Handling of Land Plots That Violate Protected Rice Fields: The Urgency of Law Enforcement and Food Security Protection

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Article Info
Received: 2025-02-12
Revised: 2025-03-21
Accepted: 2025-05-20

Keywords:
protected rice fields; land conversion; agrarian law; food security; Semarang Regency

Abstract
Soil plays a crucial role in human life and the ecosystem, serving as a source of food, shelter, and regional regulation in Indonesia. Land use is governed by agrarian law, including the regulation of protected agricultural areas. However, violations related to the conversion of protected rice fields pose a significant threat to national food security. This study examines cases of land conversion in Semarang Regency, where land designated for protected rice fields has been misused for residential or commercial purposes, violating government regulations. The aim of this research is to analyze the legal implications of such violations and to provide policy recommendations to the National Land Agency. This research uses the empirical juridical method with a descriptive analytical approach. The results indicate that the conversion of protected rice fields has a detrimental impact on food security, reduces agricultural land, and affects farmers' welfare. The study emphasizes the need for stronger legal enforcement and effective policy implementation by the National Land Agency to address land conversion issues. This research contributes to the efforts of land protection and the enforcement of agrarian law in Indonesia.

1. Introduction

Soil is a vital element in the life of humans and other living things on earth[1], because it functions as a resource to produce food, shelter, and maintain the balance of the ecosystem[2]. In the juridical aspect, land is regulated through agrarian law which provides restrictions related to land ownership and utilization. According to Article 4 paragraph (1) of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Regulation of Agrarian Principles (UUPA), land rights are given to individuals or legal entities with the purpose of use according to their designation.[3] However, as the need for land for settlements increases due to population growth, land use violations often occur, including the conversion of Protected Rice Fields (Lahan Sawah di Lindungi/LSD) to non-agricultural areas. One prominent case occurred in Domplang Village, Bawen District, Semarang Regency, where part of LSD land was used for housing development covering an area of 32,190 m^2, with 3,458 m^2 above an area that should be protected for national food security. This is contrary to the purpose of determining LSD by the government, which is to maintain local agricultural productivity to support food self-sufficiency.

The use of land plots for housing is also in the spotlight in this study. Land plots are land prepared by legal entities such as Limited Liability Companies (PT) or Comanditaire Venootchaap (CV) for the construction of new residential environments. Based on Article 146 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 of 2011, legal entities are prohibited from selling plots of land without houses, so developers are obliged to build houses on the land. However, in practice, many plots of land are built on top of LSD areas that should be used for agriculture. This not only violates the rule of land law but also threatens national food security, given that LSD is an integral part of efforts to maintain local food production. The determination of LSD itself is regulated in the Decree of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ATR BPN Number 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021, which aims to prevent the conversion of rice fields into non-productive areas.

The National Land Agency (BPN), especially the Semarang Regency Land Office, has a big responsibility in dealing with the violation of LSD land use rights. This is regulated in the PERMEN ATR No. 21 of 2021 and the Regional Regulation (PERDA) of Semarang Regency Number 6 of 2023, which emphasizes the importance of controlling the use

[1] M. Roem Syibly dan Muhammad Farhan Ahsani, "Pengadaan Tanah dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No. 64 Tahun 2021 Menurut Perpektif Fikih Agraria," *al-Mawarid Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum (JSYH)*, 4.1 (2022), 1–14 <https://doi.org/10.20885/mawarid.vol4.iss1.art1>.
[2] Daniel M. Alongi, "Carbon Balance in Salt Marsh And Mangrove Ecosystems: A Global Synthesis," *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, 8.767 (2020), 1–21 <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse8100767>.
[3] H M Arba, *Hukum Agraria Indonesia* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika Offset, 2015) <https://doi.org/10.29303/ius.v7i3.674>.

of space in accordance with the Regional Spatial Plan (RTR). In addition, regional spatial planning also aims to create a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable industrial, agricultural, and tourism-based growth area. These efforts not only focus on legal dispute resolution but also ensure that LSD land continues to function to support the agricultural sector and food security.

