

Implementation of Qanun Gayo Lues Number 15 of 2013 Concerning Regional Spatial Planning in the Field of Agricultural Areas

Rajemi[✉], Dahlan A. Rahman², Darmanto³

^{1,3}University Terbuka

²University Malikussalaeh

Correspondence Author: rajemisp@gmail.com[✉]

Abstract:

The Qanun of the Spatial Planning Plan of Gayo Lues Regency Number 15 of 2013 in the agricultural sector was prepared as a basis for the development and development of agricultural areas in Gayo Lues Regency. The purpose of this study was to analyse the implementation of the Qanun RTRW of 2013 in Gayo Lues Regency by focusing on agricultural designation areas and obstacles in implementing it. The theory used is the theory of policy implementation according to Edward III with four implementation indicators including communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. The type of research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The results of the study indicate that the Implementation of the Qanun RTRW of 2013 in Gayo Lues Regency is still not optimal. This is caused by the inconsistent spatial planning with the use of space, the inconsistent spatial planning with planning documents, and the less than optimal participation of the Community in the use and utilization of Agricultural Areas. Obstacles in implementing the Qanun RTRW of Gayo Lues Regency in 2013 include the absence of a strong political commitment from the local government in terms of providing an adequate budget, simplifying regulations, lack of coordination between related government agencies and low public awareness.

Keywords: Implementation of Qanun RTRW Gayo Lues.

Introduction

The agricultural area spatial plan in Gayo Lues Regency has been regulated in Law Number 4 of 2002 concerning the Establishment of Southwest Aceh, Gayo Lues Regency, Aceh Jaya Regency, Nagan Raya Regency and Aceh Tamiang Regency in the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. This agricultural area is a source of life for the community in achieving the ideals of the Indonesian nation, especially the agricultural area of Gayo Lues Regency. In the implementation and management of this agricultural area, the government is trying to form Gayo Lues Regency Qanun Number 15 of 2013 concerning the Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Gayo Lues Regency 2012-2032, which explains that the area of Gayo Lues Regency is 5549.91 km² with details of 36.34 percent being the Gunung Louser National Park (TNGL) area and the cultivation area plus the conservation protected forest area of 63.65 percent.



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The potential of natural resources in the Gayo Lues Regency area, especially the agricultural sector, has been regulated in Article 42 paragraph (1) letter b of the Gayo Lues Regency Qanun Number 15 of 2013 concerning the Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW) of Gayo Lues Regency 2012-2032, which divides agricultural areas according to the potential of the sub-districts in Gayo Lues Regency. The Gayo Lues Regency Spatial Planning Plan Number 15 of 2013 in the agricultural sector was prepared as a basis for the development and development of agricultural areas in Gayo Lues Regency, but in its implementation it does not comply with the formulation stipulated in the RTRW. Realization of the designated agricultural area according to the Gayo Lues Agriculture Service can be concluded that there is no change in the designated agricultural area in 3 (three) sub-districts, namely Pantan Cuaca Sub-district, Rikit Gaib Sub-district and Kutapanjang Sub-district, there is a change in the designated agricultural area in 8 (eight) sub-districts, namely Blangjerango Sub-district, Blangpegayon Sub-district, Putri Betung Sub-district, Dabun Gelang Sub-district, Terangun Sub-district, Tripe Jaya Sub-district, Blangkejeren Sub-district and Pining Sub-district.

One aspect of the public policy process that determines whether a policy is in line with the interests and is acceptable to the general public is its implementation. It is important to note that, in this case, policy development can run as smoothly as possible during the planning or formulation stage; however, the desired outcome of a policy product can be disrupted if the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is ignored during the implementation stage. The public policy implementation model is one of several implementation models according to experts. George Edward III in Widodo (2010:96) states that there are four factors, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, which influence the success or failure of a program to be implemented. In line with what was explained by Kadji (2015).

