

UDC 332

THE FACTORS AFFECTING FAMILY BUSINESS PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IN SUBAK LESTARI IN DENPASAR

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ABSTRACT

The agricultural sector has a strategic role in the national economy, especially as a supporting sector in the development of secondary and tertiary sectors. The culture-based agriculture sector in Bali is agriculture which is based on the philosophy of Tri Hita Karana in maintaining a balance of relationships and harmony in order to realize sustainable and sustainable agricultural development. This study aims to analyze the effect of land area, work intensity and working capital on the performance of farming and economic security of farming families in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. The data used in this study are primary data by distributing questionnaires to farmers in Subak Anggabaya and Umalayu included in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. The population used in this study were all farmers in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. The number of samples used was as many as 100 farmers, using a sampling technique using Probability Sampling with the method of Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling. The analysis technique used in this study is path analysis. The results showed that land area, work intensity and working capital had a positive and significant effect on the performance of farming in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. Land area, work intensity, working capital and farm business performance have a positive and significant effect on the economic security of farming families in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. Farming business performance is a variable that mediates the influence of land area, work intensity and working capital on the economic security of farm families in Denpasar Subak Lestari. This means that when the area of land, the intensity of work, and working capital can be used properly (effectively and efficiently) to support the performance of a better farming business, it can immediately increase the economic security of the farm family and its welfare.

KEY WORDS

Land area, work intensity, capital, performance, economic security.

The agricultural sector has a strategic role in the national economy. This sector absorbs about 40 percent of the workforce (Murjana Yasa, et al, 2018) According to the Central Statistics Agency (2017), the contribution of the agricultural sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reaches 13 percent. The products produced by this sector include various strategic products such as rice, corn, soybeans and various other products that are included in strategic products to meet the needs of the people at large.

The agricultural sector is very important because more than half of the GDP of the manufacturing sector is based on agriculture. The agricultural sector is also the largest employer of labor, accounting for 35 percent of the total workforce. On the other hand, the agricultural sector still has a relatively large number of poor people. On average, most of the poor households are in the agricultural sector (Ismail Nurdin, 2016). The large number of farm households classified as poor indicates that the performance of farming has not shown adequate acceleration in efforts to accelerate poverty alleviation.

Various government policies include increasing the welfare of farmers, such as increasing the status of ownership, policies for providing various agricultural production facilities, improving agricultural infrastructure, setting the lowest and highest prices (ceiling prices), and various other policies that have not been effective in improving the performance of farming businesses. which is thought to have an impact on the economic resilience of farm households. The continued impact of this phenomenon is that farming is less attractive as a household strategy in supporting its survival.

Farmers play a core role in agricultural development. It is the farmer who plays a role in maintaining plants, maintaining the sustainable function of agricultural land and determining how the farming should be used sustainably. Farmers also have to learn and apply new methods needed to make their farming more productive and profitable and maximize performance (Shite et al., 2016). Farming performance is the level of productivity of farmers who are able to work on agricultural land optimally and sustainably. Farm business performance will have a good impact if it is accompanied by a strategic empowerment program to encourage maximum productivity (Kuantaraningsih and Joko, 2013). Performance is a tangible behavior that is displayed by everyone as a work achievement produced by someone in accordance with their role in their job. In implementing performance, it is necessary to evaluate the performance of the farming business which has the aim to see the extent to which a farmer group has succeeded in implementing programs and achievements. goal (Rivai, 2005).

The performance of farming in maintaining the sustainability of its agricultural business is very important, especially at times like this, the increase in population will further encourage efforts to change the function of agricultural land which is increasingly used as housing and other supporting facilities, so that the existence of the agricultural sector will be increasingly narrow and encourage the increasing scarcity of food in Indonesia. According to Syaifuddin et al., (2013), population growth in an area is related to increased land use change. The increase in population increases the need for developed land. The demand for land increases (Demand side) while the availability of land does not change (Supply side). The phenomenon of high conversion of agricultural land is one of the indications of this phenomenon, including in the Province of Bali.

Bali Province by placing tourism (culture) as an engine of growth, places agriculture as the basis for development as what is known as culture-based tourism. The culture referred to in large part comes from agricultural activities as natural heritage and *saujana*, in addition to cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) (Geriya et al., 2010). The high tendency for conversion of agricultural land to disturb local governments to immediately take steps at least to restrain the rapid conversion of land functions.