Previous research has discussed issues related to the conversion of agricultural land and the protection of protected rice fields (LSD). Suharyanto (2018) highlighted that the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land is a serious threat to national food security, caused by the lack of law enforcement and public awareness of the importance of agricultural land.[4] Ajeng and I Wayan Yasa (2023) added that LSD has a strategic role in food production, especially rice, which accounts for about 90 percent of total national production.[5] Graha and Fikriyah (2024) also emphasized the importance of strict protection against LSD due to its significant contribution to national rice production.[6] However, there are still analytical gaps in previous research, such as a lack of focus on specific cases of LSD violations, the role of BPN in dealing with land violations, and the socio-economic impact of these violations on local communities.

The main difference between this study and the previous research lies in the approach and focus of the analysis. Previous research tends to be general and has focused more on the phenomenon of land conversion as a whole without diving into specific cases that occur in the field. For example, Suharyanto's (2018) research discusses macro land conversion and identifies the causative factors, but does not provide an in-depth analysis of the legal and social implications of these violations. [7] On the other hand, the research of Ajeng and I Wayan Yasa (2023) and Wijayanti and Rahmawati (2020) emphasizes the importance of LSD protection for food security, but there is little discussion about concrete steps that can be taken by institutions such as BPN in dealing with LSD violations.[8] In addition, previous research has also rarely addressed the socio-economic impact of LSD violations on local communities, which is one of the important aspects of understanding the consequences of land conversion.

[4] Suharyanto, "Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian dan Dampaknya terhadap Ketahanan Pangan," *Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian*, 12.2 (2018), 45–58.
[5] Ajeng H.K. Pramesthy dkk., "Dampak Alih Fungsi Lahan Sawah Dilindungi (LSD) terhadap Ketahanan Pangan Pedesaan di Kabupaten Jember," *Inicio Legis*, 4.2 (2023), 167–81 <https://doi.org/10.21107/il.v4i2.23103>.
[6] I Made Satya Graha dan Inayatul Fikriyah, "Kesesuaian Lahan Sawah Dilindungi (LSD) Terhadap Kebijakan Rencana Tata Ruang di Kabupaten Gianyar," *Jurnal Ilmiah Telsinas Elektro, Sipil dan Teknik Informasi*, 7.2 (2024), 163–75 <https://doi.org/10.38043/telsinas.v7i2.5619>.
[7] Suharyanto.
[8] Pramesthy dkk.

This research is here to fill these gaps by providing a more comprehensive and systematic analysis. The main focus of this study is on the specific case of LSD violations in Domplang Village, Bawen District, Semarang Regency, which has never been studied in depth before. The study also highlights the role of the National Land Agency (BPN) in dealing with LSD land violations, including the legal and administrative steps that can be taken to resolve this issue. In addition, this study will explore the socio-economic impacts of LSD violations on local communities, such as the loss of farmers' livelihoods, decreased agricultural productivity, and the potential for social conflicts due to land conversion. With this approach, this research is expected to make a real contribution to land law enforcement efforts and the protection of strategic lands that have an important role for the sustainability of people's lives.

The reason for the importance of conducting this research is because the violation of land use rights LSD not only violates land laws but also has the potential to threaten national food security. LSD is an integral part of efforts to maintain local food production, which contributes significantly to food self-sufficiency. If these violations continue to be left unaddressed without firm and systematic handling, the impact will be wider, both in legal, economic, and social terms. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the legal and social impact of LSD land use rights violations on national food security, as well as formulate steps that can be taken by the National Land Agency (BPN) to resolve LSD land violations. This research is expected to be a reference for the government, academics, and the community in understanding the urgency of protecting agricultural land and the importance of law enforcement in land resource management.

2. Research Method

This study uses an empirical juridical approach, which aims to analyze and collect relevant information related to issues in land use rights violations through the conversion of Protected Rice Fields (LSD) in Domplang Village, Bawen District, Semarang Regency. This research was conducted with an analytical descriptive method to provide an in-depth picture of the legal problems and social impact of the case.

Research data sources consist of two types: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through official documents related to land disputes and in-depth interviews with related parties, especially the National Land Agency (BPN), as the main focus of the research. Meanwhile, secondary data were collected from laws and regulations, academic literature, and previous research results relevant to the research theme. Data collection techniques are carried out through documentation studies to collect written data, such as regulations and official

documents, as well as in-depth interviews to obtain information directly from resource persons within the National Land Agency.