The process of conveying information from communicative to communication, thus Edward III defines communication in policy actors need to be informed about public policies so that they know what to do in terms of preparation and implementation so that the goals and objectives of the policy can be achieved as desired. The transmission dimension demands that public policies be combined, either directly or indirectly, to policy target groups, interested parties, and policy implementers. The clarity dimension requires that policies be communicated to target audiences, implementers, and other interested parties in a clear and concise manner so that they know the goals, intentions, and substance of the public policy and can plan and implement it well to ensure the success and efficiency of its implementation. The third factor, the consistency dimension, is needed to prevent policy implementers, target groups, and interested parties from being confused by the actions taken by Widodo (2010). Agriculture is an endeavour that includes fields such as farming (agriculture in the narrow sense), fisheries, animal husbandry, plantations, forestry, agricultural product management and agricultural product marketing (agriculture in the broad sense). Where inorganic substances or materials with the help of plants and animals that are reproductive and their preservation efforts. The definition of agricultural economics is included in the group of social sciences, namely

the science that studies the behaviour and efforts and their relationships between humans. In this case, what is studied is the behaviour of farmers in their agricultural life, and also includes other economic issues that are directly related to the production, marketing, and consumption of farmers or farmer groups. The statement above is in line with the views of Pambudi et al, (2022)

Indonesian agriculture is tropical agriculture, because most of its areas are in the tropics which are directly influenced by the equator which cuts Indonesia almost in two. In addition to the influence of the equator, there are two other natural factors that contribute to the character of Indonesian agriculture. First, its form as an archipelago, and second, its mountainous topography. In this connection, its location between two large oceans, namely the Indonesian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean and two continents, namely the Asian continent and the Australian continent, also influences Indonesia's climate, especially changes in wind direction from high pressure areas to low pressure areas. The mountainous shape of the land allows for different variations in air temperature in a particular area. In increasingly high mountainous areas, the influence of the tropical climate decreases and is replaced by a kind of subtropical climate (half hot) and half cold climate. In the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land, it is explained that what is meant by Sustainable Food Agricultural Land is an area of agricultural land that is designated to be protected and developed consistently in order to produce staple foods for national food independence, resilience, and sovereignty.

Methods

The research approach used is a qualitative approach. The definition of qualitative research can be found in many literatures. Qualitative research emphasizes the absence of statistical tools in qualitative research. This is certainly to make it easier to distinguish the use of qualitative methods from the use of quantitative methods, however statistical data can also be used as a source or as a reinforcement of qualitative research analysis. The statement above is in line with the views of Ali & Yusof (2011). Meanwhile, qualitative methods emphasize more on observing phenomena and examining more into the substance of the meaning of the phenomenon. Analysis and sharpness of qualitative research are greatly influenced by the power of the words and sentences used. The focus of qualitative research is on the process and the meaning of the results. Qualitative research focuses more on human elements, objects, and institutions, as well as the relationships or interactions between these elements, in an effort to understand an event, behaviour, or phenomenon (Mohamed et al., 2010). The research instrument in qualitative research is the researcher himself, the researcher acts as a collector of research data with the help of several supporting tools such as books, observations, interview guidelines and others. The researcher as an instrument carries out validation related to the readiness to conduct research before the researcher goes into the field. Validation of researchers as research instruments includes understanding qualitative research methods and

mastery of insight into the objects being studied. Research instruments are interview guidelines, recording devices and writing equipment.

To obtain data that is in accordance with the needs, researchers use data collection techniques by conducting interviews which are the most effective way to collect data, because it can reveal the values held by someone. In line with that, interviews are conducted with other people who are considered to have mastered the field or who have what the researcher needs. Data analysis is a process of systematically compiling data that researchers obtain through observation, interviews, and documentation so that it is easier to understand and the findings can be informed to others. This data analysis is carried out when data collection is taking place, and after data collection is completed in a certain period. Moleong, L. J. (2007). states that data analysis in qualitative research is carried out interactively and continuously until complete. Data analysis has the following stages:

1. Data Reduction

The data obtained by researchers in the field is quite a lot, it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. The longer the researcher is in the field, the more data there is. For this reason, data analysis needs to be carried out through the data reduction stage. Reduced data means that the data obtained is summarized, the main things are selected, focused on things that are considered important. So after the data is reduced, it can provide a clear picture and make it easier for researchers to collect the next data.

2. Data Presentation

After data reduction, the next thing to do is data presentation. Data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories. However, what is often used in presenting qualitative research data is narrative text. By presenting data, it can make it easier to better understand what is happening, and plan the next work according to what has been understood.

3. Verification

The last step in data analysis is drawing a conclusion and verification. The initial conclusion is still temporary, it can change if no strong evidence is found to support the conclusion. However, if the initial conclusions are supported by valid evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are conclusions that can be trusted.

