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# THE ROLE OF INDIGENEOUS INSTITUTION OF SUBAK IN RETARDING FARM LAND CONVERSION

Widhianthini*
A.A.A. Wulandira Sawitri Djelantik*
Agribusiness Program, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Udayana
*Corresponding author: gawisthianthini@yahoo.com

## INTRODUCTION

The current development paradigm has been applying the concepts of local based development, but still using common institutional forms that have limited size of physical (material) and economy indicators and also easily to measure and observe. In fact there are locality institutions and people who have social needs that can not be measured in financial and economic ways. Noer (2008) explained that the strategy of territorial planning has not accommodated the social dimension (social relationships) and politics (authority) of local culture into the decision-making process.

Subak is an indigenous people that own religious-socio agrarian characteristic, also an association of farmers who manage the irrigation water, has an important role in the tourism villages management along with the traditional village (Pakraman). Indigenous villages (Pakraman) represents the unity of indigenous people in Bali which possess the whole traditions and manners of Hindu communities for generations in bonds of Goda. Three or Goda village that has a specific area and their own property and entitled to manage their own household.

A model of sustainable tourism in Tabanan showed that local institutional aspects (Subak) became one of the driving force key in reducing land conversion. It is necessary to do the expansion of the indigenous institutional aspects, especially in the aspect of granting autonomy for Subak in spatial planning and evaluation in the tourism area which became a shelter for the local institutions, includes not only the autonomy management of water irrigation.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted for five year (January 2012-January 2016) in Tabanan, Bali. The analysis was performed by qualitative and quantitatie methods. System dynamics was performed as an approach to quantitative analysis (Richardson and Pugh, 1986). The use of that kind of analysis was to create a structuring model of sustainable tourism villages and local institutions through simulation-based model of the physical subsystem (land and water), economic subsystem, social and institutional local subsystem (Subak, Pakraman, and village offices). Data used in this research was time series data over five-year (2012-2016). Data collected was based on the Data used in this research was time series data over five-year (2012-2016). The data was simulated for 18 years (2012-implementation of the new tourism village program began in early 2012. The data was simulated for 18 years (2012-2030 years) in accordance with the Tabanan Spatial Planning.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Related to spatial planning, model scenarios are necessary to reduce the impact of the agricultural land conversion. Based on the scenario of sustainable tourism villages spatial model and perform the institution- based simulation model of the important factors and systems that affect the agricultural land conversion. Figure 1 Scenario structuring models of sustainable tourism villages and local institutional-based. Referral policy in this model is divided into three scenarios:

1. The existing scenario (scenario I) is the scenario of the actual conditions in which variable road accessibility to the fields was at 70 percent, government assistance 5 percent, infrastructure 85 percent.
2. The optimistic scenario (scenario II) is the scenario expected to reach the target goal in reducing or lowering the agricultural land conversion to non-agricultural land in realizing sustainable tourism villages, where the variable of road accessibility to the fields was at 90 percent, government assistance 6 percent, facilities and infrastructure 90 percent.
3. Moderate scenario (scenario III) is a middle way scenario if the optimistic scenario could not achieved. Variable of road accessibility to the fields was at 80 percent, government assistance 5.5 percent, infrastructure 88 percent.

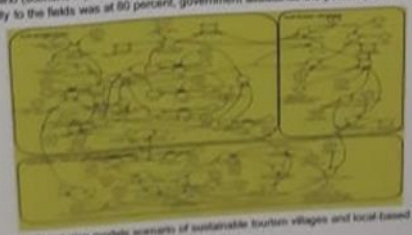

Figure 1. Structuring models scenario of sustainable tourism villages and local-based institution

## CONCLUSION

Structuring sustainable tourism village in Tabanan requires the involvement of local institutions, such as Subak, Pakraman, and service village. Overall, reduction in wetland and labor in agricultural sector did not reduce the [illegible] Pakraman, and service village. This condition was caused by the pattern of Tabanan tradition [illegible] with God, relationship with human being, and relationship with [illegible] of sustainable tourism villages