Table 1 – Rice Field Area by Regency / City in Bali Province 2012 - 2016 (Ha)

| No. | Regency/City | Year | | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| 1 | Jembrana | 7.057,29 | 6.811,00 | 6.784,00 | 6.765,00 | 6.757,00 |
| 2 | Tabanan | 21.432,43 | 21.460,00 | 19.780,00 | 20.664,00 | 21.308,00 |
| 3 | Badung | 10.178,16 | 9.147,00 | 9.219,00 | 9.105,00 | 8.909,40 |
| 4 | Gianyar | 14.539,70 | 14.123,00 | 14.228,00 | 13.445,00 | 13.846,00 |
| 5 | Klungkung | 4.002,80 | 3.657,00 | 3.523,00 | 3.562,00 | 3.490,00 |
| 6 | Bangli | 2.753,51 | 2.803,00 | 2.851,00 | 2.759,00 | 2.759,00 |
| 7 | Karangasem | 7.114,64 | 7.038,00 | 6.999,00 | 6.610,00 | 6.320,00 |
| 8 | Buleleng | 10.930,45 | 10.880,00 | 10.762,00 | 10.611,00 | 10.430,00 |
| 9 | Denpasar | 2.457,58 | 2.506,00 | 2.509,00 | 2.401,00 | 2.277,00 |
| Bali | | 80.466,56 | 78.425,00 | 76.655,00 | 75.922,00 | 76.096,40 |

Source: BPS Bali Province; Bali in Numbers, 2017

Based on Table 1, the number of rice fields in Bali Province tends to decline, namely in 2012 to 2016 there has been a reduction of 110 Ha (0.14%), from 80,466.56 Ha to 76,096.40 Ha. Vice versa, in each regency / city in Bali which tends to experience a decline in rice fields. In this data it is known that there are three districts / cities that still have a relatively large area of land compared to other districts / cities, namely Tabanan Regency, Gianyar Regency and Buleleng Regency, while the area that has the narrowest land area is Denpasar City, this is because the City Denpasar as the capital city which is the center of various economic activities. The development of economic activity demands an increase in land use to accommodate all their activities, so that the pressure of land conversion cannot be avoided.

Table 2 – Rice Field Area by District in Denpasar City 2012-2016 (Ha)

| No | Districts | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | South Denpasar | 847 | 845 | 840 | 820 | 816 |
| 2 | East Denpasar | 694 | 693 | 701 | 701 | 695 |
| 3 | West Denpasar | 256 | 256 | 256 | 251 | 245 |
| 4 | North Denpasar | 722 | 712 | 712 | 707 | 688 |
| | Total | 2519 | 2506 | 2509 | 2479 | 2444 |

Source: BPS Denpasar City, 2017.

Whereas in Table 2 shows that the area of rice fields according to the District in Denpasar City has decreased, namely from 2012 to 2016 there has been a shrinkage of 18.75 ha (0.77%), from 2,519 Ha to 2,444 Ha. The decrease in the area of paddy fields was caused by the factor of conversion of agricultural land functions, which are more likely to be designated for housing buildings and places for economic support businesses, there are many perceptions that the agricultural sector in the future is deemed less promising, this is because many young people are reluctant to participate. as well as paying attention to the rice fields owned by his family, the community began to tend to sell or lease out the land they owned as an instant way of earning income. But they forgot that the motherland had been sold and mortgaged for the sake of economic lust.

According to Ilham et al., (2004) which explains that the conversion of paddy fields is caused by economic pressures and ineffective conversion control regulations. The same thing is also expressed by research (Kusumastuti et al., 2018), which states that the main factors that influence land conversion significantly are the economic factors of the community and policies that relax the community to be able to do this.

The conversion of land functions is quite high, the resources of paddy fields still have the potential for agricultural development. This is indicated by the contribution of the agricultural sector of 6.75% to Denpasar City's GRDP based on the current 2009 prices, where food crops contributed 1.35%, livestock and their products were 4.67%, and fisheries was 0.73%. With the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP of Denpasar City, it shows that the agricultural sector is still the backbone of the economy of Denpasar City. Utilization of rice fields in Denpasar City is managed by Subak.

Since 2012 subak has been designated by UNESCO as a world cultural heritage (WBD) in the cultural landscape category. Preservation of subak in Bali is not only on the WBD site but in general all subak in Bali is preserved by the local government. Denpasar City Government has preserved subak as a Green Open Space (RTH) area (Bagus Suryada, 2017). The Denpasar City Government combines various agricultural development policies, as mentioned above with various other programs and policies in the framework of restraining land conversion based on the participation of farm households (*subak*).