Results

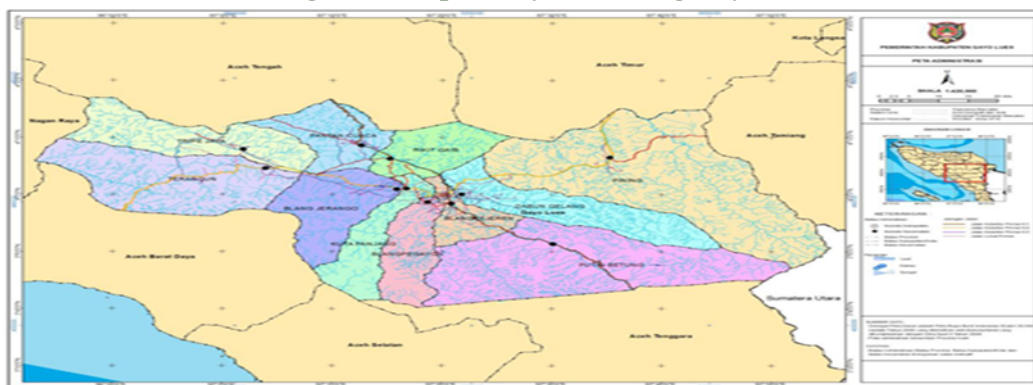
Gayo Lues Regency is one of the regencies in the Aceh Province which is the result of the expansion of Southeast Aceh Regency based on Law Number 4 of 2002 concerning the Establishment of Southwest Aceh Regency, Gayo Lues Regency, Aceh Jaya Regency, Nagan Raya Regency and Aceh Tamiang Regency. Gayo Lues Regency is an area located at an altitude of 1000 - 2000 m above sea level, whose physical graphics are dominated by hilly areas and mountainous areas. Geographically, Gayo Lues Regency is located at 96 ° 43'24 " - 97 ° 55'24" East Longitude and 03 ° 40'26 " - 40 ° 16'55" North Latitude. The boundaries of Gayo Lues Regency are as follows:

- a) The North is bordered by Nagan Raya Regency, Central Aceh Regency, and East Aceh Regency;

- b) The South is bordered by Southeast Aceh Regency, and Southwest Aceh Regency;
- c) The East is bordered by Aceh Tamiang Regency and Langkat Regency - North Sumatra Province; and
- d) The West is bordered by Southwest Aceh Regency.

The position of Gayo Lues Regency, if observed in detail, is a very strategic area for economic development in the upstream part of Aceh and strategically supports the economic development of eastern and western Aceh. Gayo Lues Regency from its inception until 2006 consisted of 5 sub-districts, 12 Mukim and 69 Villages. Over time, changes occurred according to Qanun Number 3 of 2007 concerning the Expansion and Merger of Villages and Sub-districts, so that Gayo Lues Regency consists of 11 Sub-districts, 25 Mukim and 148 Villages.

Figure 1. Map of Gayo Lues Regency



Source: Gayo Lues Regency Regional Profile 2024

The area of Gayo Lues Regency is 5,549.91 km². The capital of Gayo Lues Regency is located in Blangkejeren District. The area of the sub-districts in Gayo Lues Regency can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Area of Sub-districts in Gayo Lues Regency

No	Subdistrict	Area (km ²)	Percentage (%)
1	Kuta Panjang	4.269,53	4,86%
2	Blang Jerango	382,42	6,89%
3	Blangkejeren	166,06	2,99%
4	Putri Betung	996,85	17,96%
5	Dabun Gelang	444,71	8,01%
6	Blang Pegayon	272,18	4,90%
7	Pining	1.350,09	24,33%
8	Rikit Gaib	264,08	4,76%
9	Pantan Cuaca	295,06	5,32%
10	Terangun	671,80	12,10%

11	Tripe Jaya	437,13	7,88%
	Gayo Lues	5.549,91	100

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Gayo Lues Regency 2024

The population of Gayo Lues Regency consists of several tribes, including the Gayo, Alas, Minang, Batak, Javanese, and other tribes in small numbers. The population of Gayo Lues Regency in 2023 was 103,131 people. The largest population is in Blangkejeren District, which is the capital of Gayo Lues Regency, which is inhabited by 32,423 people or 31.44%. While the smallest population is in Pantan Cuaca District, which is 4,490 people or 4.35%. The population can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Number of Population in Each District

