

Sragen Regency Government Concerning the Policy of Designating Protected Paddy Land in the Perspective of the Rule of Law

Mustofa Ponco Wibowo, Lego Karjoko

mustofa.pw@student.uns.ac.id, legokarjoko@staff.uns.ac.id

Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

Article Info

Received: 2022-02-17

Revised: 2022-05-21

Accepted: 2022-06-29

Keywords:

Validity; Policy; Protected Paddy Fields; Food Security

Abstract

Ensuring the well-being of the population requires the Sragen district government to prioritize food security as a crucial policy. However, the implementation of this policy faces challenges due to its conflict with the Sragen district Spatial Planning Regional Regulation. Consequently, it becomes imperative to thoroughly investigate the validity of the policy's stipulations. The purpose of this article is to elucidate the policy's validity, employing normative qualitative research methods, supplemented by statutory and conceptual approaches, and employing deductive analyzing information. The study's results suggest a noteworthy revelation that the policy concerning protected paddy fields was formulated without adhering to proper legal procedures, thereby rendering it invalid and failing to meet the necessary requirements.

1. Introduction

Human life depends on food, an essential need that not only includes human rights and moral responsibilities, but also becomes an investment instrument that forms an economic and social foundation, with all its natural wealth, ecosystems and cultural heritage, Indonesia is an invaluable resource. In its efforts, guma presents a brighter future for future generations. The potential and unique diversity of local agriculture must be utilized optimally in order to strengthen food security at the local, regional and national levels, and strengthen it. If each local community strengthens its capacity to maintain sustainable

food supply according to the uniqueness of its region, as a whole a strong and sustainable national food security will be realized in the long term.¹

Currently, Indonesia is faced with emerging problems in the agricultural sector, where fertile land that was previously used for growing food, especially rice fields, is being converted into a facility for infrastructure development that is increasingly expanding, including road networks and settlements. However, in the midst of this situation, efforts to develop land expansion outside Java Island have not yet reached the standard of productivity that has been formalized universally. As a result, the resulting rice production was of poor quality, exacerbating the current situation. Conversion of agricultural land for food has become a phenomenon in almost all regions, one of which is in Sragen Regency, where this region has become an important force in the agricultural sector with the main focus as a supporting pillar of food security, both on a local and national scale. With the full involvement of all components of society in realizing food self-sufficiency in Sragen, Sragen Regency plays a role as the main support for food needs at the national level. With a land area of 39 thousand hectares, this area is capable of producing around 517 thousand tons of agricultural products, making it the second rank in Central Java, after Cilacap Regency. Thus, the consequences arising from changes in land use include challenges to food sustainability. For the food agriculture sector, land is a fundamental element and cannot be replaced. Unlike production declines due to attack by pest organisms, water shortages, flooding, and other temporary factors decline in production due to changes in land use is permanent and difficult .²

A sustainable reduction in the area of agricultural land clearly does not benefit the position of Indonesia's agricultural industry progress. In the midst of uncertainty in the global economic climate, weather anomalies that have the potential to cause disasters, and an ever-increasing budget deficit, it is necessary to revise essential policies on the strategy and priority hierarchies of development programs. In order to support national food security, the government implemented regulations controlling the transformation of rice fields with the declaration of Protected Agricultural Areas (LSD) as a manifestation of the government's seriousness in maintaining the continuity of agricultural land.

Peraturann Presiden 59 Tahun 2019 is the exclusive legal basis for monitoring the transformation of rice fields, which aims to accelerate the declaration of protected agricultural landscapes to guarantee and maintain the abundance of rice fields to support demands to meet domestic hunger, control of changes fast-moving agricultural areas, empowering farmers so they don't change agricultural land, and providing datasets and information about the region

¹ Muhammad Zulfikar, et.al, "Pemetaan Wilayah pertanian Dan Potensinya Untuk Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan Di Kabupaten Pasaman Barat, Sumatera Barat", Jurnal Ilmu Tanah dan Lingkungan, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2013, p. 21.