Based on data from the Agriculture Office of Denpasar City, 2018, the number of subaks in Denpasar City is 42 subaks scattered in each sub-district in Denpasar City with a total area of land managed as paddy fields of 2,409 hectares with a total of 4,281 subak farmers. Each sub-district in Denpasar City has different agricultural potential, related to the availability of land and also the level of population density which allows the sub-district to have less green open land, but there are more areas of change and other public supporting facilities. So in this case, the participation of subak in Denpasar City is very supportive in the process of preserving agricultural land and maintaining sustainability of farmers in the current era of globalization.

Subak is an irrigation system based on empowering farmers and institutions independently and with a close sense of mutual cooperation between farmers (Sutawan, 2008). Meanwhile, according to Suryada and Paramadhyaksa (2017), subak is three things that are inseparable from the Tri Hita Karana concept, namely *palemahan* (rice fields), *pawongan* (humans and their organizations) and *parahyangan* (ideology and infrastructure and rituals). The agricultural sector in Bali, especially paddy fields, is fully managed under the subak system based on the hydrological boundaries of the area. The important role of the subak system is related to the strengths of the subak system, such as (1) the simplicity of the

organizational structure; (2) cooperative work system; and (3) responsible and sustainable implementation of the Tri Hita Karana (THK) philosophy (Windia and Wiguna, 2013). Without realizing it, the current development is that the problem that occurs in the *subak* of Denpasar City is the conversion of land to non-agricultural land, caused by the negative impact of tourism development (Hutauruk et al., 2016). In reality, *subak* is currently facing serious challenges in maintaining its existence. These challenges are competition in the marketing of agricultural products, the availability of water is increasingly limited, environmental damage, especially pollution of water resources, and the reduced interest of young people to work as farmers (Astika, 2015). One of the *subak* in Denpasar City that always maintains its sustainability and preservation is the sustainable *subak* in Denpasar City.

Subak Lestar is the work program of the Denpasar city government to preserve the *subak* system in the city of Denpasar, the *Subak* Lestari program is the protection and improvement of farmers' welfare, preservation and promotion of ecosystem services, preservation of material or physical culture, targeted tourism development and infrastructure and facilities development. (Anggraeni and Arida, 2018). There are five *subaks* that are being piloted for sustainable *subak* by the City of Denpasar, which include *Subak* Umalayu, *Subak* Umadesa, *Subak* Anggabaya, *Subak* Intaran Barat, and *Subak* Intaran Timur. They agreed through the *Perarem* that the land they owned would not be converted into other uses other than rice fields. *Kriteris Subak* in Bali according to (Windia et al., 2015) is an association of farmer groups in managing irrigation water, in a certain rice field area, has a certain water source, has a temple, and is autonomous. The *subak* boundaries defined in Bali are based on hydrological boundaries, not administrative boundaries. The areas of several *subaks* can be found in one village area, or vice versa. The boundaries of the *subak* area are not the same as the administrative boundaries of the village, but are based on hydrological principles.

The Denpasar City Government exempts land tax fees on land owned by farmers which are covered by the *subak* sustainable program. The steps of the Denpasar City government, which are followed in a participatory manner by the farmers to develop this sustainable *subak*, need to be followed up with various other programs, such as increasing the effectiveness of various policies that have been taken by the government in empowering farming businesses, increasing the performance of farming businesses that have not yet attracted workers to work in the sector. agriculture. The hope is that these various steps will be able to increase the economic resilience of farm households, as well as an effort to increase the interest of the population to work in the agricultural sector, or at least to hold back their desire to sell agricultural land. For this reason, the economic strength of the farming family is an important reference in maintaining the welfare of farmers economically and maintaining the sustainability of agricultural land.

Family resilience is the ability of a family to develop itself to live in harmony, prosperity and happiness both physically and mentally. Family economic resilience is a condition of sufficient and sustainable access to income and resources to meet various basic needs, including: food, clean water, health services, educational opportunities, housing, time to participate in society, and social integration (Frankenberger, 1998). In another view, family economic resilience includes the family's ability to manage resources and problems to achieve prosperity (Sunarti, 2001), the ability to survive and adapt to various conditions that are constantly changing dynamically and have a positive attitude towards various challenges in family life (Walsh, 1996).

Family resilience implies the material ability of the family to live independently and develop the family (Law Number 52 of 2009). This family's material ability can be understood as the family's economic resilience in overcoming economic problems based on the resources they have. For this reason, the discussion of economic resilience will present several variables that have the potential to affect the level of family economic resilience. This dimension is built from four variables, including (1) family residence, (2) family income, (3) financing children's education, and (4) family financial security.