No	District	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Kuta Panjang	9.741	9,45
2	Blang Jerango	7.500	7,27
3	Blangkejeren	32.423	31,44
4	Putri Betung	9.657	9,36
5	Dabun Gelang	7.051	6,84
6	Blang Pegayon	6.641	6,44
7	Pining	5.239	5,08
8	Rikit Gaib	4.650	4,51
9	Pantan Cuaca	4.490	4,35
10	Terangun	9.816	9,52
11	Tripe Jaya	5.923	5,74
<i>J Amount</i>		103.131	100

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Gayo Lues Regency 2023

Implementation of Qanun Gayo Lues Regency Number 15 of 2013 Concerning Spatial Planning (RTRW) in the Field of Agricultural Designation Areas

Implementation is every activity carried out according to a plan to achieve targeted goals. Efforts to understand the difference between what is expected and the facts that have occurred raise awareness of the importance of implementation. Policy implementation will not begin before the goals and targets are determined by policy decisions. Implementation is a method of activity carried out by various actors that aims to obtain results in accordance with the goals or targets of the policy itself. Spatial Planning (RTRW) is the result of planning the structure and pattern of spatial utilization. What is meant by the structure of spatial utilization is the arrangement of elements that form the environment hierarchically and are interconnected with each

other, while the pattern of spatial utilization is the use of land, water, air, and other natural resources in the form of control, use and utilization of land, water, air and other natural resources. While what is meant by region is space which is a geographical unit along with all elements related to it whose boundaries and systems are determined based on administrative aspects and/or functional aspects. Spatial planning is basically a form of intervention carried out to realize comfortable, productive and sustainable room allocation in improving community welfare and creating a balance in the level of regional development. The purpose of spatial planning for the district area is a direction for the realization of the district area space that is to be achieved in the future, which functions as a basis for formulating policies and strategies for spatial planning for the district area, providing direction for the preparation of indications of the main program in the district RTRW, and as a basis for determining directions for controlling the use of district area space. In this study, the researcher limited the Qanun RTRW only to areas designated for agricultural land.

Agriculture is all activities that include upstream businesses, farming businesses, agro-industry, marketing and supporting services for the management of natural resources in appropriate and sustainable agro-ecosystems, with the help of technology, capital, labor and management to obtain the greatest possible benefits, for community welfare. According to the problem in this study, namely the inconsistent selection of types of commodities planted on agricultural land in accordance with those stipulated in the RTRW, it should belong to Gayo Lues Regency, so that the implementation of the Qanun RTRW Gayo Lues Regency is not optimal and does not match the targets of the expectations to be achieved. Researchers divided the results of the research on the implementation of the Gayo Lues RTRW Qanun regarding the allocation of agricultural areas into 3 issues, including the Consistency of the Regional Spatial Plan with the use of space, the Consistency of the Regional Spatial Plan with planning documents, and participation. Community in the use of agricultural areas according to the Spatial and Regional Planning.

a) Consistency of the Regional Spatial Planning Plan with the Utilization of Space

The demands of regional spatial planning cannot be separated from efforts to create useful and comfortable spaces for the community to use or utilize the space and area. The conversion of land functions and the utilization of environmentally friendly and sustainable space are factors that are considered important in minimizing negative impacts on the environment itself. A series of facts show that efforts to improve people's welfare are often hampered by the lack of attention and consideration of environmental interests in every economic and spatial development policy. Based on the results of the researcher's observations, it shows that there is inconsistent use and utilization of areas designated for agriculture in Gayo Lues Regency.

Although there has been a policy in the form of the Qanun RTRW Gayo Lues Regency which was ratified in 2013 along with the RTRW Gayo Lues Regency 2013-2033. Thus, the policy has been implemented from 2013 to 2024 at present. In its implementation, it is still not optimal because what is planned and what is