² Departemen Pertanian. 2006. *Naskah Akademik Pengelolaan Lahan Pertanian Abadi*. Departemen Pertanian Republik Indonesia. Jakarta.

agriculture to establish sustainable agricultural areas that focus on food, this Presidential Decree orders the establishment of an Integrated Team. The task of the Integrated Team is to combine the verification results and recommend areas of rice fields that need to be protected. To speed up the implementation of this Presidential Decree, the Coordinating Minister for the Economy issued the Coordinating Minister for the Economy No. 18 Yr. 2020 and Kep. Coordinating Minister for the Economy No 224 Th. 2020 which regulates the responsibilities, work procedures and members of the Integrated Team.³

The first step in protecting agricultural areas is through verification of raw rice fields using satellite observations, spatial planning and land use data, irrigation information, topographical data, and information on forest areas. After that, clarification was carried out with the local government. The synergy between the Integrated Team was used to form a map proposing the determination of agricultural areas that need to be guarded by the Minister of ATR/BPN. This map is the main basis for controlling the transformation of agricultural areas which will be made by the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/BPN.

Implementation of Presidential Decree 59 Th. 2019 has been pioneered in 2019 by carrying out a series of verification of agricultural land in 8 provinces which are the main pillars of food security in Indonesia (Banten, West Java, East Java, Central Java, DIY, Bali, NTB, also West Sumatra). This action then carried out verification in 2020 in 12 additional provinces (Aceh, North Sumatra, Jambi, Kep. Riau, Riau, Bengkulu, Kep. Babel, Lampung, South Sumatra, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan and South Sulawesi), and in 2021, verification will be carried out in 13 more provinces (Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Kaltara, West Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, North Maluku, NTT, Papua and Papar). After going through a careful verification and clarification process, agricultural lands in the 20 provinces will be designated as Agricultural Areas Receiving Special Protection in 2021. After going through a series of intensive investigations on fertile and fertile rice fields in eight provinces which collectively form the backbone of Indonesian agriculture (Banten, West Java, East Java, Central Java, DIY, Bali, NTB and West Sumatra). ATR/BPN brilliantly announced the invaluable Extraordinary Decision Output, namely Letter No.1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 regarding the Determination of Hidden Treasures in the form of Prioritized Fertile Land Maps in Regencies/Cities in the Middle Provinces is proudly covered in the regions of Banten, West Java, East Java, Central Java, DIY, Bali, NTB and West Sumatra. The issuance of the decree turned out to have problems, especially in the Sragen Regency area.

SK 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 given by the Ministry of ATR/BPN is considered to have violated the provisions contained in the Sragen Regency Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2020

³ Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian, 12 Maret 2021, “*Penetapan LSD Bukti Keseriusan Pemerintah Menjaga Wilayah pertanian*”.
Diakses melalui: <https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/2565/penetapan-lsd-bukti-keseriusan-pemerintah-menjaga-lahan-sawah> diakses pada tanggal 02 September 2022

regarding Sragen Regency Spatial Planning (RTRW) 2011-2031, where during the drafting of the Regional Regulation, the Sragen Regency Government has conducted lengthy discussions with the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning. /BPN and there is an agreement regarding the area of sustainable rice fields in Sragen which is included in the national food buffer zone. However, after examining simultaneously the map contained in Perda No. 1 of 2020 concerning RTRW and the map contained in the LSD Determination Decree, it turns out that there are areas that are considered contradictory, where the area on the map contained in the Perda RTRW already has approval for manufacturing areas and approval of areas colored yellow for settlements, etc., while on the LSD Determination map the areas included in the yellow zones of the Regional Regulations on the Regional Regulations have the status of green zones, meaning that the green zones on the LSD determination map are designated as protected agricultural areas. Even though the Sragen Regency Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2020 concerning the RTRW of the Regency. Sragen 2011-2031 was inaugurated long before SK 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 which regulates the Determination of Maps of Protected Agricultural Areas in Regencies/Cities in the Provinces of Banten, West Java, East Java, Central Java, DIY, Bali, NTB, and West Sumatra. Based on this, the authors formulate a problem statement, namely what is the validity of the policy for determining protected agricultural areas in Sragen district? a big enough problem, namely in order to maintain the continuity of the national food supply as well as the development of industry, housing, and others to continue.

2. Research Method

The author applies a normative research approach that focuses on qualitative. Amiruddin and Asikin explained that in this study of law, law is often specified as written regulatory texts (law in books), or as rules governing human behavior that are deemed appropriate, appropriate, and reasonable. Then the strategy applied is the statutory strategy and conceptual approach, while the information processing procedure chosen is the deductive data analysis method.

