

Analysis of Role of Youth As a Change Agent in Control of Agricultural Land Functions in North Labuhanbatu District

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the massive conditions and problems of the conversion of agricultural land that will threaten food security in the agricultural sector. Youth in general are currently not interested in moving in the agricultural sector due to the education system which implements the idea that farming is not an attractive profession and limited youth access to agricultural land. This study aims to determine the effect of the role of youth as agents of change and analyze the role of youth as agents of change in controlling the transfer of function of agricultural land in North Labuhanbatu District. This research was conducted by means of a quantitative approach through a survey on a sample of 96 respondents from a total population of 10,629 people. The results of this study are the influence of the role of youth as agents of change (economic resource development, increased public awareness, increased environmental awareness, leadership and youth pioneering) simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on controlling the conversion of agricultural land functions in North Labuhanbatu District. Partially, the variable development of economic resources, increased environmental awareness, leadership and youth pioneering have a positive and significant effect on controlling the conversion of agricultural land functions in North Labuhanbatu District. While the variable raising public awareness did not have a significant effect on the control of the conversion of agricultural land in North Labuhanbatu District. The role of youth as agents of change in controlling the function of agricultural land in North Labuhanbatu District is in a positive area.

Keywords: Transfer of Agricultural Land Functions, Youth, Change Agents

INTRODUCTION

North Sumatra Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia in the western part of Indonesia, located on the 10 - 40 North Latitude and 980 - 1000 East Longitude lines. The north is bordered by the Province of Aceh, the east with the State of Malaysia in the Malacca Strait, the south is bordered by the provinces of Riau and West Sumatra, and in the west it borders the Indian Ocean. The land area of North Sumatra Province is 72,981.23 km² (North Sumatra Province Development Profile 2013). North Labuhanbatu District is a new regency resulting from the division of Labuhanbatu Regency. North Labuhanbatu District was formed based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2008 concerning the formation of North Labuhanbatu District in North Sumatra Province. North Labuhanbatu Regency consists of 8 districts, 82 villages and 8 villages. From 8 sub-districts, Kualuh Hilir Sub-district is one of the districts that has great agricultural potential, especially the paddy fields.

Kualuh Hilir is a sub-district in North Labuhanbatu District, North Sumatra which consists of 7 Villages, namely; Kuala Bangka, Binjai Bay, Sentang River, Apung River, Kampung Mesjid, Piai Bay and Tanjung Mangedar. This district is the biggest contributor to lowland rice production in North Labuhanbatu District.

In 2016, total rice production in Kualuh Hilir Sub-district was 134,026 tons, Kualuh Hulu District was 74,633 tons, South Kualuh District was 14,187 tons, Aek Natas District was 7,970, NA IX-X District was 2,087 tons, Kualuh Hulu District was equal to 1,763 tons, Marbau sub-District is 243 tons and Aek Kuo Sub-District is 122 tons. (North Central Labuhanbatu Statistics Agency, 2017). In 2010, the area of paddy fields in Kualuh Hilir Sub-district was 15,000 hectares while in 2017 the area of paddy fields was 13,471 hectares. In the past seven years, the area of paddy fields in Kualuh Hilir Sub-district has decreased by 1,529 hectares. This is caused by a change in the function of agricultural land from rice commodities to palm oil commodities (North Labuhanbatu Agricultural Service, 2017).

