. On the other hand, Cockburn and Ridgeway describe political ecology as a covert goal by industrialized countries to exploit the environment resulting in an assembly of socio-political science, economics, and ecology. This gave rise to an understanding of political ecology, including studying the sources, conditions, and political implications of environmental change (Herdiansyah, 2018).

Agricultural land protection policies are a strategic issue to realize national food security (Kamil, 2020; Scherr et al., 2011; Widowaty & Oktavian Artanto, 2018; Zhang et al., 2022). Its

existence is very important considering the high demand for agricultural land, resulting in competition for utilization between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors (Barakatullah et al., 2015; Sirajudin, 2010). Land use in the non-agricultural sector, such as long-term plantation land, and idle land will eventually cause the land conversion to agricultural land. Until now, based on the records of the Central Statistics Agency in 2018, there has been a decrease in the area of agricultural land in Indonesia, where in 2013 it was recorded at 7.75 million hectares, while in 2018 it was 7.1 million hectares.

In the Regional Regulation of Enrekang Regency Number 14 of 2011 concerning spatial planning for the Enrekang Regency area for 2011 – 2031 part 3 (spatial planning strategy) article 4 number 8 concerning strategies for the negative impacts of human activities that can cause damage to the regional ecological system. From this policy, there are several points regarding preventing ecological damage from human activities, but there is no implementation of these policies to the community and entrepreneurs as actors for converting land into agricultural land. On the other hand, the government established Enrekang Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2014 concerning Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry Extension, increasing productivity, business efficiency, income, and welfare, as well as increasing awareness of preserving environmental functions, without paying attention to previous regulations so that researchers found regulations that did not relevant issues of the political ecology of land use change. That problem is the main factor in the occurrence of land conversion in Enrekang Regency (Arsyad et al., 2022; Nurhana, 2014; Saleh, 2018).

Enrekang Regency, which is a Regency with quite impressive food productivity results, however, this has a picture that is inversely proportional to the area of land owned. In 2016-2017 the Ministry through the Directorate General of Horticulture-Red allocated the State Budget of 280 hectares for the development of shallot areas in Enrekang Regency 2016 and in 2017 allocated the State Budget for 150 hectares of shallot areas, with this development the local community began to expand their land onion farming with the use of land that has been converted into onion farming land.

Table 1. Shallot Vegetable Production (quintals) 2020

Subdistrict	Plant Production Vegetables (quintals) Onions Red 2020
Maiwa	0
Bungin	5660
Enrekang	2470
Sandalwood	0
Baraka	76400
Dead Stone	4640
Anggeraja	879980
Shame	28080
Alla	14341
Curios	195
Masalle	15623
Baroque	1337
Regency Enrekang	1028726

Source : processed by researchers, 2022

From the data, the researchers found, namely shallot production until 2020 was 102726 Quintals. The policy for developing the shallot farming area mentioned above is to increase the production of agricultural products in Enrekang district, but the problem the researchers found was

that they did not find the results of the previous year's data to measure the increase after allocating the state budget for 150 hectares of shallot area starting in 2016 to 2019. And also the researchers did not find data on how much land was used by the community for this allocation policy. Based on existing data, the onion farming area owned by Enrekang Regency is 5,356 hectares, while the land that was converted was not included in how much land expansion was carried out in the land allocation policy for agricultural land in Enrekang Regency issued by the ministry in 2016.

On the other hand, the result of the conversion of land to shallot farming has resulted in environmental problems because previously areas with land capable of accommodating water absorption have now become areas prone to landslides and floods due to the lack of long-term vegetation as a place for water absorption. Rain. So that from 2017 to 2021 there are frequent floods and landslides in Enrekang Regency. As an example conveyed directly by Usman the secretary of the regional disaster management of Enrekang Regency "In the last few years the water absorption has been decreasing and making the area prone to flooding and landslides"

From the perspective of political ecology, the occurrence of land use change above is due to the impartiality of government policies that raise the above problems and also land protection efforts that have the function of preventing natural disasters without the comparison of the results from the expansion of shallot farming land to increase production that occurs in the district of Enrekang. Departing from the problems above, the researcher wants to frame the problems of land conversion into shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency from a political ecology perspective.