3. Results and Discussion

LSD through official document number 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 concerning Printing Image of Earth for Protected Paddy Field Gardens in Selected Areas in Banten, West Java, East, Central, Archipelago, Yogyakarta, the Island of the Gods Bali, NTB, and Minangkabau Sumbawa, describes a form of regional management policy issued by the ATR/BPN. According to J.H. van Kreveld, there are various types of policy norms covering various forms, such as Beleidslijnen (policy pathways), Het beleid (policies), Voorschriften (directives), Richtlijnen (directions), Regelingen (guidelines), Circular News (circulars), Resoluties (official decisions), Aanschrijvingen (instructions), Beleidsnota's (policy documents), Reglemen ministriële (ministerial regulations), Beschikkingen (determinations), and Enbekenmakingen (notices) . Each of these forms of policy has a different form, nature or character and legal force, as well as SK 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021. This policy provision is solely intended as an implementation of

governmental responsibilities, therefore it cannot change or violate existing legislative regulations, and also the law can be understood as a whole that has a purpose (purposeful) and has meaning (meaningful). . These regulatory actions are carried out by entities or government administration officials without being entrusted with the basic authority to make them. Thus free action in making policy regulations is a complement to the principle of legality, but does not mean overriding statutory regulations, because regulations and fundamental principles of quality government are used as standards for determining the truth and legitimacy of legal steps taken by the government. Therefore, the policy for determining agricultural areas is protected through SK 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 regarding the Determination of Protected Agricultural Area Maps in Regencies/Cities in Prov. Banten, West Java, East Java, Central Java, DIY, Bali, NTB and W Sumatra need to be discussed regarding the validity/legitimacy of these policies, bearing in mind that this is a problem in its implementation and is also being discussed in writing this law.

Legitimacy/Validity of Government Decisions and Actions

When the government is at the crossroads of making important decisions (*beschikking*), they are obliged to respect and heed the parameters that are determined. The provisions for determining protected agricultural areas have been regulated in Presidential Decree no. 59 of 2019, which emphasizes the importance of regulations related to changes in the function of agricultural areas. Furthermore, the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs released No. 18 of 2020, which details in detail the work and obligations of the Integrated Team for Controlling the Transfer of Functions in Agricultural Areas and the Implementation Team for Controlling the Transfer of Functions in Agricultural Areas. If certain conditions are not met, the decision taken will be invalid. Decisions taken by government agencies are official actions that are bound by law with legal implications, so that if the validity of a decision made by the government is in doubt, therefore, the ineffectiveness of a government decree is related to the defects in implementation that occur. In other words, if the decision-making requirements are not met, this has the potential to result in defects that result in invalid decisions. (*niet-rechtsgeldig*).

In general, two prominent forms of decisions can be found, namely decisions that have legal validity (*beschikking rechtsgeldig*) and decisions that do not have legal validity (*beschikking niet-rechtsgeldig*). For decisions that have legal validity (*beschikking rechtsgeldig*), they do not invite significant legal implications, while decisions that do not have legal validity (*beschikking niet-rechtsgeldig*) may produce significant legal consequences. In addition, it can even be noted that according to Fuller there is another

possibility that legal products, one of which is a decision, may not have "inner morality" validity, but can be justified in accordance with social goals.⁴

Referring to Kuntjoro Purbopranoto's view, in order to ensure the prevalence of decisions taken, there are two prerequisites that must be met, namely substantial requirements and formal requirements. Substantial requirements are essential conditions for a valid decision, including:

- a. The determination must be handled by the ruling (entitled) governing body
- b. In determining decisions by government bodies, it is very important to avoid any legal deficiencies that might occur (*geen jurisdictie gebreken in de wetsvorming*);
- c. Determination must be given in the form regulated in the underlying statutory rules and decision makers are also obliged to pay attention to the method of making decisions if the procedure is explained categorically in legislative regulations (*rechtmatig*)
- d. The material and purpose of the decision must be in line with the essence and targets to be achieved (*doelmatig*).

Meanwhile, formal requirements are essential requirements for decisions, including:

- a. The criteria decided are related to the preparation of decision making and are related to the decision making method that must be met;
- b. Required to be given a predefined view;
- c. All requirements related to decision implementation have been fulfilled;
- d. There needs to be a clear period between the issuance of the rights on which the decision is made and the announcement, and this should not be neglected.

