SUMMARY

MEIJANA IRAWAN SUKARJA. Effect of Farmland Functional Shift to Food Security in Subang Regency, West Java. Supervised by RITA NURMALINA and KIRBRANDOKO.

The process of land use change is a natural process that is influenced by the economic benefits in the process of site selection. Land when viewed from an economic standpoint, is one of the factors of production that has the price. As a result of the increasing need for land, there will be a conversion of agricultural land, especially paddy fields, into non-agricultural land. Yet on the other hand the use of agricultural land, especially paddy fields, necessary to meet the food needs for humans. This gives rise to a conflict of interest, because on the one hand wetland for food needs to be met, on the other hand also the land for other needs must still be accommodated. Therefore, it is necessary control land use in order to meet the various needs of the land, so as to support food security. This study was conducted during one month in the administration area Subang and Subang District Land Office. When the study was conducted in January 2013 – February 2014.

The type of data collected primary data and secondary data. Primary data was data obtained through direct observation and interviews. Secondary data was obtained from various sources of literature studies. Based on the data obtained, the cause of conversion of paddy fields bounded ie population, causes of land conversion and the impact of the conversion of paddy fields also bounded ie food products in this amount of rice production. At this stage there were three steps of data processing, namely: presentation of map conversion of paddy fields during the period 1998-2013, the presentation of the map of population density in 1998, 2006 and 2013, and the presentation of maps of rice production in 1998, 2006, and 2013. Data subsequently obtained are presented in the form of tabulation. Administrative map data and land use maps were obtained in the form of digital spatial data and attribute data and the second data has been connected.

The method used in the study is the approach of resources and activities proposed by Gold (1980), Lin, Yao (2014), Salvati (2014), Sylvester et al. (2013), Gutiérrez-Vélez, DeFries (2013). Approach resources include physical and biophysical aspects undertaken to identify and analyze potential land resources in Subang. Structural Interpretation Modeling Technique (Interpretative Structural Modeling) is used to formulate policy alternatives in the future.

Based on the study and analysis in this study, it can be concluded Subang is a granary which is now a buffer zone of the state capital, so that today in Subang there are various industrial activities which result in a high urbanization and high conversion to meet the needs of industry, settlements and various other facilities especially the conversion of paddy land for other uses, thus threatening food security, particularly in the province of West Java; There are various factors that lead to greater food insecurity in Subang, the main factor is the high conversion of paddy fields which resulted in a drastic decline in rice production, and supporting factor is the increase in industrial activity, increase of population, especially those from outside, increasing land for residential needs, attempted (economy) and infrastructure, environmental degradation, climate change, lack of
support and appreciation from the government for farmers and paddy fields, lack of implementation of policies related to the conversion of paddy fields, still high in rice fields, changing socio-cultural conditions of farmers; Rather wetland function of 1.88% per year, be developed and undeveloped land that is increasingly high in Subang, rice production declined over time, so it needs to be addressed in various ways such as identifying the conversion of paddy fields, looking implementation strategies related rules, maintain wetland that still exist, make a purchase of the remaining wetland, pay attention, awards and subsidies (incentives) to owners of paddy fields, increasing the role of the National Land Agency (BPN) and the Subang District Land Office, in control over wetland function and the preparation of the balance of land use land stewardship through technical considerations on location permit.

Key Words: agricultural, land functional shift, Subang