Development in the agricultural sector must be maintained in order to maintain the availability of food for the community. With all the power possessed by youth, it is not impossible that youth can drive the economy of the village community by playing a role in improving the economy through the agricultural sector itself. The strategic role of youth cannot be ignored, the youth paradigm as a social category indicates the recognition / appreciation of the potential of youth both quantitatively and qualitatively. Likewise with the qualitative potential of youth in aspects of developing human resources (HR), it can be recognized that young people have various talents in relation to entrepreneurship, appropriate technology, social culture and agriculture with the potential of natural resources and strategic fields in Indonesia. make a significant contribution to national development through the agricultural sector. Seeing the conditions faced by this nation, young people are required to be able to make breakthroughs that can make a meaningful contribution to efforts to overcome the problems faced (Artha, 2015).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Transfer of Agricultural Land Functions

For farmers, land is very important, from the land farmers can maintain life and family, through farming and raising livestock. Because land is a factor of production in farming, land tenure is important. Relating to what type of commodity is cultivated and related to the size of the portion obtained from the farm which is cultivated by farmers. Land is a natural resource that has a very broad function in meeting various human needs in terms of land economy, which is the main permanent input for various agricultural and non-agricultural commodity production activities. The amount of land used for each of these production activities is generally a derivative demand from the needs and demands of the commodity produced. Therefore the development of land requirements for each type of production activity will be determined by the development of the demand for each commodity. Food commodities are generally less elastic to income than non-agricultural commodity demand. The consequence is that economic development that leads to increased incomes tends to increase land demand for activities outside agriculture at a faster rate than the increase in land demand for agricultural activities. Land Use Transfer is a process of changing land use from certain forms of use to other uses such as non-agriculture. And usually the transfer of functions leads to things that are negative for the natural environment ecosystem of the rice fields themselves (Dwipradnyana 2014).

Legal Basis for Land Use Conversion

Rules in Law No. 26 of 2007 which clearly states the formulation of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) should be implemented well by various parties, namely considering the cultivation of food crops (technical irrigation fields) to remain sustainable so that economic development

should also continue to follow / obey the Law RTRW to maintain food security.

Law No. 41 of 2009 concerning the protection of sustainable agricultural land, as a source of employment and decent livelihood for humanity, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, and independence, as well as by maintaining the balance, progress, and national economic unity. In addition, the state guarantees the right to food as a basic right of every citizen so that the state is obliged to guarantee the independence, resilience and food sovereignty, as well as anticipate population growth and economic development which results in the degradation, conversion of functions, and fragmentation of food agricultural lands that have threatened power support the region nationally in maintaining food independence, resilience and sovereignty. Determination of regency / city sustainable food agriculture areas is regulated in regional regulations regarding regency / city spatial plans.

PP No. 12 of 2012 concerning Sustainable Food Land Protection Incentives, this government regulation is to provide support to farmers who do not transfer their land functions by providing incentives in the form of infrastructure improvements, tax relief assistance, and the provision of agricultural production facilities and awards for high-achieving farmers. PP No. 1 of 2012 concerning the Determination and Transfer of Functions of Sustainable Agricultural Land Land is a field of agricultural land that is determined to be protected and developed consistently to produce staple food for independence, national food security and sovereignty, this is intended to protect potential land for its use, suitability and availability remain under control to be used as sustainable food agriculture land in the future. UU no. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning that the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is an archipelago characterized by an archipelago, both as a unitary container that includes land space, sea space, and air space including space

inside the earth, as well as resources, it needs to be improved its management efforts wisely, efficiently and effectively by referring to the rules of spatial planning so that the quality of national spatial areas can be sustained for the sake of the realization of public welfare and social justice in accordance with the Constitutional foundation. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

PP No. 25 of 2012 concerning Sustainable Food Land Information Systems for Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Information Systems is a unitary component consisting of activities that include the provision of data, uniformity, storage and security, processing, manufacturing of information products, delivery of information products and the use of related information each other and the implementation of their mechanisms for the protection of sustainable agricultural land. PP No. 30 of 2012 concerning Financing for the Protection of Sustainable Agricultural Land is a system and process in planning and establishing, developing, utilizing, fostering, controlling, and supervising agricultural food lands and areas in a sustainable manner, financing sustainable food agriculture land protection is a funding in in order to protect sustainable agricultural land.