implemented does not match. Several agricultural areas have been converted into agricultural crops because the supply of agricultural products is not selling well on the market so that the community who manages the agricultural land chooses to replace agricultural crops with crops that have a selling value with the aim of increasing the economy. Juandasyah Putra, SH as the Head of the Agriculture Service stated that: it is true that there have been changes in agricultural crops on agricultural land that has been designated in the RTRW for agricultural areas, this is because the community sees opportunities from the crops that are planted and have a profitable selling value and are more in demand by the community, such as cocoa to chilies, because the demand for chilies is greater than the demand for cocoa, so there is a change in land use. I think it is okay as long as the agricultural land is still used as agricultural land even though the types of crops change. (Interview, January 10, 2024). To be clearer, the statement above was explained by Zaimah Hasibuan, SP as the Head of the Economic Division of BAPPEDA, stating that: .for the conversion of agricultural land that is still being used for agriculture, I think it is possible, and we must also understand the needs in the community and the improvement of the economy through superior agricultural products to be marketed later. (Interview, January 10, 2024). Agriculture in the district/city is part of the relevant administrative area. Therefore, the consistency of use or land use that should be implemented in accordance with the Qanun RTRW of Gayo Lues Regency is the responsibility of the Gayo Lues Regency Government itself to carry out supervision of land use so that it remains consistent with the planning that has been set.

Roni Ismunandar, S.IP., M.Si as part of the economic section of the district secretariat stated that: land use according to the RTRW that has been determined by the government actually has a strategic function, including to increase agricultural efficiency and productivity so that the plants determined in the agricultural areas listed in the RTRW are plants that have indeed been adjusted to the conditions of the agricultural land, so they are not arbitrarily determined by the government, and to encourage sustainable economic growth. So the government must also be flexible in terms of land conversion because it is adjusted for sustainable economic growth in the community. (Interview, January 10, 2024) Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the inconsistent use of agricultural land in Gayo Lues Regency in accordance with the 2013 Spatial and Regional Planning Qanun is due to adjustments to the use of agricultural land that has a selling value with the aim of increasing the community's economy, because in essence the consistency of agricultural land use in accordance with spatial and regional planning has several reasons, including protecting sustainable food agricultural land, preventing environmental damage, increasing agricultural efficiency and productivity, encouraging sustainable economic growth, and realizing orderly and harmonious spatial planning.

b) Consistency of the Regional Spatial Plan with Planning Documents

The consistency of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) with other planning documents is a crucial aspect in ensuring that regional development is directed, sustainable, and in line with the regional vision and mission. Consistency in this context means the suitability and strong linkage between the RTRW and other

planning documents such as the RPJPD, RPJMD, RKPD, and other sectoral plans. The development priorities of Gayo Lues Regency in 2022 are also guided by the regional development policies stipulated in the 2013-2033 Gayo Lues Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW), especially the development of the leading sectors of Gayo Lues Regency. Thus, the issuance of Gayo Lues Regency Qanun Number 15 of 2013 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW). The Gayo Lues RTRW Qanun is a form of policy that is stipulated to be implemented for 20 years as a guideline for the regional spatial plan in Gayo Lues Regency.

The Central Regional Development Plan that has been stipulated in the Gayo Lues Regency RTRW. The service centers for regional development, including PKL (Local Activity Center) are Blangkejeren; PKLp (Local Promotion Activity Center) are Terangun and Pining; PKL (Local Activity Center) is Blangkejeren; and PPK (Regional Service Center) are Kuta Panjang, Ampa Kolak, Cinta Maju, Badak Bur Jumpe, Buntul Gemunyang, Rerebe, Gumpang, and Kenyaren; and PPL (Environmental Service Center) are Pantan Antara, Air Jernih, Sangir, Pintu Rime Gayo, Goh Lemu, Pasir Antara and Marpunge, based on the letter of the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia Number: HK.01 03-Dr/447 concerning the Substantive Approval of the Draft Qanun of Gayo Lues Regency concerning the Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Gayo Lues Regency for 2012-2032 and the Recommendation of the Governor of Aceh Number 650/13221 dated May 23, 2012. based on the Production of Potential Superior Commodities in the Agriculture, Plantation, Livestock and Fisheries Sectors as follows:

Table 3. Agricultural Potential and Agricultural Locations

No	Potential of Agriculture and Plantation	Largest Area/District Location
1	Coffee	Pantan Cuaca, Dabun Gelang dan Blangjerango
2	Tobacco	Blangjerango dan Pantan Cuaca
3	Big Chili	Blangpegayon
4	Cocoa	Putri Betung, Pining, Terangun, Tripejaya
5	Candlenut	Putri Betung, Terangun dan Rikit Gaib