In improving the performance of farming to support the economic resilience of their families, there are strategic steps to support empowerment and sustainability in the

agricultural sector, such as maintaining the availability of agricultural land, increasing the intensity of farmers in gardening, and ensuring the need for access to working capital for farmers. According to research by Laily et al., (2016) which states that with the empowerment program for farmers in running their farming business, it will be able to improve farming performance and have an impact on more, better and varied results and these results can support the realization of food security. family economy.

The existence of the agricultural sector in Denpasar City is difficult to develop optimally. Various descriptions of the problems faced in farming occur in farmers in Denpasar City in running their farming businesses. Farmers in paddy fields face several main problems in farming, including: (1) control of land that is narrow and spread out, i.e. an average of <0.5 ha per farmer due to an increase in population, land inheritance, and development activities, (2) burden The labor force in the agricultural sector is still quite large, (3) decreasing the quantity and quality of natural resources, especially land and water, (4) the low level of distribution and absorption of science and technology, (5) limited agricultural supporting facilities and infrastructure, and (6)) farmers face technical, social, and economic constraints to develop more profitable non-rice commodities.

In general, farming activities are carried out on a small scale, resulting in low income, can only be used to pay for their living, so that it will be difficult to develop. To obtain optimal results in farming, it is necessary to manage or manage the influencing factors of production with various characteristics of each limitation through the preparation of a combination of each production factor. Production factors that affect farmers' income in farming activities are land area, production facilities, labor and capital. The arrangement of the various production factors will result in various alternative combinations that can be implemented. All of these combinations, one of which is certainly the best alternative that will give optimal results.

Various previous empirical studies have provided solutions which show that the availability of land area and agricultural inputs determines the performance of farming (Joko Triyanto, 2006). Furthermore, efforts to improve agricultural infrastructure, increase the role of financial institutions at the village level (Murjana Yasa, et al., 2018) have an effect on agricultural production in rural areas. Darmayanti (2012) states that land area has a positive effect on increasing the resilience of farming, namely family income. Panurat (2014) states that land area affects the performance of farming, namely work spirit. Even though the paddy fields experience crop failure, farmers are still enthusiastic about working on their agricultural land.

Work intensity determines the performance of farmers, the longer a farmer's working time will increase the farmer's performance in producing an agricultural product (Hermawan, 2015). Work intensity as measured by working hours has a direct effect on farmer resilience, namely farmer income because working hours will increase production output (Murbyanto, 1995). According to Shofwan Effendi (2015), capital affects the performance of agricultural businesses, the greater the capital owned by farmers, the greater the opportunity for farmers to expand and develop their business with the aim of obtaining greater profits. Arganingtias (2003) states that capital is a powerful driving tool to increase production yields which will ultimately determine the performance of the farmers. The higher the performance of the farmers, the higher the resilience of farmers, one of which is the income of farmers (Hermawan, 2015). Several other empirical studies in urban areas also show that the existence of peasant culture in Denpasar City is still maintained (Windia, 2013). However, from previous research, there are still questions related to whether the performance of urban farming has an effect on the economic resilience of farm households. Whether the performance of farming is able to mediate an increase in the economic resilience of farm households. The answers to these questions are expected to be able to provide solutions to the question of how to maintain the sustainability of urban farming, in particular maintaining the sustainability of the sustainable subak program in Denpasar City, Bali Province.

In the midst of the development of the globalization era, it is necessary to conduct further research on the economic resilience of farming families. Family resilience implies the material ability of the family to live independently and develop the family (Law Number 52 of 2009). This family's material ability can be understood as the family's economic resilience in

overcoming economic problems based on the resources they have. For this reason, the discussion of economic resilience will present several variables that have the potential to affect the level of family economic resilience. The economic resilience of farming will be influenced by land area, work intensity, working capital, and farm performance.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This research was conducted on two subak in Denpasar City, namely Subak Angabaya and Subak Umalayu in East Denpasar. The reason for choosing this location was because the City of Denpasar launched a Subak Lestari policy and also Ecotourism in an effort to preserve and advance culture including urban subak heritage. This is done in an effort to suppress the occurrence of land functions, especially agriculture in Denpasar City. The exogenous variables in this study are land area (X1), work intensity (X2) and working capital (X3). Land area (X1) in this study is the total area / agricultural land owned by farmers in subak lestrai which will be measured by the ratio scale in hectares (Ha). Work intensity (X2), according to Floro and Pichetpongsa (2015), work intensity is an important aspect of the work process that has received little attention in the economic field to date. Work intensity is a measure of the number of hours of work done by farmers in sustainable subaks to be measured in the ratio scale in hours. working capital (X3), is the capital used by farmers as operating costs in the production process (farming). In this study, capital will be measured by the ratio scale in rupiah units.