Land Transfer Function Factor

The need for land has a big influence, resulting in a lot of land conversion from agriculture to non-agricultural land and agriculture in changing land to other businesses. Factors causing land conversion can be felt directly and indirectly. Indirect factors include changes in economic structure, population growth, urbanization flows and the implementation of spatial planning. While factors directly affected include transportation facilities, growth in land requirements, and growth in settlement facilities. However, the factors that largely affect land use change are the need to meet the increasing needs of the population and to improve the quality of

life. When there is a view that activities in the non-agricultural sector are better than agriculture, it indirectly encourages farmers to transfer the functions of maintaining their land. Factors that cause the conversion of land from food land into oil palm plantations in the study of Astuti et al. (2011) from the factors that have the highest to lowest influence are economic aspects, environmental aspects, and finally the technical aspects. Economic aspects include the low selling prices of food crops, especially at the time of harvest, the harvest of palm is carried out continuously every two weeks, the benefits of oil palm gardening are higher, the price of palm oil is guaranteed, maintenance costs are lower. Environmental aspects include land suitability for oil palm plantations, threats of pests and diseases in food crops, irrigation conditions are not favorable, bargaining positions for palm oil farmers are higher, and oil palm labor is less. While the technical aspects are long-lived oil palm plants, post-harvest process of food plants is more difficult, easier cultivation techniques for oil palm, and difficulties in procuring fertilizer for food crops.

Impact of Land Use Change

Agricultural land conversion activities also affect the environment. Changing agricultural land to non-agricultural land will affect the balance of the agricultural land ecosystem. According to Ruswandi et al (2007) in fact the land use change or land use change has several consequences, including the reduction of green open land so that the water system environment will be disturbed, and the land for agricultural cultivation is increasingly narrow. According to Lestari and Dharmawan (2011), in general, the conversion of agricultural land functions has a negative impact on socio-economic aspects such as changes in land tenure, employment opportunities, changes in work patterns, living conditions, and relations between citizens (conflict and prostitution), as well as having a negative impact on

social ecological aspects such as access to water resources, the way residents dispose of household waste which is an indirect impact due to the conversion of agricultural land, and the occurrence of environmental degradation such as floods, landslides, and noise. According to Irawan (2008), the conversion of paddy fields to non-agricultural uses will have a negative impact on various aspects of development because paddy fields have very broad functions economically, socially and environmentally. The negative impact of land use change is most often the focus of the community is the disruption of food security due to reduced food production capacity, reduced agricultural employment, and the marginalization of the agricultural sector. Land use change also creates environmental problems, for example increased flood intensity.

The Definition and Role of Youth

Roles or roles can be interpreted as actions or activities or functions given or expected from a person or group. Roles can also be interpreted as activities that are normally carried out by someone in a particular social environment (The Free Dictionary 2006). According to Ahmadi (1982) role is a complex of human expectations about the way individuals must behave and act in certain situations based on their social status and function. While the definition of role according to Soerjono (2002) is a dynamic aspect of status (status), if a person carries out his rights and obligations in accordance with his obligations, then he performs a role.

Role in the general sense can be interpreted as someone's actions on a job. The role of the meaning of language can be interpreted the action taken by someone in an event. The role is a dynamic aspect of a position (status). The role is a perception base used by everyone who interacts with a group or organization to carry out an activity regarding their duties and obligations. The forms of youth participation differ according to the

environment in which they live and between social classes. For example, upper and middle class youth in the Philippines play a role in government policy protests through peaceful demonstrations by exchanging information through modern telecommunications. While poor youth in the countryside convey information by word of mouth. In general it is difficult to increase the role of groups of 15-24 years who do not have access to education, information and technology. It is also difficult to increase the role of youth if there is prejudice among the older generation. Increasing the role of youth is also difficult in autocratic government systems and traditional management styles if they are not given the freedom to express their opinions. Youth actually have a strategic role and function in the acceleration of development, including in the process of national and state life. Youth is an actor in development. The good and bad of a country is seen from the quality of its youth, because the younger generation is the successor and heir to the nation and the State. The young generation must have a strong character to develop their nation and state, have a high personality, a spirit of nationalism, have a competitive spirit, be able to understand knowledge and technology to compete globally.