The data analysis method used is a qualitative method with descriptive analysis techniques. In this process, the data that has been collected is systematically identified, classified, and interpreted to provide a comprehensive picture of the legal status of land plots that violate the LSD limit, its impact on national food security, and the settlement steps that can be taken by relevant parties, especially BPN.[9]

3. Results and Discussion

This research obtained field data through a direct interview conducted on Monday, March 10, 2025, at the Semarang Regency National Land Agency (BPN) Office. The resource person in this interview was Mr. Setyo Anggono, S.P., M.H., as the Chairman of the Spatial Planning Division of BPN Semarang Regency. The interview was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the impact of violations on Protected Rice Fields (LSD) and the steps that can be taken by BPN in dealing with these problems.

In his explanation, Mr. Setyo said that there are three forms of impacts arising from violations of the right to use Protected Rice Fields, namely spatial planning impacts, social impacts, and impacts on food security. He stated that the conversion of rice fields to non-agricultural land resulted in the disruption of the regional spatial system that had been designed by the local government. These changes cause a mismatch between spatial planning and factual conditions in the field, so that the implementation of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) is not optimal. In addition, the land administration process also experienced obstacles because land use was no longer in accordance with the set function.

From the social aspect, the resource person explained that the reduction in the area of Protected Rice Fields has an impact on reducing the number of working hours of farmers and reducing employment in the agricultural sector. This causes some village communities to lose their main source of income, which indirectly affects the economic welfare of the surrounding community.

Furthermore, Mr. Setyo said that violations of Protected Rice Fields also have a serious impact on national food security. He stated that:

> "The impact of the change in land status can also damage the purity of the land that should be intended for food production security, instead it is converted into

[9] K Benuf, S Mahmudah, dan E A Priyono, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Keamanan Data Konsumen Financial Technology Di Indonesia," *Refleksi Hukum: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 3.2 (2019), 145–160 <https://doi.org/10.24246/jrh.2019.v3.i2.p145-160>.

non-agricultural land so that national food production becomes sluggish."

With the narrowing of agricultural land area, the capacity for food production nationally has also decreased. Dependence on food imports also has the potential to increase if this transfer of functions is not strictly controlled.

When asked about the steps that can be taken by BPN in responding to these violations, Mr. Setyo explained that the institution can provide recommendations for land use changes. However, any change in the status of the land must go through various deep considerations and can only be done if there is a greater benefit than the previous function. He emphasized that:

> "Steps that can be taken in completing changes to Protected Rice Fields (LSD) by recommending changes to the land. If there is a change in the status of the land, it must get a lot of consideration, if it is required by the state and allowed by the state, of course there are considerations whose usefulness is higher than the function of the land."

The resource person also explained that in the process of recommending land use change, the aspect of economic value is the main consideration. Recommendations are only given if the new use provides significant economic benefits for both the community and local governments, without sacrificing national food needs. To support this process, BPN refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2024. This regulation regulates the procedures for the implementation of verification of rice field data on land and spatial data, the determination of Protected Rice Field maps, and the provision of recommendations for land use changes in LSD.

From this interview, it was understood that the role of BPN is very strategic in controlling land use transfer. Success in maintaining the sustainability of Protected Rice Fields is highly dependent on the firmness of this institution in enforcing regulations, as well as its ability to balance development interests with the sustainability of national food land.

3.1 Legal and Social Impact of LSD Land Use Rights Violations on National Food Security

Legal impact is an event that arises from the existence of a cause, namely an action carried out by a legal subject, both actions that are in accordance with the law and those that deviate from the law, while social impact is a change that occurs due to changes that occur in society from changes in development and policy in a society.

