

## Dynamics of Wetland Conversion and Its Implications for Socio-Cultural Aspects of Communities in Banjar District, Indonesia



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**ABSTRACT:** The massive conversion of wetlands has implications not only for social aspects but also for cultural aspects of society. This research aims to analyze the dynamics of wetland conversion and its implications for the socio-cultural aspects of society in Banjar Regency. The research method is a qualitative method with data collection methods through observation, literature studies, and in-depth interviews. The research results show that the process of changing the function of wetlands in Banjar Regency is carried out through hierarchy 1 which occurs in the first stage of wetland conversion, with characteristics that are still passive and social changes that emerge to the surface or are manifest only in the individual realm (not collective), and is closely related to the direct impact of spatial changes. Hierarchy 2 occurs when hierarchy 1 experiences a value addition process, namely the infiltration of capitalistic values into the socio-cultural values that exist in society. This process occurred when the private sector (companies the warehousing industry and housing developers) emerged as actors driving the conversion of wetland functions who made concrete efforts to encourage change. In hierarchical dynamics 2, a transformation process occurs in socio-cultural society, which is characterized by a process of internalizing a "new perspective" regarding employment status, or economic accumulation, and tends to ignore and even erase the "old perspective" namely the community's traditional life as farmers in a wetland environment.

**KEYWORDS:** Land use conversion, wetlands, environmental, socio-cultural, community

### I. INTRODUCTION

The conversion of land, especially agricultural land, certainly causes changes in the socio-economic conditions of the community. From this land conversion, there may be changes in the livelihoods of the population. If allowed to continue, this could threaten the sustainability of the system livelihood of urban communities, especially farmers (Dewi & Suratno, 2018)

Banjar Regency as oneshed food in South Kalimantan also faces these challenges. Part of the Banjar Regency area is located between two large cities in South Kalimantan, namely Banjarmasin City and Banjarbaru City. There are at least two sub-districts whose entire area is located between these two cities, namely Gambut District and Kertak Hanyar District. This position is a dilemma in itself, on the one hand, it is an advantage because its strategic location allows the emergence of new economic sources for the community and to increase regional income. On the other hand, its location makes it strategic for the development of various infrastructure supporting sustainability-activity Banjarmasin City and Banjarbaru City, both infrastructure economic and residential, public services, and so on, which requires massive conversion of wetland environmental functions. The form of land conversion is dominated by housing and on the one hand by the construction of industrial warehouses. Because of this activity, it will indirectly impact the agricultural sector of communities in wetland areas (Abdurrahman et al., 2022)

Population growth and high development and economic activity in Banjar Regency, have triggered changes in land use due to an increase in land requirements for industrial activities, service trade, and residential areas. The use of land that follows its intended purpose can preserve the environment and prevent a decline in environmental quality, while the use of land that is not appropriate can be disastrous for the environment and human life (Nyoman et al., 2020.)

In this context, the component that is the main focus is the dynamics of land conversion implications towards the socio-cultural aspects of society, whether carried out by the government, private sector, or society itself. Discussions regarding differences in interests in the context of "development" and "land use" are also important and interesting to analyze. The general aim of this research is to analyze the dynamics of wetland conversion and its implications for the socio-cultural aspects of society in Banjar Regency. Specifically in the development expansion process, both industrial development and residential development.

This study also focuses on the subject of the importance of understanding and balancing economic interests and ecological interests as an alternative paradigm in natural resource governance. So far, the dominant paradigms that have developed in natural resource governance are developmentism and neoliberalism which are very economic-centric (Terer et al., 2004) In the view of

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these two paradigms, natural resources are treated as consumptive objects in achieving economic growth and development ratios (Teak, 2021). This is what then gives rise to excessive exploration and exploitative behavior in extracting the earth's wealth to make maximum use of it for economic interests. The implication that arises then is the destruction of the natural environmental ecosystem order which is followed by the presence of natural disasters. This research aims to analyze the dynamics of wetland conversion and its implications for the socio-cultural aspects of society in Banjar Regency.

