Social Changes Due to Changes in Agricultural Land Use to Non-Agricultural in Gambut District, Banjar Regency

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ABSTRACT

Gambut District, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan, has experienced a significant phenomenon of conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use in recent years. The high level of land use change in the Gambut District, Kab. Banjar will have an impact on the sustainability of agricultural businesses. The change in the number of agricultural land areas from year to year is getting smaller, and the number of non-agricultural land areas is getting bigger. This research aims to analyze social changes that occur in the socio-economic and cultural aspects of society in Gambut District, and analyze changes in agricultural land affecting social aspects in Gambut District. The results of the research show that the social changes that have occurred in the socio-economic aspects of society in Gambut District, including the Economic Condition of Community Households and the Role of Agricultural Resources for the community, both have no significant effect. The social changes that occurred in the socio-cultural aspects of society in Gambut District, including Social Status and Roles, Social Stratification, Social Mobility, Customs, did not experience a significant influence, while the aspects of Value Orientation and Social Norms, Social Institutions experienced an insignificant influence. The social aspect of agricultural land change factors was tested partially, using the Likelihood Ratio Tests table. The significance value of the variables Age, Length of Residence, PI Question 3, PI Question 4, PP Question 1, PP Question 2, PKP Question 4, the value in the existing data is smaller than ($\alpha = 0.05$), which means the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable.

Keywords: Gambut District, Agricultural Land Area, Social Change

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country where agriculture is the main basis of the national economy. The majority of Indonesian people still depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihoods. Land is one of the main elements in supporting human life. The increasing use of land by humans, such as for residence, place of business, provision of public access and other facilities will cause the available land to become increasingly narrow. Most of the land conversion occurs on agricultural land that is still productive. The problem of agricultural land use change is actually not a new problem, this change is due to the use of land for the benefit of human life, including the people of Gambut District, Banjar Regency. According to the Banjar

Regency Agricultural Service, 2024. Agricultural and non-agricultural land area in Gambut District. Agricultural land from 2019 to 2024 saw a reduction of 26.71 Ha. Meanwhile, non-agricultural land from 2019 to 2024 will increase by 26.70 Ha. Based on the description above, the author is interested in raising the research title "Social Changes Due to the Conversion of Agricultural to Non-Agricultural Land Use in Gambut District". This research will help understand how social changes seen from the economic and cultural conditions of village farmers occurred during the 5year period (2019-2014).
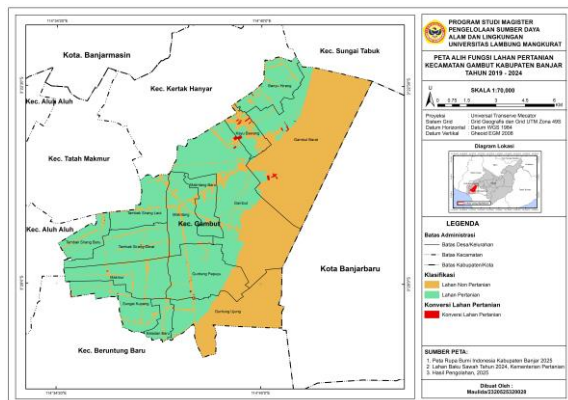

Figure 1. Conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural in 2019-2024. (Source: Indonesian Earth Map & Indonesian SHP, 2024)

The purpose of this writing is:
1. Analyze the social changes that occur in the socio-economic aspects of society in Gambut District, including the Economic Condition of Community Households and the Role of Agricultural Resources for the Community.
2. Analyze social changes that occur in the socio-cultural aspects of society in Gambut District, including Social Status and Roles, Value Orientation and Social Norms, Social Institutions, Social Stratification, Social Mobility, Customs.
3. Analyze the factors that influence social change due to the change from agricultural land to non-agricultural land in Gambut District.