In the problem in this writing, the two impacts are related to the emergence of the problem of Protected Rice Fields (LSD) in Domplang Village, Bawen District, Semarang Regency, with more detail explained through an interview with Setyo

Anggono S.P, M.H. as part of the spatial planning division of the National Land Agency of Semarang Regency:

> "There are three legal and social impacts of the violation of the right to use Protected Rice Fields (LSD), namely the impact of spatial planning, the social impact of the lack of Protected Rice Land (LSD), and the implications of these impacts on food security. The impact of the change in land status can also damage the purity of the soil, which should be intended for food production security, but instead is converted into non-agricultural land so that national food production becomes sluggish." (Interview March 10, 2025)

Basically, these three impacts do affect national food security in the form of reduced national food production. For details on why these three impacts can disrupt national food security, it can be explained as follows:

1. Spatial Impact (administrative or criminal sanctions against perpetrators of LSD land use rights violations, including the responsibility of land owners)

   The Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) is an important element for the city/district and national levels. The existence of this regulation is a reference for government programs, one of which is the food security program located on Protected Rice Fields (LSD) land where the program is not damaged or converted into non-agricultural land.[10]

   The impact of the misalignment between the Protected Rice Fields and the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) has resulted in government services in the land, agriculture, and development sectors being hampered, the inconsistency makes it difficult for the community to apply for permits for the land they own because their land is still obstructed with Protected Rice Fields (LSD) land.

2. Social Impact of Reduced Protected Rice Fields (LSD)

   The purpose of Protected Rice Fields is to deceive the land used for agriculture so that the land status for Protected Rice Fields is maintained (pure land) this aims to prevent a decrease in agricultural production potential, which can result in a reduction in the amount of food production and reduce the land managed by farmers.

   Farmers are an important component in running food self-sufficiency in Indonesia. If there is a Protected Rice Field that is reduced or converted into land for settlements or plots, then the work of farmers to manage food production becomes reduced and interferes with the food self-sufficiency program, then the

[10] Layla Mardiyani Fauziah, Nia Kurniati, dan Imamulhadi Imamulhadi, "Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian Menjadi Kawasan Wisata dalam Perspektif Penerapan Asas Tata Guna Tanah," *ACTA DIURNAL Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Kenotariatan*, 2.1 (2018), 102–13 <https://jurnal.fh.unpad.ac.id/index.php/acta/article/view/191>.

reduction of land for food production also makes farmers lose their source of livelihood which can make socio-economic conditions unstable. [11]

With the reduction of the area of 3,458 m^2 of Protected Rice Fields located in Domplang Village, Bawen District, it not only has an impact on reducing food security and production in Semarang Regency, but can also potentially reduce the employment of local farmers who work the rice fields. With the conversion of the land into non-agricultural land and the farmers leaving their jobs, it has resulted in a decrease in the amount of production for food self-sufficiency in Semarang Regency.[12]

3. Implications for food security

The most striking threat to national food security today is the shrinking of agricultural land, especially for land in this discussion, which in this discussion is the reduction of land for Protected Rice Fields (LSD). The decrease or reduction of rice farmland area due to the conversion of non-agricultural sector interests and small farm margins have an impact on the low number of farmers to increase production, all of which contribute to the range of food security. If this is allowed to continue, it can lead to a crisis of agricultural productivity in Protected Rice Fields (LSD).[13]

Changes to Protected Rice Fields (LSD) that are converted or converted to non-agricultural land must be carried out in accordance with the permission from the government and their functions must remain in line with the economic goals or uses of the land. This is important to maintain national food security, otherwise food production can decrease.[14]

The impact of the decline in local production reduces food production and has a dependency effect on food supply outside the region, because the reduction of local food production will affect national food production, therefore changes should not be made carelessly so that national food needs are maintained.[15]

[11] Graha dan Fikriyah.
[12] Samun Ismaya, "Kajian Teoritis Konversi Lahan Pertanian Pangan di DIY," *Kajian Hasil Penelitian Hukum*, 6.1 (2022), 274 <https://doi.org/10.37159/jmih.v6i1.1665>.
[13] Anisa Nurpita, Latri Wihastuti, dan Ike Yuli Andjani, "Dampak Alih Fungsi Lahan Terhadap Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Tani di Kecamatan Temon Kabupaten Kulon Progro," *Jurnal Gama Societa*, 1.1 (2017), 103–10 <https://doi.org/10.22146/jgs.34055>.
[14] Tarkit Erdianto, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Alih Fungsi Perizinan Dalam Tata Kelola Pembangunan Lingkungan Lahan Pertanian Menjadi Lahan Pemukiman Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo," *Jurnal Hukum Magnum Opus*, 4.1 (2021), 93–102 <http://jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id/index.php/Magnumopus/article/view/4674>.
[15] G Wibisono dan Yeni Widowaty, "Urgensi Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Terhadap Alih Fungsi Lahan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta," *KRTA Bhayangkara*, 17.1 (2023), 93–106 <https://doi.org/10.31599/krtha.v17i1.1962>.