## **II. RESEARCH METHODS**

This research was developed using a qualitative research approach with descriptive analysis. This approach is used to assess the local ecological situation, where environmental changes (*ecological change*) color the hue or condition of an area. In this approach, investigations and verification of social phenomena are carried out more constructively, where reflective and inter-subject approaches are very important. This study also describes the causes and consequences that arise as a result of land conversion decisions taken by powerful authorities from both the bureaucratic sector and the private sector in the study area. Supporting this, data collection for this research will be carried out through observation, interviews, and live-in. In making observations, the author observed everything related to the socio-cultural aspects of the community at the research location. Key informant interviews were also conducted semi-structured, which combined an interview guide that had been created with open questions. Apart from that, methods are also carried out in a certain period at the research location. To record the socio-cultural context at the research location comprehensively and accurately, observation and interview instruments are supported by methods *live in*. Method *live in* is the researcher's effort to build a close relationship with the informant. This method is used to obtain objective and in-depth information that is obtained when the informant feels safe and comfortable. Research data analysis was carried out there is a final stage where the research team analyzes all the findings and then summarizes them in the form of descriptions and narratives.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Land function transfer is the activity of changing the order of function, designation, and use in terms of changing the overall function of the land into a building structure-function. Change of land use due to change civilization The Times has waxed and waned in terms of environmental preservation due to the demands of economic progress and industrialization (Maulidiyah, 2020). Industrialization is considered an indicator of modernization, its existence will have a significant impact on a region. The development of an industrial area apart from changing the physical environment also changes the social and cultural environment (Williams, 2002)

The reduction in community sovereignty in managing natural resources is indicated by the quality of active land decreasing from year to year as a result of housing which blocks waterways for irrigating the land. Until finally the land became inactive and was then sold. Other evidence is that residents' agricultural land has been polluted as a result of the presence of housing next to it, resulting in the land becoming unfit for cultivation and ultimately becoming unproductive. This condition then causes the erosion of values and norms of life public who were originally farmers became varied workers.

### **The Impact of Changing the Use of Wetland Environments on Socio-Cultural Aspects of the Community in Tatah Belayung Baru Village, Kertak Hanyar District**

The economic impact felt on farmers is that the level of water absorption in the soil is reduced. So when floods hit, the rice planting process is delayed because the water that floods the rice fields is slow to recede. Another impact is the disposal of household waste by residential residents which pollutes the waters of the surrounding agricultural land. This results in the agricultural land no longer being able to be planted. Thus the land becomes unproductive and is then sold. Meanwhile, the impact on women groups who still own productive agricultural land has now changed businesses. Stalls run by women are starting to appear to increase their income. This is intended to cover the shortfall in family income resulting from the decline in income from the agricultural sector. Economic resources are lost with the reduction in agricultural land that can be cultivated, so the quantity of people whose economic resources come from farming activities is decreasing. In other words, some people can no longer just rely on the agricultural sector as a source of livelihood. This ultimately presents economic difficulties for the community, because to get additional income they have to look for odd jobs, both in the city and around the village.

The types of professions are lost are that some people whose cultivated land has been converted for housing construction automatically lose their profession, including some people who previously depended on working as agricultural laborers for their livelihood. Especially for sharecroppers, they are forced to look for new land or look for other work. New economic sources that have emerged are the many new businesses established, such as food stalls, set up by residents. According to one informant, this is also due to the increasingly strategic condition of the village with the housing being built. New types of professions have emerged with housing construction, community members who have expertise in building construction can participate as laborers in housing construction projects. This is done to increase their income apart from working in the fields (farming).

Meanwhile, the socio-political impact, namely community sovereignty in managing natural resources, is decreasing. The reduction in community sovereignty in managing natural resources was indicated by the admission of one informant that the quality

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of the active land he previously owned was decreasing from year to year as a result of housing that blocked waterways for irrigating the land. Until finally the land became inactive and was then sold.