Method

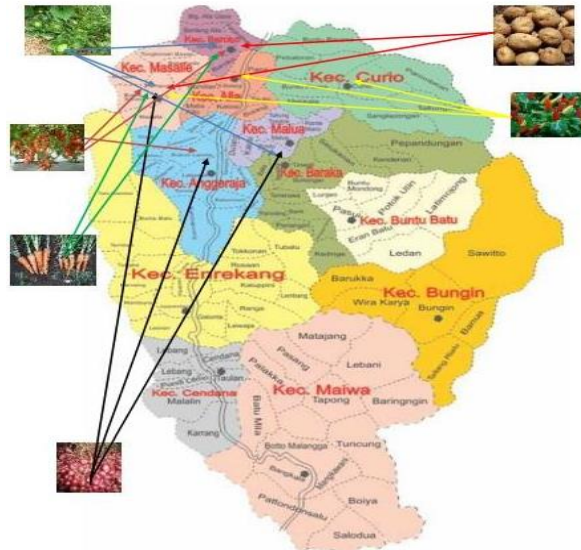
The type of research used is qualitative research which has this type of research that is descriptive and supported by qualitative data. The data sources obtained by the researchers were taken from primary and secondary data sources following the research objectives. According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2014), qualitative research is carried out interactively and continues continuously until complete, so the data is saturated. According to Miles and Huberman in, qualitative research is carried out interactively and continues continuously until complete, so the data is saturated.

Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, display data, and conclusion drawing/verification, after the researcher collects data, the researcher performs an anticipatory before carrying out data reduction, after the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data by presenting the data in the form of a short description, charts, relationships between categories, and the like (Miles & Huberman, 2007). After that is the drawing of conclusions and verification put forward at the initial stage, supported by valid and consistent evidence regarding the Political Ecology of Land Conversion into Shallot Farming Land in Enrekang Regency.

Result and Discussion

Agricultural land protection policies are a strategic issue to achieve national food security. Its existence is very important considering the high demand for agricultural land, resulting in competition for utilization between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Land use in the non-agricultural sector such as long-term plantation land, and idle land will eventually lead to land conversion into shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency.

Figure 1. Map of the plantation commodity area of Enrekang Regency



Source : Source : processed by researchers, 2022

The figure 1 shows that the commodity of the shallot farming center area in Enrekang district is in Malua, Masalle sub-district and the largest is in Anggeraja sub-district and is increasing every year. Farmers in the area choose shallots. These plantations are a commodity that is of concern to many agricultural commodities because the amount of production is uncertain, in the sense that it usually increases and decreases from year to year. From an ecological perspective, Enrekang district is a suitable area for the development of shallots. considering that the scale of agricultural management in Enrekang is already modern, its productivity fluctuates, while the demand for shallots is increasing every year.

In the regional regulation of Enrekang district number 14 of 2011 concerning spatial planning for the area of enrekang district in 2011 – 2031 part 3 (spatial planning strategy) article 4 number 8 concerning strategies for the negative impacts of human activities which can cause damage to the regional ecological system. From this policy, there are several points regarding preventing ecological damage from human activities, but there is no implementation of these policies to the community and entrepreneurs as actors in the conversion of land to agricultural land. On the other hand, the government established a regional regulation of Enrekang district number 1 of 2014 concerning Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry Extension, increasing productivity, business efficiency, income, and welfare, as well as increasing awareness in preserving environmental functions, without paying attention to previous regulations so that researchers found regulations that did not relevant issues of the political ecology of land use change. This problem is the main factor in the occurrence of land conversion in Enrekang Regency.