3.2. Steps That Can Be Taken by the National Land Agency (BPN) to Resolve Violations on LSD Land

3.2.1. Law enforcement of Spatial Planning Regulations (revocation of land use permits, or other legal actions against violators).

Law enforcement in spatial planning enforcement is very important considering the limited availability of space, especially in the food production sector, in this case to Protected Rice Fields (LSD). There are several regulations in regulating the spatial planning, namely the Decree of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ATR BPN Number 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021, Semarang Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2023, and Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2024. The existence of these regulations often results in violations of space utilization, namely the conversion of Protected Rice Fields (LSD) into non-agricultural land, in this case it is converted into residential land or plot land. There are several solutions taken from written regulations regarding spatial planning in dealing with these problems;

1) Improving the quality of spatial planning needs to be done by ensuring that in the preparation of spatial planning regulations there are clear articles that cannot be interpreted twice, especially in the provisions of the restriction of Protected Rice Fields (LSD) areas. For example, in the use of Protected Rice Fields (LSD), there must be a clear set of rules regarding the use of the land and its benefits for the benefit of national food self-sufficiency so as not to convert the land to be converted into non-agricultural land.[16]
2) Applying the principle in the formation of laws and regulations where regulations that have a lower level must not conflict with higher regulations, for example, in spatial planning contained in the Regional Regulation of Semarang Regency Number 6 of 2023 must be adjusted to the Decree of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ATR BPN Number 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021.[17]
3) There is a Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2024 which discusses the procedures for implementing verification of rice field data on defense and spatial planning data, the determination of Protected Rice Fields (LSD), and the provision of recommendations for land changes in protected rice fields. In the regulation, there is a section that discusses the recommendations used for providing land use changes in Protected Rice Fields (LSD) where the recommendation regulation can certainly help landowners to convert the land in accordance with the law and can also help the National Land Agency (BPN) of Semarang Regency in

[16] Anita, Rusfandi, dan Meidy Triasavira, "Pencegahan Alih Fungsi Lahan Serta Penataan Ruang Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan," *Jurnal Jendela Hukum*, 9.1 (2022), 93–106 <https://doi.org/10.24929/fh.v9i1.2052>.

[17] Ade Onny Siagian dan Andrew Shandy Utama, "Penerapan Asas Hukum Dalam Pembuatan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan yang Berkeadilan dan Partisipatif," *TIN: Terapan Informatika Nusantara*, 2.2 (2021), 58–

64 <https://ejurnal.seminar-id.com/index.php/tin/article/view/812>.

overcoming and supervising violations related to Protected Rice Fields (LSD).[18]

3.2.2. Land acquisition efforts from the landowner in resolving violations of the transfer of the function of Protected Rice Fields (LSD)

In an effort so that the Protected Rice Field land can be used or converted by the landowner, it is contained in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2023 of Semarang Regency concerning spatial planning which reads

> "It is conditionally allowed to transfer the function of land that is not included in the Sustainable Food Agriculture Area (KP2B) and protected rice fields for the residential houses of local residents and the agricultural product processing industry with a Basic Building Coefficient (KDB) of a maximum of 45% (forty-five percent)"

Therefore, there are several steps that must be taken by the owner to get approval from the Land Office in order to solve the problem of violations of Protected Rice Fields.