In order to be registered as official, the formal requirements put forward by Kuntjoro Purbopranoto will lose their validity if they are not ratified by the authorities in the government. Therefore, it is necessary to add a new element that is no less important: It is authorized by a government official who has the capacity to make decisions.

Instrument for Measuring the Legitimacy/Validity of Government Actions

⁴ Romi Prayudi, 2020, *Teori Hukum Pandangan Ahli Hukum Alam Dan Hukum Positif*. Paper Ilmiah, Fakultas Hukum UPN Veteran Jakarta, p. 8.

Laws and regulations are essential pillars in carrying out governmental authority. The ethical basis that underlies the exercise of this power is known as legality (*legaliteit*), which implies that an act of government is lawful if it is based on a rule of law that gives the authority to act. The principle of legality (*legalitiet beginsel*) forms an inseparable element in a country's legal order, as voiced by ten Berge. Apart from that, there is also the legality principle put forward by Lon L Fuller as a value that must be realized by law, namely regulations must not conflict with each other, and there must be conformity between the actions of legal officials in the regulations that have been made.

Observing the opinion above, the principle of legality is an essential pillar in government action. In fact, an action implemented by the government that is not based on the principle of legality or law is an arbitrary action or an abuse of power which results in the invalidity of the law from that action. In other terms, the legitimacy of the government's steps in carrying out its duties depends on the legal basis on which its authority is based.

Moreover, in the realm of legal administration, there is a principle known as "dat het bestuur aan de wet is onderworpen"¹⁵ and "het legaliteitsbeginsel houdt in dat alle de burgers bindende bepalingen op de wet moeten berusten". This main idea was formulated by H.D. Stout implies that the government must comply with the regulations that have been set; and the principle of legality confirms that all regulations binding residents of each country must be based on legislation. Thus, it is acceptable to understand that the principle of legality is one of the foundations that is held firmly in a rule of law and is used as a foundation in carrying out governmental tasks.

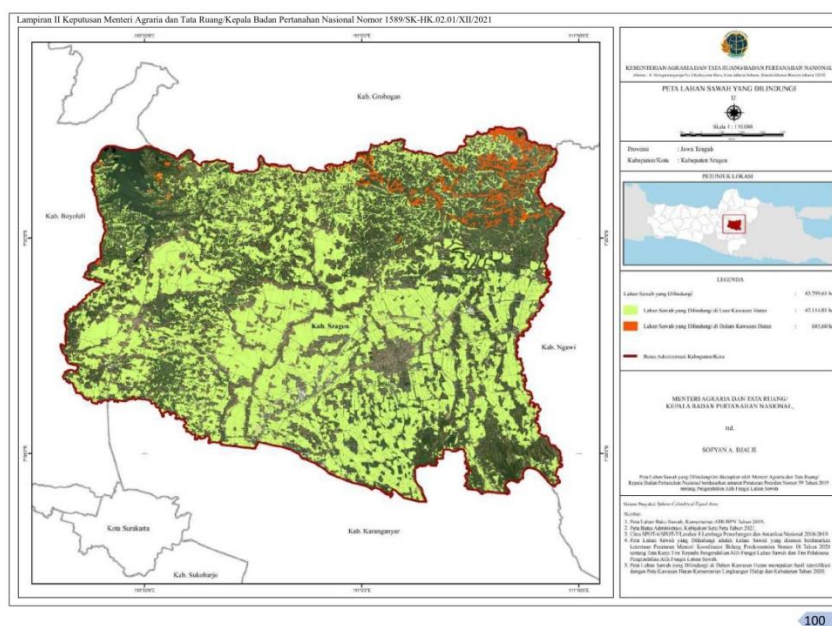
The principle of legality is closely connected with a mandate to act, where the mandate is regulated in an applicable regulation. Because the norms of authority are government norms, two measuring instruments can be used to measure the validity/legitimacy of government actions, namely laws and regulations; and General Principles of Good Governance (*aaupb*). That validity is built on the effectiveness of the entire legal order. In this context, success is a legal basis, or even the main basis for validating all detailed legal norms in legal regulations.