MATERIALS & METHODS
Place and Time of Research
This research was conducted in Gambut District, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan.
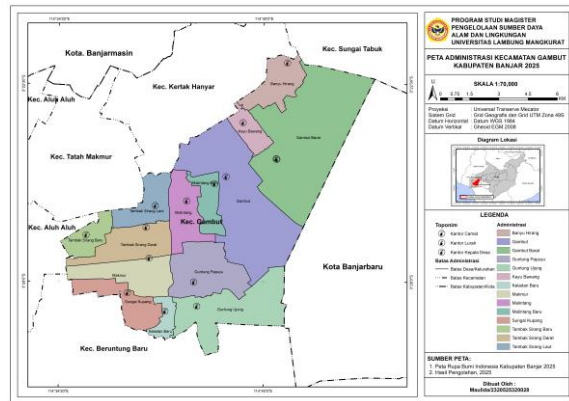The research period was carried out from June 2024 to January 2025.

Figure 2. Map of Research Locations in Gambut District, Banjar Regency (Source: Indonesian Earth Map & Indonesian SHP, 2024)

Research Tools and Objects
Stationery, Cellphones, Laptops, Questionnaires, Camera.

Types of Research Data
- Primary Data
  Primary data is data collected directly by researchers for research purposes.
- Secondary Data
  Data collected directly by researchers as support from the first source. It can also be said that data is arranged in the form of documentation in the form of photographs.

Population and Sample
The population in this research is the people of Gambut District Village, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province, whose total number of families in Gambut District is 15,230 families consisting of 14 villages/subdistricts. The villages taken to represent the entire population in Gambut District are 3 villages/subdistricts with the highest changes in agricultural land, namely West Gambut, Guntung Papuyu, Kayu Bawang. This village was chosen because it is the village that has the largest area of land

change compared to other villages. The sample taken to represent the population was 30 respondents from each village taken. According to Gay, Mills and Airasian, 2009, specifically for research, a sample of 15-30 respondents is needed for each group so that it has a normal distribution using 30 randomly selected samples. So the total number of respondents was 90 people, namely 30 respondents from West Gambut, 30 respondents from Guntung Papuyu, 30 respondents from Kayu Bawang.

Respondents were taken using a purposive random sampling method, a sampling method that was adjusted to certain criteria, namely adults, local residents, and involved in agricultural activities so that the selected sample was more representative. The respondents selected in this research were land-owning farmers, former land-owning farmers who already had jobs in other fields, farm workers, and former farm workers who now work in other fields.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of respondents obtained through interviews and questionnaires used a Likert scale. Scoring is done when giving questions that have been prepared in the questionnaire.

Data analysis to answer objectives 1 and 2 is using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test or Wilcoxon Match Pair. This analysis is a non-parametric test 20 to analyze the significance of differences between two paired data on an ordinal scale but not normally distributed (Sugiyono, 2014). The basis for making a decision to accept or reject Ho in the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test is if the probability (Asymp.sig < 0.05 then the Hypothesis is accepted. If the probability (Asymp.sig> 0.05 then the Hypothesis is rejected.

Data analysis to answer objective 3 uses multinominal logistic regression. According to Noviyanti, S.W. & Rizky, (2023) Multinomial logistic regression is a regression used when the dependent variable has a multinomial scale. A multinomial scale is a measurement that is

grouped into more than two categories. Multinominal logistic regression is used to identify factors that influence the probability of an event occurring. In this context, the independent variable (xi) is a variable that is considered to influence the dependent variable (Y). This analysis aims to predict a variable (dependent variable) based on another variable (Independent Variable) in a linear equation.

RESULT

Socio-Economic Conditions of the Gambut District Community

- **Economic Condition of the Village Community in Gambut District**

The average score for measuring the economic condition of the villages in Gambut District, where the situation before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land was 214, rose to 216. Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test (SPSS version 26 data analysis program), the Z value obtained was -0.827 with the possible value of the test results for the difference in average scores for socio-economic conditions before and after being 0.408 (P = 0.408), which is more than the critical limit of the research. 5%. (α= 0.05) or because P >α, so the hypothesis decision is to reject (Ha) or which means there is no significant difference in the economic conditions of the village community in Gambut District before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural. This is because 77% of the respondents interviewed were only agricultural land tenants, not land owners. The Chairman of the Farmers Group in Guntung Papuyu Village, Gambut District, stated that 90% of the farmers are only land renters, where the results from farming are divided into three, first for land renters, land owners, and money for farming operations.