1. Submission of recommendations for land use change in Protected Rice Fields (LSD)

   Submission of recommendations for land changes can be done in accordance with applicable procedures, and also land changes in the land conversion must be clear about the reason for the change, Setyo Anggono S.P, M.H. as the spatial planning division of the Semarang Regency Land Agency explained;

   > "If there is a change in the status of the land, it must get a lot of consideration, if it is required by the state and allowed by the state, of course there are considerations that have a higher benefit than the soil fungi, the submission of recommendations in land changes must certainly have economic value that is possible for the community and also the local government, therefore if there is a change, the economic value will be calculated so that the use of Protected Rice Fields (LSD) and national food needs are maintained." (Interview March 10, 2025)

   Explanation of the submission of a recommendation for the transfer of land to be converted into non-agricultural land which in this matter is Protected Rice Field (LSD), from the Office of the National Land Agency of Semarang Regency explained that the submission was made by the landowner to the Head Office (DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SPATIAL CONTROL) who will recommend that the land can be converted or not, before the submission is submitted to the center, it will be reviewed first by the National Land Agency (BPN) whether the land is suitable or conditional and also the recommendation first, approved by the Minister of ATR/BPN as mentioned in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial

[18] Ardini Rakhmania Ardan, "Kajian Hukum Terhadap Pengelolaan Kawasan Bandung Utara," *Jurnal Dialektika Hukum*, 3.1 (2021), 45–69 <https://doi.org/10.36859/jdh.v3i1.528>.

Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2024 Article 12 which reads:

> "Rice fields that are designated as LSD that are contained in the LSD map as referred to in Article 10 but have not been determined as part of the determination of sustainable food agriculture areas and sustainable food agricultural land in the RTR as intended in Article 11, cannot be converted before obtaining a recommendation for land use change from the Minister."

What is meant by the above article regarding article 10 and also article 11 is the determination of the map of Protected Rice Fields stipulated by the Ministerial Decree where the map is officially intended for the use of food security self-sufficiency placed on Protected Rice Fields, then the map is used by the central government and local governments as material to establish its authority to determine:

a. Sustainable food agriculture area in the general plan Spatial planning
b. Sustainable food farmland in spatial planning details.[19]

With the existence of article 12, changes in function can still be made through the submission of recommendations for changes in the use of tana on Protected Rice Fields as a :

a. Letter of Request for Recommendation for Land Change in LSD, The letter of request for recommendation contains the land or land that is to be released from Protected Rice Fields (LSD) which will be sent to the Director General of Spatial Control or the head office
b. Statement of commitment to Development within a maximum period of 3 (three) years (stamped), This letter contains the seriousness and commitment of the landowner in implementing the land acquisition implementation program.
c. Map or sketch of the requested location (in the form of a shape file), containing a picture or map of the location of the land to be released from Protected Rice Fields (LSD)
d. Proof of land ownership and/or land tenure (letter of release of rights/AJB/PPJB), showing proof of land ownership by being able to show the letter of release of rights, Deed of Sale and Purchase (AJB), and Binding Sale and Purchase Agreement (PPJB)
e. The description of the land use and utilization plan, contains an explanation of how the area to be released will be used and utilized by including aspects of the purpose of land use, the type of activities, and the impact that will occur if the land is released and used
f. A copy of the applicant's identity, containing a copy/ copy of the identity of the applicant or the landowner which is usually in the form of an Identity Card (KTP)

[19] L N Akadir, I Ismail, dan S Sulaiman, "Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Perlindungan Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan," *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan*, 7.3 (2019), 477–94 <https://doi.org/10.29303/ius.v7i3.674>.

g. A copy of the applicant's taxpayer identification number, containing a copy of the Taxpayer Identification Number (NPWP) owned by the applicant or the landowner
h. Copy of the deed of establishment and legalization of a legal entity, for the applicant of a legal entity, the document contains evidence of the legality of the legal entity owned by the applicant which contains a deed of establishment which is usually formed in a notary deed and the legalization of a legal entity containing the registration of the deed to the authorized government agency so that it is valid in the eyes of the law
i. Proof of KPPR application, if any, this document contains the application for a Home Loan which is a type of credit given by a financial institution or bank to the applicant or land owner who is used to buy a house or property
j. KKPR/self-declaration of micro and small business actors, if any, this document is usually used by micro and small business actors or MSMEs that say that the MSME owner is qualified in applying for credit, especially home ownership credit.

The provisions that need to be considered also include the surrounding land affected by the violation of the Protected Rice Fields (LSD). If the land is located in a stretch of rice fields where the quality of the soil has good quality for agricultural productivity, the land cannot be allowed to be converted, while if the land is in an industrial area, it is possible that it can be converted because the factors of the industrial environment have poor soil quality or are not fertile if used for agriculture and reduce the productivity of self-sufficient food.