The benefits enjoyed by the actor

The benefits enjoyed by actors in land conversion can be said to be a fundamental factor in the occurrence of land conversion that occurs in the interest of implementing actors as aspects that can relate to the government and society. Bryant & Bailey the risks and benefits that actors enjoy are unequal. This indicator states that political ecological processes tend to provide environmental risks compared to other risks such as community risks. This political ecology explores the various interests that arise in the management of environmental policies. The difference in interests results in the absence of a fixed meaning, because each actor is defined based on his interests.

In Enrekang Regency, the demand for agricultural land is high, resulting in competition for utilization between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Land use in the non-agricultural sector,

such as long-term plantation land, and idle land in Enrekang district will eventually lead to the conversion of land to agricultural land. This is supported by the Enrekang Regency government regarding the authority of the Enrekang District Agriculture Office to issue agricultural permits, conversion permits, agricultural business permits, land clearing, and other permits related to agriculture to increase local revenue, then strengthened by the 2009 Constitution. regarding the protection of sustainable agricultural land, and the regional regulation of Enrekang district number 1 of 2014 concerning the extension of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, increasing productivity, business efficiency, income, and welfare. because of the actors doing land conversion due to economic factors. And shallots are the choice because the income from shallot farming is very large compared to the others. What the Enrekang District Agriculture Service is doing is supporting this according to the authority for the welfare of the community.

From the results found by researchers who sourced from sources and also the results of reducing data on risks and benefits, namely, researchers concluded that the Agriculture Service was only carrying out its duties and authorities for empowerment in the agricultural sector and while the community has so far chosen to expand onion farming land red onion because shallot farming is very profitable farming for residents to meet economic and welfare needs without any government regulations and appeals prohibiting land expansion in Enrekang district.

The Impact Arises from the Conversion of Land Functions into Agricultural Land

The impact of land use change is a clash of influences that can have both positive and negative consequences for the environment, the government as the implementer of the policy determines the change in function in the hope that it can address this by considering the risks and impacts that occur on the environment. According to Bryant and Bailey, they try to explain the environmental damage caused by a policy or program implemented by both the government and the private sector. Thus political ecologists are suspicious of development projects carried out by the government, private sector, and the community which in practice hurt the environment without seeing the risks of negative environmental impacts. Based on the regional regulation of Enrekang district number 14 of 2011 concerning spatial planning for the Enrekang district area for 2011 – 2031 part 3 (spatial planning strategy) article 4 number 8 strategy for preventing the negative impacts of human activities which can cause damage to the regional ecological system, Is secondary data which the author found to measure the extent to which the government implements these rules regarding the case of conversion of onion farming land in Enrekang district.

From what was conveyed by the interviewees about the negative impact of the conversion carried out by the land owner causing natural disasters in the form of landslides and floods. The negative impacts conveyed by the informants can be justified by secondary data found by the authors who sourced from the media (tribunnewsenrekang.com) which reported that the landslide disaster in Enrekang Regency was due to the clearing of Shallot land. From the results of the interviews, the authors concluded that the impacts arising from the conversion of land to agricultural land, namely the negative impacts caused by the land conversion carried out by the community for shallot farming in Enrekang district, namely the number of landslides and floods has increased as a result water absorption is decreasing due to the expansion of the land. Departing from this, the Enrekang Regency Disaster Management Agency plans to compile a regulation regarding restrictions on land expansion in Enrekang Regency.

Relations Between Actors

A relationship is a relationship that states the relationship and connection between two or more individuals or groups. Relations between actors occur when there are two or more parties who have an interest. Bryant and Bailey explained that the entire process of political ecology will produce different relations for each actor involved, where these relations include; private control of society; private control of the government, and public resistance to the private sector. In the author's observations in the field, there are several relations between actors as stated by Bryant and Bailey, such as the private sector, namely land owners, people employed by the private sector to work on onion farming land, and the government as a policy maker. Therefore this indicator explains all the relationships that occur with the actors involved.