Figure 3. Image of the road to agricultural land in Gambut District. (Source: Documentation Results, 2024)

- • **The Role of Agricultural Resources for Village Communities in Gambut District**

The results of quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing regarding the role of agricultural resources for the Gambut village community after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use, namely the average score measuring the condition aspect of the role of agricultural resources for village communities before and after the land use change occurred was 247,333, down to 245,666. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test calculation (SPSS version 26 data analysis), the Z value obtained is -0.635 with a probability value of the test results for the difference in average scores in socio-economic conditions before and after of 0.525 (P = 0.525) which is more than the research critical limit of 5% (α = 0.05) or because P > α, so the hypothesis decision is rejected (Ha) or which means it can show stability or no significant change. in resource role scores (p > 0.05), indicating that any intervention or time effect did not significantly change perceptions or resource role. This means that the differences in the condition of the role of agricultural resources for peat village communities have decreased but the difference is not much, this can be seen from the average scores before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use for each variable or sample taken in the research.

This is because farmers are still utilizing agricultural resources for daily life, whether the benefits they obtain directly or indirectly will only experience a slight decline. The direct benefit is that by owning agricultural land, people who legally own agricultural land can manage the land to grow crops, produce agricultural products, and earn income and can create employment opportunities for rice field tenants. Another benefit from agricultural resources is that they can also meet the food needs of the surrounding community.

Table 1. Evaluation Results of Changes Before and After Changing Agricultural Land Use to Non-Agricultural

No	Variable	Before	After	Information
1.	Socioeconomic conditions of society			
	a. Economic Condition of the Village Community in Gambut District	214	216	Increase
	b. The Role of Agricultural Resources for Village Communities in Gambut District	247,333	245,67	Decrease
2.	Sociocultural conditions of society			
	a. Social Status and Role	228,8	252,8	Increase
	b. Value Orientation and Social Norms	199,2	206,8	Increase
	c. Social Institutions	252,8	240,8	Decrease
	d. Social Stratification	206,8	205,7	Decrease
	e. Family Social Mobility	202,8	200,3	Decrease
	f. Customs, Values, Cultural Norms and Agricultural Resource Management Technology	249	239,6	Decrease

(Source: Data Processing Results, 2024)

Table 2. Wilcoxon Test Results for Socio-Economic Conditions and Socio-Cultural Conditions Before and After Converting Agricultural Land Use to Non-Agricultural

No	Variable	Z	P-Value	Ket.
1.	Socioeconomic conditions of society			
	a. Economic Condition of the Village Community in Gambut District	-0,827	0,408	Not Significant
	b. The Role of Agricultural Resources for Village Communities in Gambut District	-0,635	0,525	Not Significant
2	Sociocultural conditions of society			
	a. Social Status and Role	-5.227	0.000	Significant Significant
	b. Value Orientation and Social Norms	-3,019	0,003	Significant
	c. Social Institutions	-2,490	0,013	Not Significant Not
	d. Social Stratification	-0,398	0,690	Significant
	e. Family Social Mobility	-0,568	0,570	Not Significant
	f. Customs, Values, Cultural Norms and Agricultural Resource Management Technology	-1,351	0,177	

(Source: Data Processing Results, 2024)

Socio-Cultural Conditions of the Gambut District Community

- **Social Status and Role**

  The results of quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing regarding the social conditions of the community regarding social status and roles after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use, namely the average measurement score was 228.8, increasing to 252.8. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test calculation (SPSS version 26 data analysis program), the Z value obtained is -5.227 with a probability value of test results for the difference in average scores in socio-cultural conditions before and after of 0.000 (P = 0.000) which is less than the research critical limit of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$) or because P≤α, and so the hypothesis decision is accepted (Ha) or which means there is a significant difference on the condition of the role of agricultural resources for village communities before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use. This means that differences in people's social conditions regarding social status and roles tend to increase, this can be seen from the average scores before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land for each variable or sample taken in the research.