Other evidence is that many people's agricultural land is polluted as a result of the presence of housing next to it. So the land becomes unfit for cultivation or becomes no longer productive. Changes in social structures and processes with the presence of housing development discourse brought by developers are welcomed by the government/village officials. However, the licensing process is closed and only known to related people, without involving residents.

Sociocultural impacts are also felt. Cultural values that are lost in society are cultural values whose essence calls for the entire community to keep the environment clean. This value then fades with the presence of new community members (residential residents) who tend to neglect to maintain the cleanliness of the village, which is indicated by the presence of large piles of rubbish and unkempt care, where the rubbish comes from the housing. New habits emerge with new problems as a result of housing construction, so people who previously kept the environment clean become indifferent to the environment. This is proven by the mounting piles of rubbish on the side of the village road. Local people consider this problem not their problem, but rather the problem of housing people. Changes in community interaction patterns It can also be seen that some housing residents tend to be closed, or rarely interact with the community.

### **The Impact of Wetland Environmental Function Conversion on Socio-Cultural Aspects of the Community in Manarap Baru Village, Kertak Hanyar.**

The economic impact felt on farmers is that chemical waste from the careless disposal of residential household waste causes the rice to become damaged and causes it to no longer bear fruit normally. Apart from that, since the existence of housing in the village, the quantity of rat pests has increased rapidly and is increasingly difficult to eradicate. These rats use houses in housing complexes as hiding places, and at certain times attack people's agricultural land, especially agricultural land that is close to housing. Furthermore, housing construction also clogs water channels in rice fields. As a result, when too much water fills the land, it will be difficult to drain. Likewise, if there is little water filling the land, it will cause drought. Then, it is believed that the existence of this housing can disrupt the process of rice development. Where the community (farmers) believe that brightly lit residential lights affect the growth of rice in the surrounding area. Nyoman et al. (2017) state that widespread land conversion is the main cause of farmers abandoning their rice fields.

For local traders, this change of function also has the impact of increasing economic mobility in village communities, which is influenced by the increasing number of people. Apart from that, the diversity of community members presents a diversity of needs as well. For example, with new work patterns among housing residents, everything is needed instantly, including food and drink. Therefore, to answer this need, many residents set up food and drink stalls.

Regarding how this land conversion has an impact on village youth, especially in the field of employment, the informants did not provide an explicit explanation in this direction. However, it is related to the informant's statement regarding the increasing scarcity of village youth nowadays who have the skills to farm and the condition of villages in the past, most of which were agricultural areas. So it can be concluded that as time progresses, accompanied by an increase in population which is realized through the development of residential areas, of course, it brings a new perspective among young people regarding a livelihood that is more profitable than farming work as was done by their parents in the past. On the other hand, farming among young people is now only a side job, as a result, they hire other people to work on their land.

The impact of land conversion on women is also felt by the community. Nearly all village people, whether husband or wife, work as farmers. Even though the wife's ID card says housewife, they still have the skills to farm. So, the emergence of problems on agricultural land due to housing construction makes it difficult for farmers in general to maintain the condition of rice, including women farmers.

Other economic resources are lost if the land is sold, then someone's farming rights on that land are also lost. So, all activities that use agricultural land as a place to grow crops are the ones that are most impacted. The types of professions that are disappearing are all types of work that utilize agricultural land, such as sharecroppers and agricultural laborers. The new economic sources that have emerged, namely the establishment of roadside stalls, are evidence of the emergence of new economic sources as a result of the existence of housing areas which have increased the number of village residents. Many new types of professions have emerged because many stalls have been established in response to the increasing number of residents in the village, so it can be concluded that the profession as a stall keeper is a new type of profession that has emerged after land conversion occurred. Apart from that, there is also a construction profession that residents engage in when there are housing construction activities in the village. So far, the conversion of agricultural land has not been balanced by integrated efforts to develop agricultural land through the creation of potential new agricultural land causing increasingly narrow land area and decreasing the level of welfare of farmers (Hafidah et al., 2017)