The Role of Youth as Agents of Change

Development efforts for a community are always marked by a number of people who spearheaded, mobilized, and disseminated the process of change. They are the people who are called agents of change. The name given is in accordance with the mission to be brought, namely to make a meaningful change for a group of people. Agent of Change is an individual or someone whose job is to influence the target / change target so that they make decisions in the direction they want. Change agents connect the sources of change (Innovation, Public Policy, etc.) with the community system that is the target of change. According to Soerjono Soekanto, those who

want change are called agents of change, that is, a person or group of people who have the trust as leaders of one or more social institutions. (Soekanto, 1992: 273). Change agents also always instill an optimistic attitude for the creation of the expected changes. Everything will not be easily changed without an optimistic attitude and confidence in yourself that can make these changes.

Youth as agents of change in society have an important role in influencing others to behave or behave. Change agents will be more successful in making changes to the target Social Communities through youth and the target Social Community change groups. Youth has a spirit that is difficult to quell. Especially if the spirit is mixed with knowledge and implemented through action. Then surely a change will be created.

MATERIALS & METHODS

This research was conducted in Kualuh Hilir Subdistrict, North Labuhanbatu District, when the study was conducted for 3 (three) months, from April 2019 to June 2019. The research location was determined purposively, based on the consideration that, Kualuh Hilir District is a Subdistrict in North Labuhanbatu District with the largest Harvest Area and Paddy Production. The method used in this research is a descriptive correlational research method with a quantitative approach. The study population was all youth in Kualuh Hilir Sub-district (Mesjid Village, Kuala Bangka, Sei Sentang, Piai Bay, Tanjung Mangedar, Binjai Bay, Sei Apung). According to the Law of Youth of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2009 young people are Indonesian citizens who enter an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) years to 30 (thirty) years. Data collection techniques in this study are primary and secondary data.

RESULT

The Role of Youth as Agents of Change in the Control of the Conversion of Agricultural Land Functions

To find out the role of youth in overcoming the conversion of agricultural land functions can be seen in Table 1. below.

Table 1. Scores of the role of youth as agents of change in controlling agricultural land use functions.

No	The Role of Youth	Score
1	Economic Resource Development	3,7
2	Increased Community Concern	3,5
3	Increased Environmental Concern	3,9
4	Leadership and Pioneering	4,1
	Average Score of All Aspects	3,8

Source: Processed from primary data, 2019

Interpretation of the scores of each youth role variable is to look at the average score and then the value is interpreted by referring to Table 1. to state whether all variables are in the area specified in Table 2. below.

Table 2. Basis of interpretation of koesioner items scores on role variables youth as agents of change in the control of functional assignment agricultural land.

No	The Role of Youth	Average score
1	$0 < NS \leq 1$	Being in a very negative area
2	$1 < NS \leq 2$	Being in a negative area
3	$2 < NS \leq 3$	Located in the middle area
4	$3 < NS \leq 4$	Being in a positive area
5	$4 < NS \leq 5$	Being in a very positive area

Sumber : Arikunto, 1999.

From Table 2 the average score of all the variables of the role of youth as agents of change in the control of the conversion of agricultural land is in a positive area. These results identify that there is an understanding that the majority of respondents to the variable role of youth as agents of change in controlling the transfer of function of agricultural land. Thus it can be said that in general the role of youth variables as agents of change (economic resource development, increased public awareness, increased environmental awareness, leadership and youth pioneering) are important factors in controlling the transfer of agricultural land functions in North Labuhanbatu District.