Figure 4. Image of the mother's role in the family to play a role in helping the father in earning a living or livelihood that comes from outside agriculture. (Source: Documentation Results, 2024)

- **Value Orientation and Social Norms**

  The results of quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing regarding aspects of value orientation and social norms of the people of Gambut District before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use showed that the average score before was 199.2, then after the conversion of

agricultural land use it increased to 206.8. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test calculation (SPSS version 26 data analysis), the Z value obtained is -3.019 with a probability value of test results for the difference in average scores before and after of 0.003 (P = 0.003) which is less than the research critical limit of 5% (α=0.05) or because P $\leq$ α, so the hypothesis decision is accepted (Ha) or which means there is a significant difference in aspects of value orientation and social norms of village communities before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land.

- **Social Institutions**
  The results of quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing regarding aspects of the social institutions of the village community in Gambut District before and after the conversion of land use to non-agriculture showed that the average score before the conversion of agricultural land use was 252,777 and then after the conversion of agricultural land use it decreased to 240,777. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test calculation (SPSS version 26 data analysis program), the Z value obtained is -2.490 with a probability value of test results for the difference in average scores before and after of 0.013 (P = 0.013) which is less than the research critical limit of 5% (α= 0.05) or because P$\leq$$\alpha$, so the hypothesis decision is accepted (Ha) or which means there is a significant difference in the aspect of the system. social issues for village communities before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use. This means that differences in the social conditions of society regarding these social institutions tend to increase, which can be seen from the average scores before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land for each variable or sample taken in the research.

- **Social Stratification**
  The results of quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing regarding the impact of social stratification aspects of the village community in Gambut District before and after the conversion of agricultural land use to non-agricultural land showed that the average score before the conversion of agricultural land use to non-agricultural was 206.77, then after the conversion of agricultural land use it decreased to 205.66. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test calculation (SPSS version 26 data analysis), the Z value obtained is -0.398 with a probability value of test results for the difference in average scores in socio-economic conditions before and after of 0.690 (P = 0.690) which is more than the research critical limit of 5% (α=0.05) or because P>α, so the hypothesis decision is rejected (Ha) or which means there is no significant difference in aspects. stratification for village communities before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use. This means that the differences in social conditions of society regarding social stratification tend to decrease, which can be seen from the average score before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land for each variable or sample taken in the research.

- **Family Social Mobility**
  The results of quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing regarding the social mobility of the people of Gambut District before and after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural showed that the average score before the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural was 202.75, then after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural decreased to 200.25. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test calculation (SPSS version 26 data analysis program), the

Z value obtained is -0.568 with a probability value of test results for the difference in average scores in socio-cultural conditions before and after of 0.570 (P = 0.570) which is more than the research critical limit of 5% (α, = 0.05) or because P > α, so the hypothesis decision is rejected (Ha) or which means there is no significant difference in aspects. mobility for the people of Gambut District before and after the change of agricultural land use to non-agricultural, which can be seen from the average score before and after the change of agricultural land use to non-agricultural for each variable or sample taken in the research.

- **Customs, Values, Cultural Norms and Agricultural Resource Management Technology**

  The results of quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing regarding Customs, Values, Cultural Norms and Technology for Management of Agricultural Resources in the village communities of Gambut District before and after the conversion of agricultural

land to non-agricultural land use showed that the average score before was 249 and then after it decreased to 239. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test calculation (SPSS version 26 data analysis program, the Z value obtained was -1.351 with a probability value of the test results for the difference in average scores in socio-cultural conditions before and after being equal to -1.351). 0.177 (P = 0.1777) which is more than the research critical limit of 5% (α=0.05) or because P>α, so the hypothesis decision is rejected (Ha) or which means there are no significant differences in the aspects of Customs, Values, Cultural Norms and Agricultural Resource Management Technology for the village community in Gambut District before and after the change of agricultural land use to non-agricultural**.**

Factors influencing the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use.

