

The Impact Analysis of “Tanah Desa” Land Utilization on Environmental Components at Sinduadi, Mlati, Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia

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SUMMARY

“Tanah Desa”, which can be in the forms of “Pelungguh” land, “Pengarem-arem” land, “Tanah Kas Desa”, and land for public use, is land whose origins are from the sultanate and/or duchy which is managed by the village government. The land use management based on customary rights granted by the sultan or duke to manage and collect/take products from sultanate land (Sultan Ground) or duchy land (Paku Alaman Ground) to the village government in carrying out village administration for a period of time as long as it is used. This research is aimed at: (1) identifying the land utilization of "Tanah Desa" and their distribution; (2) analyzing the impact of “Tanah Desa” land utilization on environmental components. This research was conducted at Sinduadi Village, Mlati Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region, the Republic of Indonesia consisting of 128 “Tanah Desa”. The analysis units are all parcels of “Tanah Desa”. Data collection was done through: (a) Interpretation of the “Tanah Desa” map; (b) Pleiades High Resolution Satellite Imagery Interpretation; (c) Interviews with village government bureaucrats and land authorities; (d) Field observation. Data analysis techniques include: (1) GIS technology as a way of spatial analysis; (2) cross tabulation, chi square, and Likert scale analysis techniques are used to explain the impact of “Tanah Desa” land utilization on environmental components. The results of the research are: (1) “Tanah Desa” was sporadically distributed in 3 region types, namely the Rural-Urban, Urban Fringe, and Urban-Rural zones. “Tanah desa” is dominated by “Tanah Kas Desa” in the form of settlement land utilization; (2) The form of “Tanah Desa” land utilization has an impact on economic aspects, while the abiotic, biotic, social and cultural components are not affected. The direction of “Tanah Desa” land utilization is determined by the impact on groundwater availability as a major factor, while the impact on soil fertility and vegetation density is as a minor factor. The suggestion of this research is the utilization of “Tanah Desa” needs to consider the type of area and its environmental impact as a preventive effort against long-term excess.

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