The mediation variable used in this study is farm performance (Y1). Farming performance is the result of a job or activity that organizes agricultural production facilities and technology in a business related to agriculture. Farming performance indicators include (1) morale, (2) responsibility, (3) obedience, and (4) honesty, which in this study will be measured using a Likert scale. The endogenous variable in this study is the economic resilience of the farming family (Y2). Economic resilience of farming families is a condition of adequacy and continuity of access to income and resources to meet various basic needs, including: food, clean water, health services, educational opportunities, housing, time to participate in society, and social integration (Frankenberger, 1998). Indicators of family economic resilience include (1) family residence, (2) family income, (3) financing for children's education, and (4) family financial security. In this study, the economic resilience of farming families will be measured using a Likert scale. Sources of data used in this study are primary and secondary data sources. Primary data is data that is collected for the first time and is the main data, where in this study primary data was obtained through distributing questionnaires covering land area, work intensity, working capital, farming performance, and agricultural economic resilience to respondents. Secondary data in this study used data in the form of data taken from the Department of Industry and Trade of Bali Province and several other agencies as literature related to this research.

The population in this study were 134 farmers taken from two subaks, namely Subak Umalayu and Subak Angabaya in East Denpasar. The technique of determining the sample in this study uses probability sampling with the stratified purposive random sampling method, namely how to take samples by paying attention to the strata (levels) in the population (Sugiono, 2010: 118). In this study, the sample selected using the Slovin formula, a population of 134 farmers and an error limit of 5 percent, a sample of 100 farmers in Denpasar City was obtained, which was determined by the stratified purposive random sampling method, so the type of farmer data used was based on the land ownership area as well as the types of farmers both as land owners and also cultivators. It can be seen that as many as 28 farmers as owners and 13 as cultivators in subak Angabaya and as many as 24 owners and 34 cultivators in Subak Umalayu with a wide range of land ownership areas of agricultural land between \square 25 to 51+ (Ha). The data analysis technique used in this research is the path analysis method. Path analysis is an extension of multiple linear regression analysis, to estimate the causality relationship between variables shown by arrows. This analysis is used to determine the direct relationship of the independent variable to the

dependent variable and the indirect relationship through the mediating variable (Suyana, 2016: 159).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the relationships between the research variables are the path coefficients in this study. Path coefficients can be made in the form of a path diagram (Suyana, 2016: 159). The model can also be expressed in structural equations, namely:

Structural Equations 1

$$Y_1 = 0,332 X_1 + 0,516 X_2 + 0,213 X_3$$

Structural Equations 2

$$Y_2 = 0,283 X_1 - 0,304 X_2 + 0,325 X_3 + 0,484 Y_1$$

Table 3 – Regression Test Results 1

Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| (Constant) | 8,190 | ,844 | | 9,706 | ,000 |
| 1 Land area | ,317 | ,082 | ,332 | 3,853 | ,000 |
| Work Intensity | ,717 | ,087 | ,516 | 8,266 | ,000 |
| Working capital | ,172 | ,057 | ,213 | 3,000 | ,003 |

a. Dependent Variable: Farmers' Business Performance.
Source: Processed SPSS Results, 2020.

Table 4 – Regression Test Results 2

Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | t | Sig. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | |
| (Constant) | | -8,228 | 1,899 | | -4,334 | ,000 |
| 1 Land area | ,340 | ,148 | ,283 | | 2,294 | ,024 |
| Work Intensity | | -,596 | ,209 | -,304 | -2,855 | ,005 |
| Working capital | | ,319 | ,091 | ,325 | 3,487 | ,001 |
| Farmers' Business Performance | | ,589 | ,151 | ,484 | 3,909 | ,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Resilience.
Source: Processed SPSS Results, 2020.