Tabel 3. Partial Test Results

Effect	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Mode	**Chi-Square**	**df**	**Sig.**
Intercept	127.519a	.000	0	.
Respondent's Age	133.402	5.883	2	.053
Last education	128.323	.804	2	.669
Income	128.288	.769	2	.681
Lama Tinggal	136.281	8.762	2	.013
P I Question 1	129.875	2.356	4	.671
P I Question 2	129.441	1.922	4	.750
P I Question 3	137.636	10.117	4	.039
P I Question 4	140.612	13.093	4	.011
P P Question 1	146.116	18.597	4	.001
P P Question 2	136.949	9.429	4	.051
P K P Question 1	132.125	4.606	4	.330
P K P Question 2	133.060	5.540	4	.236
P K P Question 3	136.283	8.763	4	.067
P K P Question 4	143.700	16.181	4	.003

(Source: Data Processing Results, 2025)

This research uses a partial test, using the Likelihood Ratio Tests table which can be seen in the significance values of the variables Respondent Age, Length of Residence, P I Question 3, P I Question 4, P P Question 1, P P Question 2, P K P Question 4. The value in the existing data is smaller than α (α = 0.05), which means the

independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable. The chi-square statistic is the difference in -2 log-likelihood between the final model and the reduced model. The reduced model is formed by removing the effects of the final model. The null hypothesis is that all parameters of the effect are 0. In other words a reduced form model is a model in which the endogenous variable is expressed as a function of the exogenous variable (and possibly the lagged values of the endogenous variable).

Table 4. Results of the Logit Regression Equation for Internal Factors

Land Use Change Agriculture		B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	90% Confidence Interval for Exp(B)	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Agree	Intercept	-.749	4.737	.025	1	.874			
	Age	-.003	.054	.003	1	.953	.997	.913	1.089
	Last Education	-.254	.619	.168	1	.682	.776	.281	2.147
	Income	.000	.000	.384	1	.535	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Length of Stay	.085	.036	5.708	1	.017	1.089	1.027	1.154
Don't Agree	Intercept	6.806	4.162	2.674	1	.102			
	Age	-.107	.051	4.491	1	.034	.898	.827	.976
	Last Education	-.486	.549	.786	1	.375	.615	.249	1.516
	Income	.000	.000	.656	1	.418	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Length of Stay	.002	.024	.008	1	.928	1.002	.963	1.043

(Source: Data Processing Results, 2025)

Based on the results of the Internal Factor Logit Regression Equation table, the odd ratio value for the age variable is 0.997. This means that for every 1 year increase in respondents' age, their chances of agreeing to land use change decrease slightly (almost neutral because it is close to 1). The Education variable has an odds ratio of 0.776, where it can be said that respondents with higher education have a 22.4% lower chance of agreeing to land use change compared to those with lower education. The monthly income variable has an odds ratio of 1,000, which means it has no influence on the chance of agreeing to land use change (because it is exactly 1). The respondent's length of stay variable has an odds ratio value of 1.089, which means that every additional year of stay in the area increases the chance of agreeing to land use change by 8.9%. Significant because the confidence interval (1.027 - 1.154) does not include the number 1.

The category of disagreeing with the age variable has an odds ratio value of 0.898, meaning that for every 1 year increase in age, the chance of disagreeing with land use changes decreases by 10.2%. Significant because the confidence interval (0.827 - 0.976) does not include the number 1. The last education has an odds ratio value of 0.615, where respondents with higher education have a 38.5% lower chance of disagreeing with land use change. Not significant because the confidence interval includes the number 1 (0.249 - 1.516). The monthly income variable has no influence on the probability of disagreeing (because it is exactly 1). The respondent's length of stay variable has an odds ratio value of 1.002, meaning that every additional year of length of stay only increases the chance of disagreeing by 0.2%, which is very small and not significant.

Table 5. Results of the Logit Regression Equation for External Factors.