Classic assumption test

Normality test

a. Histogram Approach

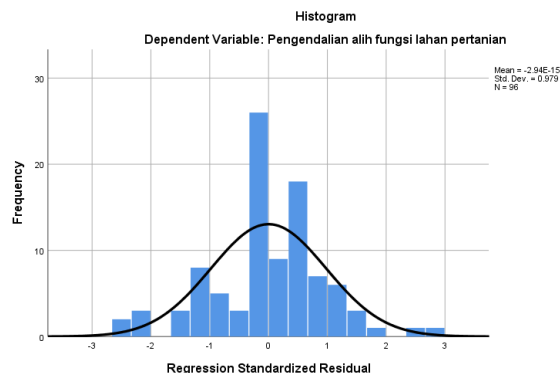


Figure 1. Histogram Normality Test

The histogram graph shows that the variables are normally distributed. This is indicated by the distribution of the data which forms bells and does not go left or right. Then it is proven that the data and regression models used fulfill normality assumptions.

b. Graphical Approach

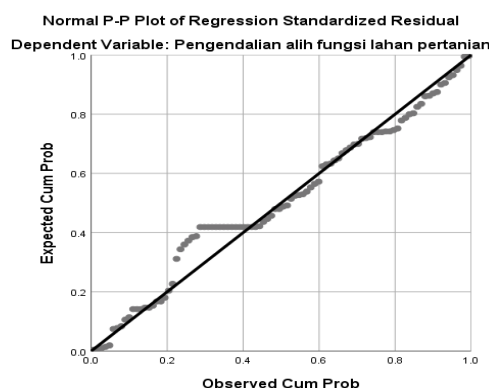


Figure 2. PP Plot Normality Test

Figure 2 shows a graph of the normal probability plot, which shows that the data (points) spread in the direction of the diagonal line. This shows that the data are normally distributed in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov approach

Table 3. Kolmogorov-smirnov normality test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		96
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.15607457
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.136
	Positive	.056
	Negative	-.136
Test Statistic		.136
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.128 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Based on the results of normality testing with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test in Table 3 it can be seen that the Asymp-Sig (2-tailed) value is $0.128 > 0.005$ so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study is normal and can be used.

Multicollinearity Test

To determine the presence or absence of multicollinearity symptoms can be seen

from the magnitude of the tolerance value and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor), these two measures indicate which each independent variable is explained by other independent variables. Tolerance measures the variability of selected independent variables that are not explained by other independent variables. The general value that can be used is the Tolerance value ≥ 0.1 or VIF value ≤ 10 , then there is no multicollinearity.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients ^a									
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B		Std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		4.276	1.901		2.250	.027		
	Development of economic resources		1.322	.119	.533	11.123	.000	.832	1.201
	Increased public awareness		.207	.155	.063	1.340	.183	.860	1.163
	Increased environmental awareness		.818	.120	.355	6.804	.000	.703	1.423
	Youth Leadership and Leadership		1.079	.178	.311	6.063	.000	.728	1.373

a. Dependent Variable: Control over the function of agricultural land

In Table 4 it can be seen that the tolerance value of economic resource development variables, increased community awareness, increased environmental awareness, leadership and youth leadership > 0.1 and VIF value < 10 . This shows that there are no multicollinearity problems between independent variables in the model regression.

Uji Heterokedastisitas

According to Situmorang (2014) this heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model variance inequality occurs. If the variance from one observation residual to another observation is fixed, then it is called homoscedasticity and if different is called heteroscedasticity. A good regression model is homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity does not occur. Scatter plot images can indicate the presence or absence of heteroskedasticity symptoms. If the graph does not form a clear pattern then it does not experience heteroscedasticity interference.