Based on the above in determining the relations between the actors above, the author determines direct interviews with the actors involved in the conversion of land into onion farming land in Enrekang district, namely the Enrekang District Agriculture Service, Private Parties (land owners), the community (farm workers) as following:

"The expansion of shallot farming land which often occurs is claimed by the landowners based on their ownership documents, we on the part of the government do not have the authority to limit the expansion of the land that is carried out, therefore we plan to propose regulations regarding restrictions cultivated land sees the current impact" (Results of Interview with SB, 20 March 2022).

According to sources from the Agriculture Service who have been interviewed by the author regarding the established relationship, namely the expansion of land to be transferred to onion farming supported by the function of the Enrekang district agriculture service to improve food stability, there is no direct relationship, and it is strengthened by the protection constitution sustainable agricultural land in 2019 to increase food stability, and there is no direct connection regarding communication and permits for land to be used for onion farming due to ownership of the land. follow-up from the government to control the negative impacts that occur in the future by compiling regulations or government regulations regarding overcoming them. This was justified by the landowners so that the outline of the relationship between the private sector and the regional government of Enrekang district was the Department of Agriculture and landowners with no direct communication between the two, except for collecting data on shallot yields. Relationships are in the form of rules where there is no prohibition or restriction given and there are several food rules that strengthen land conversion that occurs in Enrekang district.

The form of relationship that occurs between the land owners (private) and the community and the government are intertwined in the form of several (private) landowners in Enrekang Regency expanding the land in the valley area they own to then convert (transfer function) into shallot farming land by employing local people. The large expansion of shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency was caused by the absence of regulations limiting arable areas in the agricultural sector with the consideration that the impact that occurred was the main factor in the conversion of land to shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency.

Analysis Political Ecology of Land Function Change to Shallot Agricultural

Agricultural land protection policies are a strategic issue to achieve national food security. Its existence is very important considering the high demand for agricultural land, resulting in competition for utilization between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors (Hendriks & Olivier,

2015; Yang & Zhang, 2021). Land use in the non-agricultural sector, such as long-term plantation land, and idle land will eventually cause land conversion to become Shallot agricultural land in Enrekang Regency. The central area for shallot farming in Enrekang district is in Malua District, Masalle, which is a district in which farmers in that area choose shallots because the plantation is a commodity that is of concern to many agricultural commodities because the amount of production is uncertain, in the sense that it usually increases and decreases, from year to year. Judging from the ecological aspect, Enrekang Regency is a suitable area for the development of shallots.

In the Regional Regulation of Enrekang Regency Number 14 of 2011 concerning the spatial plan for the Enrekang Regency area for 2011 – 2031 the negative impacts of human activities can cause damage to the regional ecological system. From this policy, there are several points regarding preventing ecological damage from human activities, but there is no implementation of these policies to the community and entrepreneurs as actors for converting land into agricultural land. On the other hand, the government established Enrekang Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2014 concerning Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry Extension, increasing productivity, business efficiency, income, and welfare, as well as increasing awareness of preserving environmental functions, without paying attention to previous regulations so that researchers found regulations that did not relevant issues of the political ecology of land use change. The benefits enjoyed by actors in land conversion can be said to be a fundamental factor in the occurrence of land conversion that occurs with the interests of implementing actors as aspects that can relate to the government and society. This is in line with what Bryant & Bailey said that political ecology explores various interests that arise in managing environmental policies (Budds, 2004). The difference in interests results in the absence of a fixed meaning, because each actor is defined based on his interests. The results of the author's research from the indicators used, namely the benefits enjoyed by the actor over the function of shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency, can be seen that the interest of the Agriculture Service is only to carry out its duties and authorities for empowerment in the agricultural sector and while the community has so far chosen to expand shallot farming land because shallot farming is very profitable farming for residents to fulfil economic and welfare needs without any government regulations and appeals prohibiting the expansion of land in Enrekang Regency. Based on the author's observations sourced from research relevant to the author's title (Fattah & Purnomo, 2018) "Policy Analysis of the Transfer of Functions of Agricultural Land to Non-Agriculture in Klaten Regency in 2013-2016 (Case Study of Ceper District, Klaten Regency)", with the results research explains that there are many conversions to the function of agricultural land which continuously consume agricultural land because of the interests of the actors without looking at the various negative impacts for the future of Klaten Regency and the next generation. This is in line with the indicators of Bryant & Bailey's theory, namely the benefits enjoyed by the actors used in this study, that the benefits enjoyed by actors are a fundamental factor in the occurrence of land use change.