Standard estimated values for the independent variables of land area (X1), work intensity (X2), and working capital (X3), on the dependent variable of farm performance (Y1). The standard error values are:

$$\sqrt{e_1} = \sqrt{1 - R_1^2}$$

$$\sqrt{e_1} = \sqrt{1 - 0.786}$$

$$e_1 = 0,463$$

Meanwhile, the standard estimate value for economic resilience of farming families (Y2) shows the number of variants of economic resilience of farming families that are not explained by the independent variables of land area (X1), work intensity (X2), working capital (X3), and farm performance (Y1). The standard error estimate value is:

$$\sqrt{e_2} = \sqrt{1 - R_2^2}$$

$$\sqrt{e_2} = \sqrt{1 - 0.603}$$

$$e_2 = 0.630$$

To check the validity of the model, there are indicators to carry out checks, namely the coefficient of determination, the total results are as follows.

$$R_m^2 = 1 - e_1^2 \cdot e_2^2 = 0.915$$

Based on the results of these calculations, it is found that the diversity of data that can be explained by the model is 0.915 or in other words the information contained in the data is 91.5 percent which can be explained by the model, and the remaining 8.5 percent is explained by other variables not in the model. The results of the direct effect, indirect effect and total effect are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 – Results of Direct Effect, Indirect Effect and Total Effect

| Variable Relationships | Effect | | Total effect |
|------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| | Direct | Indirect (Y1) | |
| X1 Y4 → | 0.332 | - | 0.332 |
| X2 Y4 → | 0.516 | - | 0.516 |
| X3 Y4 → | 0.213 | - | 0.213 |
| X1 Y2 → | 0.283 | 0.161 | 0.444 |
| X2 Y2 → | -0.304 | 0.249 | -0.055 |
| X3 Y2 → | 0.325 | 0.103 | 0.428 |
| Y1 Y2 → | 0.484 | - | 0.484 |

Source: Data processed, 2020.

The Effect of Land Area on the Performance of Farming in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that land area has a positive and significant effect on the performance of farming in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. This means that agricultural land ownership for farmers can be a measure of the farmer's business performance that can be generated. The wider the area of land that is cultivated by farmers, the performance of the farming business will increase, and vice versa, the narrower the area of land owned by the farmers, the lower the performance of the farming business will be. From the availability of agricultural land, farmers will be able to continue to work productively, sustainably and sustainably and manage their agricultural land. Farmers' performance is something that must be built in order to foster enthusiasm and motivation of farmers to be able to farm and maintain the sustainability of their agricultural land. According to research by Widiyanti et al., (2016) which states that one of the motivating factors for farmer business performance is the availability of arable land, because this will affect the increasing scope of business and varieties of farmer products that can be processed and harvested, and can increase farmers' income when the agricultural products / products are sold. The same thing is also expressed by Indraningsih (2013) which states that one of the inputs that affects the performance of farming is the existence of land resources that are capable of being cultivated by farmers, so that this will become a source of income for farmers and prevent marginalized land.

The Effect of Work Intensity on the Performance of Farming in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that work intensity has a positive effect on the performance of farming in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. This means that the work intensity of farmers shows a measure of how much time a farmer spends in maximizing his performance in managing his agricultural land. The more time that farmers devote to managing their agricultural land, the greater the performance of the agricultural business in producing optimal production. The farmer's work intensity is the amount of time that the farmer spends to manage it from the initial stage to the end of the harvest period by the

farmer. The intensity of this farmer's work is related to how much productive land the farmer owns and is routinely done as the main / side job done by the farmer. Malta (2011) states that the intensity of farmer interaction in managing their agricultural land is a manifestation of farmers' business performance in cultivating agricultural land and is able to become a source of livelihood / food security for families. The same thing is also expressed by Adeyonu and Oni's research (2014) which states that the allocation of farmer working time will be more devoted to agricultural business activities which will have an impact on the increasing number of areas of agricultural land that can be managed which will have an impact on increasing agricultural products that can be sold. by farmers, and will have an impact on the income and welfare of the farming family.

The Effect of Working Capital on the Performance of Farming in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that working capital has a positive and significant effect on the performance of farming in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. This means that the greater the business capital owned by farmers in running their agricultural business, the greater the performance of the farming business resulting from the many varieties of agricultural production produced. Farmers' working capital is the amount of funds / capital owned by farmers to support agricultural business operations, starting from the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, tools, wages for workers, and other costs to support the smooth running of agricultural business activities. Working capital is an important component for farmers in maintaining the sustainability of farmers' operations in managing their agricultural land. According to research by Neonbota and Simon (2016), which states that working capital has a positive and significant effect on farming performance, because capital is one of the main sources that is an important requirement for farmers in purchasing raw materials and other operational needs in running agricultural businesses. Without capital support for pentani, it will become an obstacle for farmers in developing their agricultural business (Bagheri et al., 2008). The size of the capital has an effect on the size or size of the business that will be run by the farmer, the larger the area under cultivation, the greater the source of capital needed by the farmer, so that the important role of working capital is very influential in running agricultural business activities.