Source: Gayo Lues Qanun Number 15 of 2013

Based on the results of the researcher's observations, it was found that there were significant changes in the area of coffee commodities in the Dabun Gelang District, Tobacco Commodities in the Blangjerango and Terangun Districts, Large Chili Commodities in the Putri Betung District, Cocoa Commodities in the Putri Betung, Pining and Tripe Jaya Districts and Candlenut Commodities changed so significantly that they were not recorded in the Gayo Lues Data in Figures for 2022 recorded by the Central Statistics Agency of Gayo Lues Regency.

c. Community Participation in the Use of Agricultural Areas

Community participation in the use of agricultural areas according to the Spatial and Regional Plan (RTRW) is very important to achieve sustainable and balanced agricultural development with overall regional development. Community participation has a central role; in maintaining the sustainability and sustainability of agricultural areas. Said Muhammad, SE's explanation as the Terangun Sub-district Head stated that: the community has indirectly participated in the use of agricultural land according to the RTRW regulations, but it has not been effective due to the conversion of land by the community, but the government must also understand that the community has considerations in the form of increasing the economy through the agricultural products planted, so that they can utilize the land by planting crops that are not in accordance with the RTRW regulations. (Interview, January 12, 2024). Based on the observation results, it is known that the ineffectiveness of community participation is also caused by the Gayo Lues Regency government which has never provided training and assistance to the community to increase capacity in managing agricultural areas sustainably, and has never involved the community in the RTRW preparation process and there are no farmer groups formed as a form of community institution in managing agricultural areas.

Communication plays an important role because those who implement decisions must know what they are going to do. This concerns the delivery or dissemination of information, clarity and consistency of the information conveyed, communication is a basic human activity, so that they can relate to each other in everyday life, both in the household environment, at work, in society or wherever humans are. There is no human being who is not involved in communication. The importance of communication for humans cannot be denied, as well as in the implementation of a policy. Knowledge of what they will do can run if communication runs well, so that every policy decision and implementation regulation must be combined with the right personnel. Communication is needed so that decision makers and implementers will be more consistent in implementing every policy that will be applied in society.

In the process of success of a development plan. Implementation of a Policy requires support from sufficient resources, both human resources and financial resources. This becomes ineffective if there is a lack of resources needed by the implementer to carry out the policies. Although the implementation orders are carried out properly, clearly and consistently, if the resources are inadequate, they cannot be implemented effectively and efficiently. Roni Ismunandar, S.IP., M.Si as the Economic Section of the Regional Secretariat stated that: there is no specific budget for the agency authorized to implement the RTRW Qanun, especially for holding socialization, training and technical guidance, because so far we have not been supervising the use of agricultural land related to its compliance with the RTRW Qanun. (Interview, January 10, 2024)

Disposition is an attitude possessed by the policy implementer, such as commitment, willingness, desire, tendency of policy implementers to carry out policies seriously. One of the factors that influences the effectiveness of managing a

policy or implementing a policy is the attitude of the implementer. If the implementer agrees with the contents of the policy, then they will implement it happily, but if their views differ from those of the policy maker, then the implementation process will experience many problems. There are three forms of implementer attitudes/responses to policies; implementer awareness, implementer instructions/directions to respond to policies towards acceptance or rejection, and the intensity of the response. Implementers may understand the intent and objectives of the program, but often fail to implement the program properly because they reject the objectives contained therein so that they secretly eliminate and avoid implementing the policy. In addition, the support of implementing officials is needed in achieving policy objectives. Support from the leadership greatly influences the implementation of policies in achieving objectives effectively and efficiently. The manifestation of this leadership support is placing policies as a priority, placing implementers with people who support the policy. Government intervention in this case is very important, both in implementing policies, and in enforcing sanctions for those who violate the rules to achieve the desired goals together.

Bureaucratic structure with even though the resources to implement a policy are available, or policy implementers know what to do, and have the desire to implement it, it is possible that the policy cannot be implemented or realized, namely if there are weaknesses in the bureaucratic structure. Such a complex policy requires cooperation from many parties when the bureaucratic structure is not conducive, then this will cause resources to be ineffective and hinder the implementation of the policy. The bureaucracy as the implementer of a policy must be able to support the policy that has been decided politically by coordinating well.

2. The implementation of Qanun Gayo Lues Regency Number 15 of 2013 concerning Spatial Planning (RTRW) in the field of agricultural areas has experienced obstacles in its implementation.