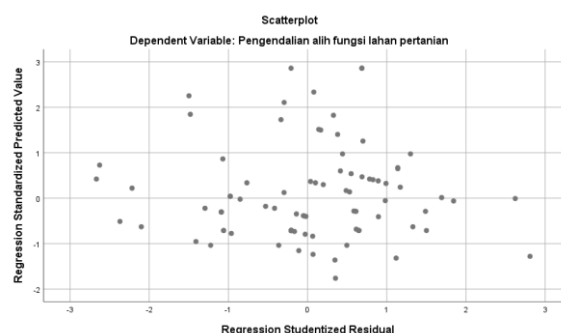


Figure 3. Scatterplot Heteroskedasticity Test

In Figure 3 it can be seen that the points spread by not forming a particular pattern and scattered both above and below the zero on the Y axis. This shows that the data are normal or symptom free of heteroskedasticity, so that the regression model is feasible to use.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

In this research, multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the relationship and influence of economic resource development variables (X1), increasing community awareness (X2), increasing environmental awareness (X3), youth leadership and pioneering (X4) on controlling land use change (Y). The results of the calculation of Multiple Linear Regression can be seen in Table 5

Table 5. Results of multiple linear regression calculations

Coefficients ^a		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.276	1.901		2.250	.027
	Development of economic resources	1.322	.119	.533	11.123	.000
	Increased public awareness	.207	.155	.063	1.340	.183
	Increased environmental awareness	.818	.120	.355	6.804	.000
	Youth Leadership and Leadership	1.079	.178	.311	6.063	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Control over the function of agricultural land

The results of data processing as shown in Table 5 produce multiple linear equations as follows:

$$Y = 4.276 + 1.322X_1 + 0.207X_2 + 0.818X_3 + 1.079 X_4$$

1. The constant (β_0) of 4.276 shows that if all independent variables (economic resource development, increased community awareness, increased environmental awareness, youth leadership and leadership) are 0, then the value of controlling the conversion of agricultural land will be 4.276.
2. The coefficient of economic resource development (X_1) of 1.322 shows that each increase in the variable development of economic resources by 1 unit will increase the control of the conversion of agricultural land by 1.322. Economic resource development variable is the variable that has the most influence on the control of the conversion of agricultural land.
3. The coefficient of increasing public awareness, (X_2) of 0.207. This shows that every time there is an increase in the

variable increase in public awareness by 1 unit it will increase the control of the conversion of agricultural land by 0.207.

4. The coefficient of increasing environmental awareness (X_3) of 0.818 This shows that every increase in the variable raising environmental awareness by 1 unit will increase the control of the conversion of agricultural land by 0.818.
5. The youth leadership and leadership pioneering coefficient (X_4) of 1.079 This shows that each increase in the variable increasing environmental awareness by 1 unit will increase the control of the conversion of agricultural land by 1,079.

Hypothesis testing

Determination Test (R^2)

Testing the coefficient of determination (R^2) is used to measure the presentation or proportion of the ability of the model to explain the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination ranges from zero to 1 ($0 \leq R^2 \leq 1$).

Table 6. Coefficient of Double Determination (R^2)

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.909 ^a	.826	.818	1.18121

a. Predictors: (Constant), Development of economic resources, Increased public awareness, Increased environmental awareness, Youth Leadership and Leadership

b. Dependent Variable: Control over the function of agricultural land

1. Value $R = 0.909$ means the relationship between the development of economic resources, increased public awareness, increased environmental awareness, leadership and youth leadership in controlling the conversion of agricultural land functions by 0.909%, meaning that the relationship is close.

2. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.818 means that 81.8% of the control of the conversion of agricultural land can be explained by the development of economic resources, increasing community awareness, increasing environmental awareness, leadership and youth pioneering. While the remaining 18.2% is explained by other factors not examined by this study.

3. Standard Error of Estimate means measuring the variation of the predicted value. The Standard Error of Estimation value is 1,812

Simultaneous Significance Test (Test F)

Simultaneous test is used to determine whether the independent variables together or simultaneously affect the dependent variable. For more details, see Table 7.