The Effect of Land Area on Family Economic Resilience in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

The results of the analysis show that the land area has a positive and significant effect on the economic resilience of the farming families at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. Ownership of agricultural land area by farmers shows that there are more and more agricultural business activities that can be carried out by farmers, so that this will have an impact on family economic resilience. The economic resilience of this farming family will be achieved if the farmer is able to use his agricultural land productively, sustainably and sustainably. So that the results obtained by these farmers will have an impact on the economic resilience of the family, which is reflected in the right to live ownership, increased farmer income, being able to pay for their children's school education, and can guarantee the availability of financial access if the family is in need of it. The key to the economic resilience of this family is the welfare that can be felt by farmers from the optimal use / use of the agricultural land. The availability of land area affects the economic resilience of farming families, this happens because, with the availability of agricultural land, farmers can carry out their farming activities while still producing output that can be sold and can be consumed by their families in maintaining their sustainability and welfare. According to Wahed's research (2015), the level of economic resilience of farmer families can be achieved if the farmers can feel prosperity, farmer welfare is an important factor in the development of the agricultural sector. This determinant is the availability of agricultural land resources that drive the high production output produced by farmers which will later become a determining factor for the income that farmers will receive from the output value sold.

The Effect of Work Intensity on Family Economic Resilience in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

The results of the analysis show that work intensity has a positive and significant effect on the economic resilience of farming families at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. This means that the more work intensity / work time spent by farmers in managing their agricultural land, the greater the amount of output that will be produced which will have an impact on meeting the needs for economic resilience of farmer families and the welfare of their families. Kim and Zepeda (2004), which states that farmers allocate time to work in agriculture and remain productive with the aim of being able to meet the needs of their families both for food and non-food needs, for their welfare. The work intensity of farmers in their cultivated land supports the progress of farmers to remain productive by managing and producing maximum agricultural output in order to increase their income. Economic resilience of farmer families is important for farmers to be able to maximize their agricultural land management in a sustainable and sustainable manner in order to maintain the sustainability of life and welfare of their families.

The Effect of Working Capital on Family Economic Resilience in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that working capital has a positive and significant effect on the economic resilience of farming families at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. This means that when the working capital owned by farmers increases to support their agricultural business activities, it will have an impact on increasing the economic resilience of the farmer family. Working capital here plays a role as a supporting factor for the sustainability of agricultural business operations, as capital / financing for agricultural business needs, so that from the large availability of existing capital, it will be able to support the smooth running of agricultural production activities and will have an impact on increasing output and economic resilience of farming families. The availability of capital will also affect the economic resilience of farming families, because it has implications for the sustainability of farmers' businesses. Hartati et al., (2017) stated that capital has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the farming family, which can be reflected in the economic resilience of the family in carrying out daily life. Capital is a very important component for farmers, because with the availability of sufficient capital, farmers will be able to carry out agricultural business operations such as purchasing aunts, fertilizers, supporting equipment, workers' wages, and other operational costs, so that the availability of capital can maximize the performance of farmers in doing business, supporting increased income, and will have an impact on the economic resilience of farmer families in supporting the improvement of their standard of living and welfare.

The Effect of Farming Business Performance on Family Economic Resilience at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that the performance of farming has a positive and significant effect on family economic resilience at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. The results show that the better the performance of the farming that he is running, it will also have a good impact on increasing the economic resilience of the farming family. Farming performance must run in a sustainable and sustainable manner in running existing agricultural businesses, both increasing the varieties of production planted, creating better agricultural innovations, and realizing agricultural business as a tourism supporting sector that is increasingly advanced and harmonious and can provide maximum contributions in the future. The reflection of the performance of this agricultural business will ultimately be able to suppress land use change and maintain the sustainability of agricultural land in Bali as a food-producing sub-sector to meet people's living needs, optimal farming performance can be reflected in the large amount of production produced and increased income by farmers, which later will have an impact on family welfare from family economic resilience that can be fulfilled properly. Performance can be interpreted as the result of a job that can be seen and felt. Performance can be measured through work competency standards and indicators of

success achieved by a person in a position / job (Padmowihardjo, 2010). The maximum performance of farmers in carrying out their farming activities will have an impact on the sustainability and sustainability of their agricultural businesses. The sustainable performance of farming in carrying out its agricultural production collectively can have an impact on increasing farmer production and income. An increase in farming performance is indicated by an increase in production and farming profits, an increase in production occurs due to the use of more productive inputs (means of production), this increase in production will have an impact on increasing farmers' profits which in turn will have an impact on meeting the life needs of farmers and their welfare (Kuantariningsih and Joko, 2013).