Land Use Change Agriculture		B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	90% Confidence Interval for Exp(B)	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Agree	(P I)1=1	2.261	2.834	.637	1	.425	9.596	.091	1015.347
	(P I)1=2	.070	2.128	.001	1	.974	1.073	.032	35.570
	(P I)1=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P I) 2=1	1.541	3.657	.177	1	.674	4.669	.011	1913.582
	(P I) 2=2	1.382	2.249	.378	1	.539	3.982	.099	160.943
	(P I) 2=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P I) 3=1	-25.336	.000	.	1	.	9.930	9.930	9.930
	(P I) 3=2	1.126	1.709	.434	1	.510	3.082	.185	51.215
	(P I) 3=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P I) 4=1	.196	1.416	.019	1	.890	1.216	.118	12.497
	(P I) 4=2	1.756	1.678	1.095	1	.295	5.789	.366	91.456
	(P I) 4=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P P)1=1	2.866	1.504	3.629	1	.057	17.560	1.479	208.525
	(P P)1=2	-.714	2.534	.079	1	.778	.490	.008	31.609
	(P P)1=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P P)2=1	-3.256	1.905	2.920	1	.088	.039	.002	.885
	(P P) 2=2	-.533	1.828	.085	1	.770	.587	.029	11.864
	(P P) 2=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(PKP)1=1	2.057	2.122	.939	1	.332	7.820	.238	256.574
	(PKP)1=2	.023	1.437	.000	1	.987	1.023	.096	10.871
	(PKP)1=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(PKP)2=1	-3.887	2.950	1.737	1	.188	.021	.000	2.624
	(PKP)2=2	-.909	2.914	.097	1	.755	.403	.003	48.632
	(PKP)2=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(PKP)3=1	-.222	1.199	.034	1	.853	.801	.111	5.753
	(PKP) 3=2	-2.958	2.268	1.701	1	.192	.052	.001	2.165
	(PKP)3=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(PKP)4=1	-1.837	1.065	2.974	1	.085	.159	.028	.918
	(PKP)4=2	-2.927	1.549	3.570	1	.059	.054	.004	.685
	(PKP) 4=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Don't Agree	(P I)1=1	-.675	3.709	.033	1	.856	.509	.001	1.043
	(P I)1=2	-2.807	2.228	1.588	1	.208	.060	.002	227.302
	(P I)1=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P I)2=1	-1.473	3.036	.236	1	.627	.229	.002	33.810
	(P I)2=2	-.094	2.193	.002	1	.966	.910	.025	33.559
	(P I)2=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P I)3=1	2.834	2.700	1.102	1	.294	17.009	.200	1443.350
	(P I)3=2	1.657	1.365	1.474	1	.225	5.245	.555	49.534
	(P I)3=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P I)4=1	-1.383	1.276	1.174	1	.279	.251	.031	2.047
	(P I)4=2	-3.962	1.646	5.792	1	.016	.019	.001	.285
	(P I)4=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P P)1=1	.537	1.025	.274	1	.600	1.710	.317	9.224
	(P P) 1=2	4.375	2.173	4.054	1	.044	79.405	2.228	2830.563
	(P P)1=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(P P)2=1	2.118	1.845	1.318	1	.251	8.311	.400	172.780
	(P P)2=2	.554	1.422	.152	1	.697	1.739	.168	18.031
	(P P)2=3	0ᵇ	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	(PKP)1=1	2.984	1.730	2.973	1	.085	19.758	1.147	340.314
	(PKP)1=2	1.795	1.319	1.851	1	.174	6.016	.687	52.656

(PKP)1=3	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
(PKP)2=1	-4.271	2.492	2.938	1	.087	.014	.000	.842
(PKP)2=2	-3.477	2.326	2.235	1	.135	.031	.001	1.417
(PKP)2=3	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
(PKP)3=1	-.471	1.132	.173	1	.677	.625	.097	4.019
(PKP)3=2	2.759	1.608	2.946	1	.086	15.792	1.122	222.326
(PKP)3=3	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
(PKP)4=1	-1.572	1.016	2.394	1	.122	.208	.039	1.104
(PKP)4=2	-4.625	1.482	9.744	1	.002	.010	.001	.112
(PKP)4=3	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.

(Source: Data Processing Results, 2025)

Based on the table above, the agree category for the Industrial Development Variable (P I) Question 1=1 has an odds ratio value of 9.596. The probability of respondents who choose option 1 in question 1 to agree to land use change is 9.596 times greater than the reference category (Question 1=3). However, the confidence interval is very wide (0.091 - 1015.347), indicating high uncertainty. Industrial Development Variable (P I) Question 1=2 has an odds ratio of 1.073. The probability of respondents choosing option 2 in question 1 is almost the same as the reference category (Question 1=3). The confidence interval is quite wide, so the effect is not significant. Industrial Development Variable (P I) Question 1=3 Exp(B) = 1 (Reference Category) Used as a reference in calculating other odds ratios. Industrial Development Variable (P I) Question 2=1 has an odds ratio of 4.669, meaning that respondents who choose 1 in question 2 have a 4.669 times greater chance of agreeing than the reference category. The interval (0.011 - 1913.325) is still too wide to conclude with certainty. Industrial Development Variable (P I) Question 2=2 has an odds ratio of 3.982. The probability of agreeing is higher than the reference, but still has a large confidence interval. Industrial Development Variable (P I) Question 3=1 has an odds ratio value of 9.930, meaning that respondents who choose 1 in question 3 have a 9.930 times greater chance of agreeing compared to the reference category. Industrial Development Variable (P I) Question 3=2 has an odds ratio value of 3.082. Greater opportunities than references. Industrial Development Variable

