

V. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded:

1. The result jointly and partially:
 - a. Total population, number of industries, number of settlements and infrastructure, both jointly, affect significantly toward wetland conversion in year 2003-2013 in urban Purwokerto.
 - b. Number of settlements partially have affect negative significantly toward wetland conversion and number of industries and infrastructure not have affect significantly because of limited data and less varince.
2. The number of settlements has the greatest influence on the conversion of wetland in 2003-2013 in urban Purwokerto. And then hypothesis that number of industries has the greatest influence on the wetland conversion not accepted.
3. Conversion of wetland does not lead to a decline of rice production in urban Purwokerto and paddy production for ten years is 2,30 ton. And then hypothesis that conversion of wetland will reduced paddy pproduction not accepted.

B. IMPLICATION

Based on the conclusion, this study provides implications as follows:

1. Local governments in particular should pay attention to Purwokerto Urban areas and follow up the impact of wetland conversion by encouraging family planning program, restricting personal interest or selfinterest continuously to acquire land in order to meet various purposes of life, centralized control, strengthening the ability of collective farming communities in managing wetland resources .
2. Number of settlements have the greatest influence because increasing settlements that fast and then the settlements should use unproductive lands so problem can be minimized. And industry not have greatest influence because industry in urban Purwokerto generalized not needed wide of land.
3. To increase paddy production, the local authorities should develop policies to put some appropriate areas as agricultural areas especially areas with high rice production as an area prohibited to convert farm to non-paddy fields, to provide counseling for better farming practices, to increase investments in infrastructure, expansion of the rice, irrigation. It also to improve efficiency in allocation, distribution, diversification, and cropping patterns.