The Role of Farming Business Performance in Mediating the Indirect Effect of Land Area on Family Economic Resilience in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

The calculated Z value is $2.75 > 1.96$. This means that the performance of farming mediates the effect of land area on the economic resilience of farming families in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. This means that the ownership of the area of agricultural land used to carry out farming activities can run optimally, so this can also support the improvement of farming performance and will have an impact on increasing family economic resilience felt by farmers, so that the sustainability of agricultural land management will run smoothly. productive and sustainable.

The Role of Farming Business Performance in Mediating the Indirect Effect of Work Intensity on Family Economic Resilience at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

The calculated Z value is $3.53 > 1.96$. This means that the performance of farming mediates the effect of work intensity on the economic resilience of farming families at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. This means that the intensity of work / work time spent by farmers in managing their agricultural land will have an impact on the higher farming performance that can be generated from the outpouring of working time allocated by these farmers, so that it will have an impact on meeting the needs of life as reflected from the economic resilience of the farming family.

The Role of Farming Business Performance in mediating the indirect effect of Working Capital on Family Economic Resilience at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City

The calculated Z value is $2.41 > 1.96$. This means that the performance of farming mediates the effect of working capital on the economic resilience of farming families at Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. This means that the availability of working capital which is allocated by farmers to support their agricultural business operations will have an impact on the increasing number of farm performance that can be produced and will have an impact on meeting the economic needs of farmer families.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion of these studies, the following conclusions can be given, namely the influence of land area, work intensity, and working capital which have a positive and significant effect on farming performance in sustainable subaks in Denpasar City. This shows that the availability of sufficient land area, increased work intensity of farmers, and guaranteed working capital owned by farmers in carrying out agricultural business activities, will have a positive impact on improving farming performance in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. The influence of land area, work intensity, working capital and farm performance has a positive and significant effect on the economic resilience of farm households in sustainable subaks in Denpasar City. This means that the availability of land for farmers, maximum outpouring of work intensity, availability of sufficient working capital to support production, and increased farming performance, will have a positive impact on increasing the economic resilience of farming families in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City. Farming performance mediates the influence of land area, work intensity, and working capital on the economic resilience of farming in sustainable subaks in Denpasar City. Optimizing the

use of land area, the effectiveness of farmers' work intensity, and the more efficient use of working capital in supporting the improvement of farm performance which is getting better, it will immediately have an impact on increasing the economic resilience of farming families in Subak Lestari in Denpasar City.

Based on the results of the research and the conclusions available, the following suggestions can be given, namely in increasing the economic resilience of the farming household, it is necessary to optimize the performance of the farmers. Farmers who sell their agricultural products to middlemen or penebas generally do not get a decent selling value for their agricultural products, so they need a suitable place to market their agricultural products. Efforts that can be made by the government in dealing with this are by empowering KUDs (village cooperation units) so that farmers have a place to sell their products at an appropriate price. Optimization of farmer performance can be done by subsidizing the needs related to farming such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, then eliminating taxes for farmers, training on the use of technology in farming. It is hoped that the optimization of agricultural performance can increase the income of farmers and farmer households are expected to be strong in facing economic shocks. Maintaining the sustainability of agricultural businesses in Denpasar City, it is necessary to carry out coaching, training, monitoring and evaluation to farmers to implement agricultural innovations that are getting better in today's modern era by utilizing environmentally friendly technology. In addition, enthusiasm and support need to be given to farmers by the relevant government, especially in attracting the enthusiasm and spirit of the younger generation to be able to return to the agricultural sector by producing maximum agricultural production, so that the sustainability of the agricultural sector can be maintained sustainably and can suppress transfer. future function of agricultural land. In order to maintain the sustainability of the existing subak system in Denpasar City, support is needed by the government in issuing policies / regulations to continue to maintain the sustainability and sustainability of Subak Lestari. Steps that can be taken such as tax relief by farmers, support for free unggu seed programs, and the need for a continuous training / training program to maintain the existence of agricultural land and also the farmers themselves, so that the concept of mutual cooperation in subak and the application of the Tri Hita Karana concept can stay awake from generation to generation to the next.

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