Therefore, based on the elaboration of these theories and also based on Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2019 which bears responsibility for Controlling the Transfer of Functions of Agricultural Areas, as well as the Minister of Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs No. 18 of 2020 which discusses the Work Procedure of the Integrated Team for Control of Regional Function Transfers agriculture and the Implementation Team for Controlling the

Transfer of Functions of Agricultural Areas, it is clear that SK 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 which legalizes the protection of agricultural areas, its validity is doubtful in the context of determining the decision on protected agricultural areas in Sragen Regency. The lack of validity was evident during the stages of determining protected agricultural areas in that area and without coordination with the local government of Sragen district, resulting in differences in the map and there was an asymmetry between the map of the area for determining protected agricultural areas and the Sragen district spatial plan map, besides that in the process of determining the map of the spatial plan for the area, it has already been determined before the map of the area for the designation of protected agricultural areas. This is a contradiction in the determination of protected agricultural areas.

Map of the area designated as protected agricultural areas based on SK 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 in Sragen Regency of 43,799.61 hectares designated as protected agricultural areas. Then there is a difference in data between the designation of protected agricultural areas and the RTRW in Sragen, the difference is almost 10,000 hectares. After evaluating a number of projects, there are a number of investments that are constrained by a lack of resources, covering around 9,000 hectares, all of which are agricultural land. The following is the difference in the map between the determination of Protected Agricultural Areas and the RTRW in Sragen

a. Peta Wilayah pertanian Dilindungi



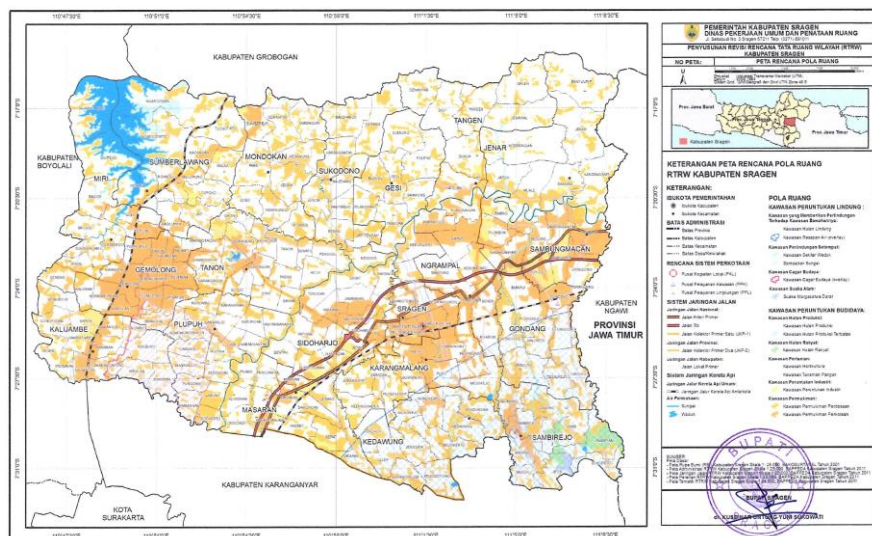
Sumber : SK No.1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021

Keterangan :

: Lingkup pertanian Dilindungi di luar kawasan hutan

: Lingkup pertanian Dilindungi di luar kawasan hutan

b. Peta Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten Sragen



Sumber : Perda Kabupaten Sragen No.1 Tahun 2020

Keterangan :

: Kawasan hutan rakyat

: Area industri

: Area perdesaan

: Area perkotaan

From there it can be noticed that there is a difference between the map of the determination of Protected Agricultural Areas and the RTRW map in Sragen. Areas on the map that should be used as industrial areas, on the map of protected agricultural areas are included in protected agricultural areas, which means they cannot be converted. It is the difference between the two maps that it can be concluded that the map for determining protected agricultural areas, namely SK 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021, is considered not to meet the provisions/elements of validity resulting in an out-of-sync between the map for determining Protected Agricultural Areas and the RTRW map in Sragen. Government policy can be declared not fulfilling the element of validity if it neglects a set of guidelines in an orderly legal framework entity. A legal system will lose the essence of its validity when the legal norms contained in the structure are never fully realized. Therefore, all legal regulations that exist in a legal system are the sole property of a legal regulatory framework that is similar because of its validity.

