

DETERMINATION OF INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES OF AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN TENGGARONG SEBERANG SUBDISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Kutai Kartanegara Regency is recognized as one of the regencies designated as Sustainable Food Agricultural Land in Indonesia known as LP2B. As a rice-producing center in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, agricultural areas in the Tenggarong Seberang Sub-District have consistently experienced land degradation due to non-agricultural activities. This was indicated by the decline in agricultural area in 2015 of 7,657 Ha to 95.214 Ha in 2018. Referring to the Spacial Plan (RTRW), Kutai Kartanegara Regency is planned for 117.025 Ha. The agricultural land-use is regarded to be a major issue based on the Master Plan for Food Crops and Horticulture Areas in East Kalimantan may persistently affect food availability in the community, the emergence of social conflicts, the changes in lifestyle and livelihoods and the decline in the level of the community's economy. Incentives and disincentives may be used as a means of controlling land-use change that is able to encourage and direct regional development in providing positive impacts as well as to increase the effectiveness of development and implementation of spatial planning. In this research, incentives and disincentives were determined through three stages of analysis. The first analysis was land-use change analysis using spatial analysis. The results indicated that agricultural land-use change from 2000 to 2002 had declined to 806,96 Ha. The second analysis was a factor analysis of agricultural land-use change, which showed that changes in the number of industries could be highly considered as a significant influencing factor. The third analysis was to formulate the types of incentives and disincentives using delphi analysis method. Regarding to the results of the analysis, it was found that the types of incentives and disincentives that may prevent the agricultural land-use change consisted of land and building tax reduction, provision of agricultural infrastructure, development of agricultural infrastructure, financing of agricultural infrastructure development and convenience of licensing regulations. Moreover, the types of disincentives consisted of additional land and building taxes, increased land sales and purchase taxes, restrictions on the provision of agricultural infrastructure, licensing regulations and incentive revocations.

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Keyword : Transfer of Agricultural Land Functions, Incentives, Disincentives