Community sovereignty in managing natural resources after land conversion becomes increasingly reduced. This is indicated by the increasing difficulty for farmers in utilizing agricultural land, with difficulties in maintaining the condition of the rice so that it remains alive amidst the threat of rat pests, residential household waste that is disposed of haphazardly, and the loss

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of farmers' control over regulating the volume of water in the fields due to canals. The water is covered as a result of the housing being built on it. Changes in social structures and processes with the influx of housing in villages have brought changes in terms of structure and social processes. This is due to domicile problems that have emerged among housing residents. This means that some housing residents are reluctant to take care of their residence status in Manarap Baru village. As a result, the population of these people becomes unclear so it is difficult to receive assistance from the village when they experience a disaster, it is difficult to take care of their children's school affairs, and it is also difficult to obtain certificates such as certificates of being unmarried.

The loss of cultural values and the erosion of noble culture in the village is marked by the increase in crime that occurs in the village, such as the use of narcotics among residents. According to the informant, this is something new, as this case has never occurred before among residents. According to informants, new habits have emerged, on average housing residents are workers who work overtime, that is, they go to work in the morning and come home from work in the evening. So in conclusion, the new habits that have emerged are a new work culture in the village. Another new habit is the habit of throwing rubbish carelessly at housing residents on empty land. Changes in community interaction patterns have also occurred significantly. With the average citizen always working overtime, it automatically becomes rare for them to socialize with residents. In fact, according to the informant, even fellow housing residents do not necessarily know each other.

In this case, it can be seen that empirically the agricultural land that is most vulnerable to conversion is rice fields. This is caused by population density in rural areas which have a dominant agroecosystem of rice fields, which is generally much higher than dry land agroecosystems (Dewi & Rudiarto, 2013). Protecting the right to food for all people is a fundamental human right so it is the state's responsibility to fulfill it. This is in line with the provisions in Article 28A and Article 28C of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and also following Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Juncto Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

### **The Impact of Changing the Use of Wetland Environments on the Socio-Cultural Aspects of the Community in Kayu Bawang Village, Gambut District**

The economic impact (decrease in production) felt due to the conversion of land into housing is felt by farmers, such as rats (pests), rubbish, and water that cannot flow because the flow is blocked. The massive conversion of land into housing makes the situation worse for farmers. The agricultural system that previously used a rain-fed system is no longer practical. This is due to the reduction in water catchment areas and river flows which are increasingly disappearing because they are covered by housing. Local traders also feel that the increasing population has proven to be able to advance the local economy, this can be seen from the large number of shops, food stalls, and other types of businesses that stand on the side of the main roads. Many young people are recruited by warehouse companies to work at their premises. This means that the community cannot do much about the impact of warehouse construction on agriculture. It is feared that fewer young people who are the next generation are interested in working in the agricultural sector. They tend to be more interested in working in companies because working in the agricultural sector is considered a less promising profession than working in companies. In peri-urban areas, which are areas between urban and rural areas, these areas experience changes in the form of land use whose impacts can include loss of agricultural land, signs of commercialization and intensification of agricultural land, to decreased agricultural production and productivity (Yunus, 2008).

Along with the development of cities and the process of converting agricultural land into built-up land for non-agricultural activities, several changes occur in the social structure of peri-urban communities (Dewi & Rudiarto, 2013). This condition can be seen in deep economic resources that are not lost, people remain farmers because the basic skill of people in this region is to be farmers, but those who study and have access to jobs outside of agriculture certainly do not depend on economic resources related to agriculture. New economic sources that have emerged, namely the increasing number of grocery stores, and jobs opening as security guards and warehouse keepers are also filled by local people. The types of new professions that have emerged, namely the new types of work in society, are the number of trade stalls, farmers who have side businesses as builders, and warehouse security guards. Young people who have a high level of education will usually work in the city as office workers and so on. With these many changes, solidarity between residents living in housing and local communities is quite tenuous. This is thought to be due to the lack of feelings of the same fate and similar life history. Therefore, housing residents are considered to tend to be indifferent to residents (Williams, 2002)