In the process of determining protected agricultural areas, there are various provisions and enforcement of norms that must be carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, because laws and regulations have a strategic role as an instrument and an effective way of controlling and directing the community's journey towards the desired target. Provisions and procedures in the process of determining protected agricultural areas have been regulated in Presidential Decree no. 59 of 2019 which stipulates Strategic Rules for the Transfer of Functions of Agricultural Areas and Instructions of the Coordinating Minister. Economic Sector No. 18 of 2020 which regulates the Management of the Comprehensive Team for Transfer of Functions of Agricultural Areas and the Implementation Team for Controlling the Transfer of Functions of Agricultural Areas.

The study of agricultural land use carries out a series of exclusive steps, including matching verified agricultural areas, harmonizing the accuracy of the results of matching agricultural areas, and executing the determination of priority agricultural area maps. The business process is carried out by the Integrated Team, Implementation Team and 2 (two) Task Forces from relevant ministries/institutions through coordination, data integration and collaboration in finding solutions to a problem. The plan is for the Head of the Integrated Team to Control the Transfer of Functions of Agricultural Areas to propose an ATR/BPN to determine an exclusive map that reflects carefully guarded paddy fields.

a. Agricultural Area Data Verification

Verification is carried out based on the latest LBS decided by ATR/BPN (Thematic Geospatial Information Provider) with the latest interpretation of satellite imagery and other geospatial supporting data so that there is a correction to the LBS data. Then Verification of LBS data was also corrected, among others: with spatial planning (Regency/City RTRW and Detailed Spatial Plans) and land data, with Irrigation Areas, with new rice fields, with National Strategic Projects, with Industrial Activities, with Forest Areas.

b. Agricultural area data clarification

Field Data Verification and Clarification activities are carried out by each department/agency driven by a structural entity responsible for managing food and agribusiness within the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs. Clarification is part of the verification process to produce LSD indicative data as a result of verification and clarification.

c. Synchronization and Proposal of Protected agricultural Areas Map

Resolving issues that are still pending among members of the Executive Team and reaching a harmonious agreement among various relevant departments and agencies regarding the Determination of Agricultural Areas that Need to be Supervised, which will be formalized by the ATR/BPN. The coordination meeting aims to make the map of protected agricultural areas a map that can be accounted for by all relevant ministries/institutions as well as local governments. The coordination meeting is chaired by the Integrated Team Leader and visited by Integrated Team Members.

d. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of Controlling the Function Transfer of Agricultural Areas

Tracking and evaluating performance in implementing the strategy for changing the role of agricultural areas is carried out by the Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force on the implementation of monitoring changes in the use of fields with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of the management of protected fields in accordance with the provisions that have been decided by the ATR/BPN. Apart from that, it is also for law enforcement in the event that there are indications of violations over the function of protected agricultural areas. Investigation and Assessment of the implementation of safeguarding the change in the assignment of protected agricultural land includes: Monitoring Activities for the Implementation of Controlling the Transfer of Functions of Protected Agricultural Areas and Activities for Evaluation of the Implementation of Controlling the Transfer of Functions of the First Area.

4. Conclusion

In the process of determining protected agricultural areas, there are various kinds of provisions and actions that must be carried out in accordance with applicable legal norms. Provisions and procedures in the process of determining protected agricultural areas have been regulated in Presidential Decree no. 59 of 2019 concerning the Regime for Controlling Changes in the Function of Agricultural Land and the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Decree No. 18 of 2020 which discusses the Integrated Team Collaborative Process for Regulating the Conversion of Agricultural Land Functions. The stages of determining the status report of agricultural areas that must be maintained to remain productive consist of verification of agricultural areas, conformity of the results of verification of agricultural areas and the implementation of determining the Status Reports of agricultural areas that need to be maintained. Determination of protected agricultural areas can be declared valid/fulfills the element of validity if it is carried out through the process complying with applicable legal regulations, and if these stages are carried out if they do not comply with the applicable legal system, then its validity is doubtful.

References

- Amiruddin dan Asikin. 2004. *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Departemen Pertanian. 2006. *Naskah Akademik Pengelolaan Lahan Pertanian Abadi*. Jakarta: Departemen Pertanian Republik Indonesia.
- Esmi Warasih, 2005. *Pranata Hukum Sebuah Telaah Sosiologis*. Semarang: Suryanadaru Utama.
- E. Utrecht. 1986. *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Negara Indonesia*. Surabaya: Pustaka Tinta Mas, p. 108-114.
- H.D. Stout. 1994. *De Betekenissen van de Wet*. W.E.J.Tjeenk Willink, Zwolle.
- J.H. van Kriveld. 1983. *Beleidsregel in het Recht*. Kluwer Deventer.
- Kasumbogo U. 2010. *Penerapan Pertanian Berkelanjutan Untuk Meningkatkan Ketahanan Pangan*. Jakarta.