In addition to the benefits of political-ecological actors, the government, private sector, and society practice the political ecology of land conversion which hurts the environment regardless of the risks from the impact of land conversion. The impact of land conversion is a clash of influences that can have both positive and negative consequences for the environment, so the government as the implementer of the policy becomes the determinant of the occurrence of conversion in the hope that it can address this by considering the risks and impacts that occur on the environment. In particular, the negative impact caused by the land conversion carried out by the community for shallot farming in Enrekang Regency, namely the number of landslides and floods has increased due to the

diminishing water absorption due to the expansion of the land. Departing from this, the Enrekang Regency Disaster Management Agency plans to compile a regulation regarding restrictions on land expansion in Enrekang Regency. Based on the author's observations sourced from research that is relevant to the author's title (Hirsan et al., 2011) "Analysis of the Relationship of Changes in Land Use for Corn Commodities and Environmental Degradation in Dompu Regency" his research had an impact, namely changes in land use from permanent vegetation (forest) to corn farming land causing the soil to become more easily degraded by soil erosion. As a result, this degradation by erosion can be felt by the increasing expansion of critical land. So the negative impact of environmental politics is very important to know.

Bryant and Bailey explained that the entire process of political ecology will produce different relations for each actor involved, where these relations include private control of the public, private control of the government, and resistance of the public to the private sector. The entire process of political ecology will produce different relations from each of the actors involved where these relations include private control of the community, private control of the government, and resistance of society to the private sector. Relations from an ecological perspective must be used, this is based on a study relevant to this research with a different theoretical basis (Fattah & Purnomo, 2018) explaining the lack of control in the field and supervision from the government, so that there is a lot of fraud and field.

As for the results of the author's research on the 3rd indicator that is used to explain the form of relations that occur between land owners (private) and the community and the government, it is intertwined in the form of several (private) landowners in Enrekang Regency expanding land in the valley area they own to then be converted (over functional) into shallot farming land by employing the local community. The large expansion of shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency was caused by the absence of regulations limiting arable areas in the agricultural sector with the consideration that the impact that occurred was the main factor in the conversion of land to shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of the research that has been described and stated in the previous chapter, the research can draw the following conclusions: 1) Benefits for the actors involved in the conversion of land to agricultural land in Enrekang Regency, namely the Agriculture Service is only carrying out its duties and authorities for empowerment in the agricultural sector and while the land owners and the community have so far chosen to expand onion farming land red onion because shallot farming is very profitable farming for residents to fulfil economic and welfare needs without any government regulations and appeals prohibiting land expansion in Enrekang Regency. 2) There are negative impacts caused by the land conversion carried out by the community for shallot farming in Enrekang Regency, namely the number of landslides and floods is increasing due to the diminishing water absorption due to the expansion of the land. Departing from this, the Enrekang Regency Disaster Management Agency plans to compile a regulation regarding restrictions on land expansion in Enrekang Regency. 3) Relationships between actors in transferring land functions that occur in Enrekang Regency, namely, there is a relationship that occurs between land owners (private) and the community and the government in the form of several (private) landowners in Enrekang district carrying out land expansion in the area the valley that it owns is then converted (repurposed) into shallot farming land by employing the local community. The large expansion of shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency was caused by the absence of regulations limiting arable areas in the

agricultural sector with the consideration that the impact that occurred was the main factor in the conversion of land to shallot farming land in Enrekang Regency.

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