(P I) Question 4=1 has an odds ratio value of 1.216, the chance of agreeing is 1.216 times greater than the reference. Industrial Development Variable (P I) Question 4=2 has an odds ratio value of 5.789. The odds are greater than the reference.

The Housing Development (P P) variable question 1=1 has an odds ratio value of 17.560, the chance of agreeing is 17.560 times greater than the reference. The Housing Development Variable (P P) question 1=2 has an odds ratio value of 0.490, the odds of agreeing are 0.490 times smaller than the reference. The Housing Development Variable (P P) question 2=1 has an odds ratio value of 0.033, the chance of agreeing is 0.033 times smaller than the reference. The Housing Development Variable (P P) question 2=2 has an odds ratio value of 0.587, the chance of agreeing is 0.587 times smaller than the reference.

The variable Influence of Government Policy (P K P) question 1=1 has an odds ratio value of 7.820, the chance of agreeing is 7.820 times greater than the reference. The variable Influence of Government Policy (P K P) question 1=2 has an odds ratio value of 1.023, the chance of agreeing is 1.023 times greater than the reference, almost the same as the reference category. The variable Influence of Government Policy (P K P) question 2=1 has an odds ratio value of 0.021, the chance of agreeing is 0.021 times smaller than the reference, almost the same as the reference category. The variable Influence of Government Policy (P K P) question 2=2 has an odds ratio value of 0.403, the chance of agreeing is 0.403 times smaller than the reference. The variable Influence of Government

Policy (P K P) question 3=1 has an odds ratio value of 0.801, the chance of agreeing is 0.801 times smaller than the reference. The variable Influence of Government Policy (P K P) question 3=2 has an odds ratio value of 0.052, the chance of agreeing is 0.052 times smaller than the reference. The variable Influence of Government Policy (P K P) question 4=1 has an odds ratio value of 0.159, the chance of agreeing is 0.159 times smaller than the reference. The variable Influence of Government Policy (P K P) question 4=2 has an odds ratio value of 0.054, the chance of agreeing is 0.054 times smaller than the reference.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this research can be concluded as follows:

1. Social changes that occur in the socio-economic aspects of society in Gambut District, including the Economic Condition of Community Households and the Role of Agricultural Resources for the community, both have no significant effect. Community Household Economy with Situation analysis results of 0.408. The role of agricultural resources for society only changes slightly after the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use with an analysis result of 0.525 which also has no significant effect.

2. Social changes that occur in the socio-cultural aspects of society in Gambut District, including Social Stratification, Social Mobility, Customs, do not experience a significant influence with values above 0.05. Meanwhile, the Status and Social Role aspects experienced a significant influence with a value of 0.000, Value Orientation and Social Norms experienced a significant influence with a value of 0.003, Social Institutions also experienced a significant influence with a value of 0.013.

3. Factors changing agricultural land to non-agricultural land that influence social aspects in Gambut District were

tested partially, using the Likelihood Ratio Tests table which can be seen in the significance value of the variables Respondent Age, Length of Residence, Industrial Development Question 3, Industrial Development Question 4, Housing Development Question 1, Housing Development Question 2, Influence of Government Policy Question 4 The value in the existing data is smaller than α ($\alpha = 0.05$) which means the independent variable has a dependent influence on the variable.

Suggestions that can be given in this research are as follows:

1. Further investigation is needed into other factors that are thought to influence land conversion by farmers, including population growth, land area and farming experience.

2. There needs to be a program from the government to improve the economy for farmers or groups experiencing conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use.

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