It is understood that there has been a massive land conversion which has implications for socio-cultural changes in the Banjar community, especially those in the Tatah Belayung Baru village area, Manarap Baru Village, and Kayu Bawang Village. Specifically for the problems in Kayu Bawang village, Gambut District, the new land uses that have emerged consist of two types, namely housing developments located on Jl. Peat irrigation and construction of an industrial warehouse on Jl. South Rim. For interested parties in the Kayu Bawang Village area, it consists of companies developer housing, and warehousing industrial companies originating from various elements from the national, regional, and local levels that carry out the development and use of land in Kayu Bawang Village. The community considers that those who benefit from development through land conversion are companies (both warehouses and housing), but the community is always alert to interests that come from outside, efforts that can be made by the community are by entering into agreements with Interested parties, such as participating in AMDAL socialization,



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demand corporate social responsibility to the community and recruitment of local workers is always carried out before development is carried out.

The people who profit the most are investors (housing/industry). However, before investors build, they always sign a contract with the community regarding land position and boundaries with community land. The community's wishes for housing parties include building embankments, and repairing roads and infrastructure and how they maintain these facilities. If these wishes are not carried out by these parties then housing construction will not be carried out (permission will not be given by the community).

Creating a rice field requires a very long process (10-15 years) to produce quality land and requires certain criteria for the land. So if the paddy field printing program is carried out in rocky and sandy areas (unproductive), the results will not be good for agricultural land, especially in the Gambut District area. In the past, the agricultural system used was rain-fed agriculture. When it rains, the water flows smoothly, but when housing starts to be built in the agricultural area, the flow becomes obstructed. As a result, when a flood occurs, the water that usually recedes in a week or two now takes a month or so before it can recede. For the community, it is feared that eventually, they will no longer be able to farm (due to the impact of warehouse construction and activities). Not to mention the problem of subsidized fertilizer which is difficult for farmers to obtain, which means fellow farmers can no longer buy fertilizer because the price of fertilizer is IDR. 350,000 thousand per sack, previously when the subsidy was still Rp. 90,000 thousand per sack, fertilizer is important because it can fertilize seeds.

These changes also occur when the agricultural land that was previously large has now been reduced and even some (parts) have been changed (into warehouses) and most of the agricultural land has been converted into housing. The distribution of land conversions, especially those that occur in the Gambut District area, namely housing in the village section located on (roads) across Gambut District and industrial warehouses located on Jl. South Rim. Because the Gambut District area, according to the Regency Government, is an economic area, therefore a lot of development is related to housing and industry. Residential development was also caused by massive industrial development. Before there was construction of industrial warehouses, the Gambut District area was still agricultural, but since the construction of warehouses, it has turned into a dense area. This happens because it is easy for developers to obtain permits from the relevant agencies so the village government inevitably allows the development. However, the village government always tries if there are party developers Those who come must be able to recruit local workers to be involved in the projects they are working on (such as becoming craftsmen).

The problem is, that the involvement of the community and village government in spatial planning policies is not maximized. The village government has never received any socialization regarding spatial planning policies, whether in terms of Laws, Regional Regulations, Governor Regulations, Regent Regulations, or similar policies. Generally, if there is a problem, the Village Government will consult with the Regency Government level (Rustiadi, 2019)

Community involvement in spatial planning (land use) only exists in the aspect of deliberation carried out traditionally by village residents through *Musrembang* (Village-level deliberations). The highest village decision is deliberation (*Musrembang*), through deliberation all community problems are explained accommodated, and resolved by the rights and duties of the Village Government, however, in terms of spatial planning, village authority is completely absent. Therefore, the Village Government must not make policies that are contrary to the District Government. This also applies to the District Government which directly coordinates with the Regency Government or Regent. However, no results were achieved, because it returned to the authority previously limited to the Village Government.