Table 7. Simultaneous significance test results (Test F)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	601.938	4	150.484	107.854	.000 ^b
	Residual	126.968	91	1.395		
	Total	728.906	95			

a. Dependent Variable: Control over the function of agricultural land

Statistical tests are simultaneously shown by comparing the calculated F value with F table. F table value with a degree of confidence of 95 percent, is 2.47. In Table 7. above it can be seen that in the equation, F count 107.854 is greater than the F table. The probability level is 0,000. Then it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$ which means that H_a is accepted. This explains that the independent variables (economic resource development, increased community awareness, increased environmental awareness, leadership and youth leadership) simultaneously have a

significant effect on controlling the conversion of agricultural land functions.

Partial Significance Test (t Test)

T test is done to find out how much influence partially independent variables have on the dependent variable. T value will be compared with t-table. At the error level ($\alpha = 5\%$ (0.05), the degree of freedom (df) = (n-k). the number of samples (n) is 96 people, and the number of research variables (k) is 5. So $df = (96-5) = 91$, then the value of the table is 1.661.

Table 8. Results of partial significant tests (t test)

Model		Coefficients ^a			T	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.276	1.901		2.250	.027
	Development of economic resources	1.322	.119	.533	11.123	.000
	Increased public awareness	.207	.155	.063	1.340	.183
	Increased environmental awareness	.818	.120	.355	6.804	.000
	Youth Leadership and Leadership	1.079	.178	.311	6.063	.000

Dependent Variable: Control over the function of agricultural land

Through Table 8. Partially significant test results can be concluded, namely:

1. Economic resource development variable (X1) shows the significance of $0,000 < 0.05$ while $t_{count} (11,123) > t_{table} (1,661)$. Then it can be concluded that the economic resource development variable has a positive and significant effect on the control of agricultural land transfer.
2. The variable raising public awareness (X2) shows the significance of $0.183 > 0.05$ while the $t_{count} (1.340) < t_{table} (1.661)$. Then it can be concluded that the variable raising public awareness

does not significantly influence the control of the conversion of agricultural land functions.

3. The variable increase in environmental awareness (X3) shows a significance of $0,000 < 0.05$ while $t_{count} (6.804) > t_{table} (1.661)$. Then it can be concluded that the variable raising environmental awareness has a positive and significant effect on the control of the conversion of agricultural land functions
4. The leadership and youth pioneering variables (X4) show a significance of $0,000 < 0.05$ while $t_{count} (6,063) > t_{table} (1,661)$. So it can be concluded that the leadership and youth pioneering variables have positive and significant

influence on the control of the conversion of agricultural land

DISCUSSION

Youth is an important component of this nation. Youth has an important role in the midst of social life. Therefore, young people are expected to participate actively in development as a process of development and self-maturation. In the 21st century era, which is full of competition, young people who are trained and enthusiastic are needed to continue the aspirations of development. The hopes and ideals of this nation lie in the hands of many youth. With a productive age (based on Youth Law No. 40 of 2009, youth age is 16 to 30 years) youth are one of the economic assets. Besides that youth is also an asset in the fields of ideology, politics, social, culture and agriculture. As an agricultural asset young people are expected to have a large share in agricultural development. Therefore, youth must be encouraged to be interested in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector is not something that can be underestimated, because agriculture is the only guarantor of food availability in Indonesia. The agricultural sector is one of the important sectors in national economic development. The strategic role of the agricultural sector is illustrated by the contribution of the agricultural sector in the providers of food and industrial raw materials, contributors to GDP, the country's foreign exchange earners, employment and main sources of rural household income. Young people must be motivated in the agricultural sector. So as to be able to carry out its role as an agent of change in controlling the conversion of agricultural land functions in North Labuhanbatu District.

Based on the results of research carried out simultaneously that the role of youth as agents of change (economic resource development, increased public awareness, improvement of environmental care, leadership and youth pioneering) has a positive effect on controlling the transfer of land functions in agricultural land in North

Labuhanbatu District. It is concluded that there is a role of youth as agents of change. Youth as agents of change provide agricultural education to farmers with the aim of increasing knowledge, forming attitudes and skills. In addition, youth also provide training to farmers on how to manage agricultural waste into compost. Youth become the activator by showing the pioneering attitude standing in front of the farmers in building a better farming spirit.