It is known that there are several obstacles in implementing the Qanun RTRW since it was implemented in 2013 until 2024, resulting in problems with the inconsistent use of agricultural land in accordance with the regulations. Regarding the budget, the Gayo Lues Regency Government has not budgeted funds to implement the Qanun. This was conveyed by Roni Ismunandar, S.IP., M.Si as the Economic Section of the District Secretariat who stated that: there is no special budgeting for related agencies that have mutual affairs to implement the Qanun RTRW, in future evaluations we will submit a budget if it turns out that this is an important thing in implementing a policy, especially the budget in providing socialization to the community or farmers and agricultural land managers. (Interview, January 10, 2024)

The absence of budgeting in the implementation of the Qanun RTRW in Gayo Lues Regency shows that spatial and regional planning, especially in the agricultural sector, has not been a priority in the development and utilization of agricultural land in Gayo Lues Regency. Appropriate budgeting for the implementation of spatial and regional planning in the agricultural sector is an important investment to achieve food security, improve farmer welfare, and preserve the environment. With careful

planning and implementation, this fund can provide significant benefits to stakeholders in the agricultural sector and the wider community, especially so that there is no land conversion and the use of agricultural land becomes effective in accordance with the RTRW Qanun that has been ratified. The lack of coordination from agencies related to the use of agricultural land in accordance with the RTRW Qanun is also an obstacle in the implementation of the RTRW Qanun in Gayo Lues Regency. As a government agency that has the authority to maintain and protect agricultural land.

Protection of agricultural land is part of the process of planning, and determining, developing, utilizing and fostering, controlling and supervising food agricultural land and its areas in a sustainable manner. Based on the results of the researcher's observations, there is still low supervision from each related agency such as the Agriculture Service, PUPR Service, Sub-district, and Village Party regarding the use of agricultural land in accordance with the RTRW Qanun policy of Gayo Lues Regency. Ramadan, S.Pd as the Head of Agusen Village stated that: from what I have observed, the agencies seem to have no coordination with us in the Village for the management and supervision of existing agricultural land, so farmers only focus on utilizing agricultural land by planting crops that are indeed in demand in the market, so they change the types of crops because they are more into types of commodities that are in demand in the market, not to violate government policies. (Interview, January 10, 2024) In the Qanun RTRW of Gayo Lues Regency Article 7 concerning spatial planning strategies, it is stated that the allocation of agricultural land is carried out for the development of food crop agriculture through a strategy of determining the function of agricultural food land in a sustainable manner, developing wetland agriculture with extensification and intensification, and developing dry land agriculture in a sustainable manner. integrated with other appropriate cultivation activities. Based on this, it is important for public awareness of the importance of agricultural areas, and understanding climate change that is occurring in Gayo Lues Regency. However, based on the results of the researcher's observations, it is known that the community that manages agricultural areas is still not optimal in developing agriculture and utilizing agricultural land.

Conclusion

The implementation of the 2013 RTRW Qanun in Gayo Lues Regency is still not optimal. This is caused by the inconsistent spatial planning with the use of space, the inconsistent spatial planning with planning documents, and the less than optimal participation of the community in the use and utilization of agricultural areas. Based on the analysis using the Policy Implementation theory according to Edward III, it is known that: a) Communication, There has never been any socialization and training for farmers using agricultural land. B) Financial Resources, There is no special budget provided for the implementation of socialization, technical guidance and training. C) Disposition, The disposition/character of the Gayo Lues Regency government which does not have maximum commitment so that implementers at the community level can implement the RTRW Qanun optimally d) Bureaucratic Structure, There is no

SOP as a derivative of the rules of the Gayo Lues RTRW Qanun, and Fragmentation / Cooperation between sectors and authorized agencies has not been running optimally and there is no clear coordination. Obstacles in implementing the 2013 Gayo Lues Regency RTRW Qanun include the absence of a strong political commitment from the regional government in terms of providing adequate budget, simplification of regulations, lack of coordination between related government agencies and low public awareness.

Suggestion

It is expected that the authorized agencies in Gayo Lues Regency can be consistent in implementing the RTRW Qanun as a form of commitment in utilizing agricultural land in accordance with the Spatial Planning Development Policy for Agricultural Area Designation. It is expected that the authorized agencies in Gayo Lues Regency can budgeting for socialization and education to the community, creating SOPs, and improving coordination between agencies so that the community knows the rules in the Qanun RTRW Gayo Lues and there is no conversion of utilization as before.

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