Some residents are completely unaware of spatial planning and land use policies because usually when problems arise related to spatial planning. Spatial planning policies are regulated by regional governments, including the division of regional zones (residential areas, agricultural areas, urban areas, industrial areas, etc.). One of them is the plan for a rice field printing program, where a piece of land is converted into a rice field area. The Village Government has no authority in this matter. What the Village Government can do is collect/consult with the community regarding input regarding land conversion issues. The RPJMDs also does not discuss spatial planning because it is related to the function of authority. At the Musrembangdes there was also no discussion regarding spatial planning because the community was still focused on improving infrastructure and community empowerment (training and outreach).

The impact of land conversion into housing is felt by farmers, such as a large number of mice (pests), rubbish, and water that cannot flow because the flow is blocked or blocked by settlements or warehouses. The massive conversion of land into housing makes the situation worse for farmers. The agricultural system that previously used a rain-fed system can no longer be implemented because the catchment area and its flow are increasingly being lost by housing development (Hafidah et al., 2017).

Current environmental conditions have shown impacts, starting from household waste, such as wastewater (the result of household activities) which pollutes the environment. This has an impact on agricultural land and the quality of the soil around housing. Existing small rivers have also been blocked by the construction of warehouses, which causes water to overflow and flood rice fields, sewage waste also makes agricultural products not so good, water turns acidic and sometimes makes farmers difficult. Previously, the water supply was smooth, there was no need to use seed fertilizer, and the water was red but not acidic, now it is yellow and *captivates* (rusty) (Susanto et al., 2021)

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The ecological disaster felt by the community was the major flood that occurred in January 2021, this is suspected to be because housing construction ignored the importance of drainage construction which caused water to stagnate and caused flooding. (Ahmad & Harudu, 2020) This is because there are roads that were previously not flooded, but after the housing was built, a flood disaster occurred. Some roads previously did not flood after housing floods appeared because there were parts of the housing that slowed the absorption of water that should have flowed into the rice fields. Water that inundates rice fields will be difficult to recede, thereby hampering the development of farmers' seeds and water quality will not be as good as before.

Seeing this condition, the community's response and the forms of conflict that occur are also quite diverse. The issue of land conversion is still controversial in society. On the one hand, it is still dominated by housing and on the other hand by the construction of industrial warehouses, because of this activity, people's agriculture will indirectly have an impact on agriculture. If it is related to Village Government intervention, the Village Government in mid-2014-2015 tried to defend it, but housing and industrial investors used the District route (permitting), therefore the village had no power. However, there is a strong desire by the village to maintain the land in the village area.

The community provides conditions to developers before carrying out housing construction, and these conditions are mandatory to be fulfilled. Because if not, the community will install portals to block the development process. There are conditions determined by the community, such as building siring, when the road is damaged, they are willing to repair it, and when there are residents who want to take part in the work, they must be included. Deliberate with the developer and produce a special agreement, related to the interests of the community, because it is the community who will feel the impact, so the Village Government hands it back to the community, the Village Government only functions as a facilitator and mediation between the community and the company. The efforts made by the community currently are to maintain local wisdom in their region.

For some residents, the Gambut sub-district area is designated for industry, so people cannot do much because the government has decided. Although the conversion of land on the one hand has an environmental impact, economically there is also an increase in community welfare. The increasing population has proven to be able to advance the local economy, this can be seen from the large number of shops, food stalls, and other types of businesses. Most of the shops opened are basic food stalls because the number of consumers in residential areas increases. The community will certainly use this to create new economic opportunities.

Meanwhile, the impact felt by young people is quite good in terms of job availability, because the existence of industrial warehouses opens up job opportunities for young people in the village, including security guards and warehouse employees. Young people are recruited by warehouse companies to work in their places, this also means that the community cannot do much about the impact of warehouse construction on agriculture. It seems that the children who will come no longer want to go into agriculture, they prefer to work in companies because agriculture is considered an unpromising profession, but if you work in a company you will earn more quickly.

Other young people are also reluctant to work as farmers, they prefer other businesses, such as opening shops and working in workshops. Some of the community's economic resources have not disappeared, the community remains farmers because the basic skill of the people in this region is to be farmers, but those who study and have access to jobs outside of agriculture certainly do not depend on economic resources related to agriculture. The new types of jobs in the community include the increasing number of trade stalls, farmers who have side businesses as builders, and warehouse security guards. Young people who have a high level of education will usually work in urban areas as office workers and so on.