2. Finalization of the decision letter of recommendation for land use change

Before acquitting the land for the transfer of Protected Rice Fields (LSD) derived from the approval of a recommendation letter from the central government (Director General of Tara Spatial Control), the National Land Agency (BPN) will evaluate the land affected by Protected Rice Fields (LSD) by conducting technical considerations that will be formed in the form of descriptive minutes regarding the land that will be exempted from the transfer of functions. The study of the minutes will be held by the National Land Agency (BPN), Public Works and People's Affairs (PUPR), and the Spatial Control Office. In the study that will be held, the National Land Agency (BPN) will check the results of coordinates in the field which will be adjusted to the Decree of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ATR BPN Number 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 and Semarang Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2023, if the check is appropriate and there are no obstacles whatsoever, then development on the land transfer of the function of the Protected Rice Fields can be continued in accordance with the direction recommendations from the central government or the Director General of Spatial Control [20].

[20] Setyo Utomo, "Nilai-Nilai Kearifan Lokal Hukum Adat Dalam Hukum Tanah Nasional," *Jurnal Hukum Media Bhakti*, 2.1 (2020), 12–18 <https://doi.org/10.32501/jhmb.v2i1.16>.

4. Conclusion

Land is an important component of people's lives, one of which is used as a place to stop or live in the community, but if part of the dwelling interferes with or violates other important parts, the spatial arrangement can also be disturbed. In the above problem, land intended for the continuity of food security in Indonesia is used for residential housing in the form of land plots in Semarang Regency, precisely in Doplang Village, Bawen District. The problem of land violation of plots that pass through the Protected Rice Fields (LSD) can cause:

a. Inconsistency of spatial planning where space that should be used for food security but is disturbed by the existence of the plot of land
b. The reduction of land area can make farmers reduce and even lose their jobs because of the decrease in the land they work on and also the decrease and slowdown of food production in Indonesia, especially in Semarang Regency.
c. The decline in local food production makes dependence on food outside the region and makes local food production not well maintained.

With the impact of these problems, the National Land Agency of Semarang Regency as the frontline has the obligation to maintain the Protected Rice Fields (LSD) used in accordance with its designation by using existing laws and regulations in order to get solutions to solve these problems. There are several steps in resolving these problems that are carried out in accordance with the applicable law, namely:

a. By enforcing the law in accordance with the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) where there are regulations governing Protected Rice Fields using the Decree of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ATR BPN Number 1589/SK-HK.02.01/XII/2021 and Semarang Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2023 concerning Regional Spatial Planning.
b. Using the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2024 concerning the procedures for the implementation of verification of rice field data on defense and spatial planning data, the determination of Protected Rice Fields (LSD), and the provision of recommendations for land changes in protected rice fields, it can assist land owners in changing or converting their land on the condition that it is in accordance with applicable regulations.

The enforcement of the law goes hand in hand with overcoming the conversion of the function of the Protected Rice Fields. There are several ways to resolve the case of land plots where the change in the Protected Rice Field (LSD) must be in accordance with the approval of the minister's recommendation so that the land can be converted and this is listed in Article 12 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2024 where the approval of the recommendation for the transfer of the function of

the Protected Rice Field must be in accordance with the recommendation of the minister and must also look at the overall specifics of the protected rice field map.

Before getting a recommendation from the minister, the National Land Agency and also the Ministry of Spatial Planning will carry out an evaluation of the land conversion whether the requirements for the land change are in accordance with existing laws or there are some conditions that are not suitable. These considerations will be carried out technically in the form of a treatise on the history of the land that will be exempted from the transfer of functions in accordance with existing recommendations.

These problems can be solved by looking at which interests are the most prioritized, food security is an important factor that must be maintained for the Protected Rice Fields (LSD) and also the interests of the development of the plot of land whether it is in accordance with the applicable spatial planning law. In this article, the National Land Agency has many materials or many options to follow up on the problem, although it is said that the regulation regarding protected rice fields is still new, but the government has prepared these regulations and laws so that they can be evaluated if there are problems like the ones in this article.

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