Based on the results of research conducted that the role of youth as agents of changing dimensions of economic resource development has a positive effect on the control of the conversion of agricultural land in North Labuhanbatu District. This is because young people are involved in empowering farmers by educating and training farmers in a sustainable manner so that farmers have creative and innovative knowledge and are knowledgeable in agriculture. Creative and innovative knowledge owned by farmers can be a capital to increase agricultural production. According to (Arsyad, 1992) the development of economic resources can improve the welfare of the community. That way can be taken by increasing the production of food crops produced through the agricultural sector.

Based on the results of research conducted that the role of youth as agents of dimensional change in increasing community awareness does not affect the control of the conversion of agricultural land in North Labuhanbatu District. This is due to the fact that farmers have not been able to fully carry out the mandate of Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (PLP2B). Article 1 Number 15 explains that the conversion of agricultural land is a change in the function of sustainable food agricultural land to non-sustainable agricultural land. In order to meet the needs of the household, farmers prefer to convert the function of paddy land (rice fields) into oil palm land (plantations). They think planting oil palm can increase their income.

Based on the results of research conducted that the role of youth as agents of dimensional change in increasing environmental awareness has a positive effect on the control of the conversion of agricultural land in North Labuhanbatu District. This is due to the youth's active role in supervising and controlling the development process carried out by farmers, the government and the private sector. In addition, the role of youth in efforts to improve the quality of the environment is also carried out by actively raising awareness and awareness of farmers to continue to maintain, manage environmental harmony. Environmental care is the sensitivity and concern for matters relating to the surrounding environment and always improve when pollution or imbalance occurs. Concern for the environment means participating in preserving the environment as well as possible, by way of maintaining, managing, restoring and protecting the environment. Guidelines that must be considered in caring or preserving the environment can be done by avoiding and saving the earth's resources from pollution and damage, avoiding actions that can cause pollution, damage health and the environment, utilize renewable natural resources (which cannot be replaced) as well good and maintain and improve the environment for future generations (Supardi, 2003.)

Based on the results of research conducted that the role of youth as agents of change in the dimensions of leadership and youth pioneering has a positive effect on the control of the conversion of agricultural land in North Labuhanbatu District. This is caused because youth participate in activities to develop potential in paving the way, making breakthroughs, answering challenges, and providing solutions to various problems. In addition, youth also develop the potential of exemplary, influential, and youth movements. Based on the results of research conducted that the role of youth as agents of change in overcoming the conversion of the functions

of agricultural land obtained an average score of 3.8. Where according to Arikunto (2006), it is at an interval of $3 < NS \leq 4$. This shows that the role of youth in controlling the conversion of agricultural land in the North Labuhanbatu District is in a positive area. This indicates the role of youth as agents (economic resource development, increased public awareness, increased environmental awareness, leadership and pioneering) are important factors that play a role in overcoming the conversion of agricultural land functions in North Labuhanbatu District

CONCLUSION

Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan dari penelitian ini, dapat ditarik kesimpulan adalah sebagai berikut :

1. The results of simultaneous or joint hypothesis testing (Test F) show that there is a significant influence between variables in the development of economic resources, increased community awareness, increased environmental awareness and leadership and leadership and positive and significant influence on control over agricultural land.
2. The development of economic resources (X^1) has a positive and significant effect on control over agricultural land.
3. Increased public awareness (X^2) does not significantly influence the control of the conversion of agricultural land functions.
4. Increased environmental awareness (X^3) has a positive and significant effect on the control of the conversion of agricultural land.
5. Youth leadership and pioneering (X^4) has a positive and significant effect on the control of the conversion of agricultural land.
6. The role of youth as agents of change in the control of the conversion of agricultural land in North Labuhanbatu District is in a positive area, meaning that youth are of the opinion that the role of youth in controlling the conversion of agricultural land in

North Labuhanbatu needs to be increased.

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