Interestingly, there are changes in the social structure and processes of society. Solidarity between housing settlements and indigenous people is quite tenuous, this is due to the lack of feelings of the same fate and shared life history, therefore housing residents are considered indifferent to indigenous residents. The new habits that have emerged now are that people continue to farm as usual, but now farmers have to use fertilizer if they want to grow crops, this is because the quality of the land in the village area has decreased. Many housing residents have the status of "just living" in the village. That is, they never reported anything while living there. Except when there is a need, for example, if you want to make a domicile certificate for school children. There is a closed pattern of interaction and is only limited to residents in residential areas.

### **Hierarchy of Land Function Transfer: Implications Regarding the Socio-Cultural Aspects of Society in Banjar Regency.**

Massive changes in land use that occurred in Subdistrict Cracking Hanyar and Subdistrict Peat certainly have implications for the sociocultural public. For example, in Manarap Baru Village, almost 95% of the land in Manarap Baru village is owned by people outside the village, the only land owned by the community is their house. Sometimes it is also someone's land but the community gets the right to use it from the heirs. Regarding why it is 95% owned by outsiders like this, in the past the people who pioneered (opened) this village were the Alalak people (Barito Kuala Regency). Since then, people have come from Kandangan (Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency), they worked on the land if they had more money they bought land to use as houses and rice fields, then the old people have children, have families, so they share it, divided into an inheritance, some sell to go on the Hajj, or other needs, it went like that, until finally it ran out, up to 95% of them belonged to people from outside the village. The sustainability of the agricultural sector is being faced with a serious threat, namely the area of agricultural land that continues to shrink due to the continuous conversion of productive agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. (Williams, 2002)

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Seeing these conditions, there is conflict between society, especially in changes in employment and land use. In the initial stages of change and conversion of land functions termed author as hierarchy 1, there are clashes of interests both economically and socially but the tendency is not collective (only individual). Although there are also initiators or "agents" driving land conversion who come from members of the community themselves, the quantity is very small. The initiators in question are actors from the local (village) government and landlords. Apart from their small quantity, these actors also do not have many direct relationships with the community (Rahmadian, 2019).

In the dynamics of hierarchy 1, with the reduction in agricultural land that can be cultivated, the quantity of people whose economic resources come from farming activities is decreasing. In other words, some people can no longer just rely on the agricultural sector as a source of livelihood. This ultimately presents economic difficulties for the community, because to get additional income they have to look for odd jobs, both in the city and around the village. Some people whose cultivated land has been converted for housing construction automatically lose their profession, including some people who previously depended on working as agricultural laborers for their living. Especially for sharecroppers, they are forced to look for new land or look for other work (Lanas & Turpie, 2009; Terer et al., 2004; Lamsal et al., 2015)

Meanwhile, in the next process, the dynamics of hierarchy 2 began to emerge with the entry of warehousing industrial companies including housing (property) developers to become "active" in the wetland conversion process. At this point (hierarchy 2) societal actors begin to be encouraged to internalize a "new perspective", which is not only consumption in the individual realm but also consumption in the collective realm. This shows that after the land conversion stage, two hierarchies occur. Hierarchy 1 is the first stage of land conversion, with characteristics that are still passive and social changes that emerge to the surface or are manifest only in the individual domain, where these changes are closely related to the direct impact of spatial changes (Rahmadian, 2019).