- Kuntjoro Purbopranoto. 1981. *Perkembangan Hukum Administrasi Indonesia*. Bandung: Binacipta.
- Ridwan HR. 2002. *Hukum Administrasi Negara*. Yogyakarta: UII Press.
- Ali Marwan Hsb. 2017. "Kegentingan yang Memaksa dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang". *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*. Vol. 14 No. 01. Pp. 109-122.
- Atip Latipulhayat. 2014. "Khazanah: Hans Kelsen". *Padjajaran Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*. Vol. 01 No. 01. Pp. 196-208. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22304/pjih.v1n1.a12>
- Ida Keumala Jeumpa, 2014. "Contempt Of Court: Suatu Perbandingan Antara Berbagai Sistem Hukum". *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*. Vol. 16 No. 62. Pp. 147-176.
- Mhd. Yusrizal Adi Syaputra. 2016. "Kajian Yuridis Terhadap Penegasan Hierarki Peraturan Perundang undangan di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Stufen Theorie". *Jurnal Mercatoria*. Vol. 09 No. 02. Pp. 95-103.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31289/mercatoria.v9i2.433>
- Muhammad Zulfikar, et.al. 2013. "Pemetaan Wilayah Pertanian Dan Potensinya Untuk Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan Di Kabupaten Pasaman Barat, Sumatera Barat". *Jurnal Ilmu Tanah dan Lingkungan*. Vol. 15 No. 1. Pp. 20-28. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29244/jitl.15.1.20-28>
- Petrus CKL Bello. 2012. "Hukum Sebagai Interpretasi". *DISKURSUS – Jurnal Filsafat Dan Teologi*. Vol. 11 No. 01. Pp. 61-78.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36383/diskursus.v11i1.155>
- Ricca Anggraeni & Indah Mutiara Sari. 2020. "Menelusik Tertib Hukum Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Melalui Validitas Suatu Noma Hukum". *Jurnal Crepido*. Vol. 02 No. 01. Pp. 35-45.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/crepido.2.1.35-45>
- Romi Prayudi, 2020, *Teori Hukum Pandangan Ahli Hukum Alam Dan Hukum Positif*. Paper Ilmiah, Fakultas Hukum UPN Veteran Jakarta, p. 8.
- Defiyan Cory, 2021, "*Produktivitas Pangan Dan Penyusutan Lahan Pertanian Di Indonesia*", Diakses melalui: <https://bisnisnews.id/detail/berita/produktifitas-pangan-dan-penyusutan-lahan-pertanian-di-indonesia> diakses pada tanggal 10 Juni 2022
- Effendi Rois, 30 Maret 2022, "*Bupati Sragen Curhat ke Ganjar Pranowo Soal Wilayah pertanian Dilindungi*", Diakses melalui: <https://www.tvonenews.com/daerah/jateng/34122-bupati-sragen-curhat-ke-ganjar-pranowo-soal-lahan-sawah-dilindungi> diakses pada tanggal 03 Juni 2023
- Kementrian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian, 12 Maret 2021, "*Penetapan LSD Bukti Keseriusan Pemerintah Menjaga Wilayah pertanian*". Diakses melalui: <https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/2565/penetapan-lsd-bukti-keseriusan-pemerintah-menjaga-lahan-sawah> diakses pada tanggal 02 September 2022
- Yandip Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 8 Februari 2017, "*Kabupaten Sragen Sebagai Penyangga Pangan Nomor 2 Di Jawa Tengah*", Diakses melalui: <https://jatengprov.go.id/beritadaerah/kabupaten-sragen-sebagai-penyangga-pangan-nomor-2-di-jawa-tengah/> diakses pada tanggal 21 Maret 2023

Peraturan Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 tentang Tata Kerja Tim Terpadu Pengendalian Alih Fungsi Wilayah pertanian Dan Tim Pelaksana Pengendalian Alih Fungsi Wilayah pertanian