The land conversion hierarchy then enters hierarchy 2 with more complex characteristics. Hierarchy 2 occurs when hierarchy 1 undergoes a value addition process, namely the infiltration of capitalistic values into the socio-cultural values that exist in society. This process occurred when the private sector (warehousing industry companies and housing developers) emerged as actors driving land conversion who made concrete efforts to encourage change. Some people use it as a new economic source by becoming workers at that level, namely working as housing construction workers, housing security guards, or employees and warehouse guards. Apart from that, the grocery store business is increasing and more and more stalls are starting to sell. Meanwhile, young people who have a high level of education will usually work in the city as office workers and so on (Williams, 2002; Xie et al., 2010; Andrade & Rhodes, 2012)

The complexity in dynamics of hierarchy 2 are also increasingly complicated, in terms of hierarchy 2, if it is related to the intervention of the Village Government, The Village Government in mid-2014-2015 tried to maintain it, but housing and industrial investors used district routes (permits), therefore the village had no power. However, there is a strong desire by the village to retain the land in the Kayu Bawang village area. The construction of warehouses in the Gambut sub-district area also has a positive effect but has the effect of restraining the community, namely making local sons in this area work in the warehouse. So people can't do much. Consultation/deliberation with industry and developers to produce special agreements is also sometimes ineffective. Because the people who feel the impact will be the community, the Village Government hands it back to the community, the Village Government only functions as a facilitator and mediator between the community and the company.

Seeing this condition, the community often protests and resists, around 2013 the community demonstrated against PDAM Intan Banjar (PDAM of Banjar Regency) regarding waste from water treatment activities in the Jl. Handil Barabai in Kertak Hanyar District. So the result of yesterday's decision was that the PDAM compensated for building a pool and fence. Because of this waste, the land in direct contact cannot be planted anymore, due to PDAM waste disposal. PDAM water is given lime to make it clear and is discharged directly into the agricultural land of the surrounding community. Since then, the rice fields are not good and are contaminated and if they are planted they will not produce any produce. Weakening of society's position which becomes vulnerable to various forms of exploitation so that many rural resources are depleted (*depletion*) and the erosion of community values and capabilities, the benefits of which are largely absorbed by activity sectors in large urban areas. On the other hand, the negative impact (*externalities*) are left behind in the region which gives rise to externality negative where social costs must be borne by the society rural who is weak and receives mistreatment (Rustiadi, 2001)

Wetland conversion has its characteristics, namely that the affected area is much wider than the area where the land conversion is carried out and the impact occurs quickly, even immediately when the land conversion is carried out. For example, in Kayu Bawang village not only is agricultural land decreasing, but waterways that were previously part of the ecosystem are becoming blocked or blocking water circulation. Furthermore, waste that pollutes water quickly expands as a characteristic form of wetlands. So activity Agriculture is directly experiencing major obstacles. Thus, the research results in this study are in line with research (Ahmad & Harudu, 2020) which states that the impact of a company has many implications for socio-economic changes in local communities. The most significant impact seen in this research is in the form of new employment opportunities and increasing the income of local communities.

# Dynamics of Wetland Conversion and Its Implications for Socio-Cultural Aspects of Communities in Banjar District, Indonesia

## CONCLUSION

The process of changing the function of wetlands in Banjar Regency is carried out through several stages, namely hierarchy 1 and dynamic hierarchy 2. These changes in stages are mainly marked by the increasing involvement of private parties or investors in the process of changing the function of wetlands. This process emerged because of the existence of "loopholes" that were able to be exploited by dominant actors, especially capital owners, in the process of buying and selling unproductive agricultural land. In the hierarchical dynamics 2 that occur in Banjar Regency, especially in Kertak Hanyar District and Gambut District, this indicates that there is a process of sociocultural transformation in society, which is characterized by the process of internalization. perspective new" related to employment status, or a formal-mechanistic sociocultural system that is based on individual interests, and economic accumulation, and tends to ignore and even erase "perspective-old" and traditional communities as farmers. The Regional Government should provide assistance and implement programs related to environmental management and sustainable management of community-managed food lands as well as implement community capacity development programs following community needs to realize Banjar Regency as an environmentally friendly district while still paying attention to welfare and community development. To the people of Gambut District and Kertak Hanyar District specifically, also to be open to building cooperation (collaboration) on environmental management and land issues, especially food and plantation land, with the government. As well as increasing capacity related to independent environmental management in the village while continuing to practice a sustainable (sustainable) environmental management model.

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