

## Changes In The Role Of Women In The Agricultural Sector In Tanjungsari Village

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### Abstract

The agricultural sector is identical to the physical strength of men. However, with the passage of time, more women are working in the agricultural sector. In fact, women have a weak stereotype. This study aims to analyze the process of changing women's roles and the causes of changes in women's roles, as well as analyze the impact of changes in women's roles in the agricultural sector in Tandawang Village. This study used a descriptive type of research with a qualitative approach and used a case study method—data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique uses pattern matchmaking. The data validity technique used source triangulation and technical triangulation. The results show that since 2010 there has been a change in the role of women in the agricultural sector in Tandawang Village. The majority of women perform almost all roles in the agricultural sector. However, women have not fully gained access to agricultural resources and control or decision-making. On the other hand, women get a change in benefits by working in the agricultural sector. Economic needs cause changes in the role of women in the agricultural sector, many men change professions, and changes in labor demand. The employment of women in the agricultural sector can improve family welfare. However, women have a dual role in the public and domestic sectors. In liberal feminists, women only want the same rights as men. Women's work in the agricultural sector does not create gender equality, but what happens is the exploitation of women.

**Keywords:** Role Change; Women; Agricultural Sector

### Introduction

Agriculture is synonymous with physical power. It's no surprise that males used to dominate the agriculture sector because men were perceived to have physical power. However, as time passed, women began to work more extensively in agriculture.

2018 (Harahap). Women's entry or employment in agriculture indicates a shift in agricultural responsibilities.

Many factors contribute to the shift in agricultural roles, including increased economic needs, which cause men to switch professions to informal non-agricultural sectors, the agriculture sector feeling less promising in terms of income, and the opening of jobs in non-farming informal sectors. S. Kumendong, M. L. Sondakh, and Tarore, 2021). Finally, women are being recruited to work in agriculture. It's commonly referred to as the feminization of agriculture.

According to Harper, social change is a significant shift in social organization across time. Martono (2012). Gender analysis can be used to examine changes in women's roles in agriculture. Gender analysis is the examination of a social group's gender profile and the role of gender in a development effort. (2013) Yuliati. Using the Harvard model's gender analysis, gender profiles of the Tanjungsari Village community can be determined, which consists of four components: activity

(reproductive, productive, and social co-operation), access to agricultural resources, control or decision-making, and benefits. Yuliati et al.

Women and men should have equal access to agricultural employment. (Tong, 2010). However, on her journey, women frequently face discrimination in the public sector. Increasing women's access to agricultural jobs does not result in equal pay; rather, it results in a wage disparity. Women are exploited under Marxist feminism because they are laborers rather than landowners. (modal).

Previous research found that men continue to outnumber women in the agricultural sector in Seppong (Ratmayani, Rahmadani, 2018). According to (Mul Barangaysih et al., 2019), the agriculture sector is still dominated by men. Unlike prior study, (Harahap, 2018) finds that women currently labor extensively in the agriculture industry. Psychic abilities (patience and rigor) are more important than physical abilities.

Other countries' research findings revealed nearly the same phenomenon. According to research from (Jia-cheng et al., 2019), there is still a paucity of female labor force participation in the agricultural sector. In line with prior study, the findings of (Gupta et al., 2019) reveal that women continue to have limited access to the agricultural sector.

There has been a lot of research on the changing role of women in the agricultural sector, as evidenced by prior studies. However, recent research indicates that men continue to outnumber women in the agricultural industry. Women have not yet dominated the agricultural sector, according to earlier research, and women's psychological abilities (patience and rigor) are more important than physical abilities. Unlike the author's research, men controlled all agricultural roles prior to 2010, but from 2010 to the present, the majority of women worked and dominated all agricultural roles in Tanjungsari. In addition, women in Tanjungsari Village performed heavy labor (taking care of, lugging tanks, and bringing in the crop).

The goal of this study is to examine the process of changing women's roles and the causes of changes in women's roles in the agricultural sector in the village of Tanjungsari, which includes four elements: first, to examine changes in women's activity in terms of access to agricultural resources, second, to examine changes in agricultural resource access, third, to examine changes in agricultural resource access, fourth, to examine control or decision-making in the agricultural industry. 2) An examination of the influence of changes in women's roles in the agricultural sector in Tanjungsari Village, which examines the well-being of farmers' families in Tanjungsari Village.

Theoretical advantages of study are predicted to enhance sociological sciences and agricultural sociology. For researchers, science and depth can be added. Furthermore, it will serve as a reference and comparative material for future prospective scholars who will be researching the same issue. Furthermore, the expected practical benefits of this research can provide new insights to society about the process of changing the role of women and the causes of the change in the role of women in the agricultural sector, as well as the impact of the presence of changes in the roles of women in agriculture in Tanjungsari village. Furthermore, the government can implement a gender-sensitive development program, particularly in the agricultural sector.

## Methods

This study employs descriptive research methods. The goal of descriptive research is to characterize and summarize numerous societal occurrences. (2001; Bungin). The author employs a qualitative research method. In addition, the author employs the case study method. In general, research that employs case studies, focuses on a specific occurrence, and there is a changing process.

Tanjungsari Village was the setting for the study, which included 19 participants. Purposive sampling is employed by the author. In the authors' research, informants are classified as either primary or key informants. The main informant is someone who is directly involved in the examined problem or phenomena, such as women farm workers, women landowners, men farm laborers, and men farmers in Tanjungsari. Then, extra informants are persons who are sought for additional information or support

in a study, such as children from farmers' families, the village community, chief farmers, community figures, religious figures, chiefs of houses and gardens.

Interviews, observations, and documentation are used by the author to acquire data. Following data collection, the author uses pattern prediction to analyze the data. There is a technique in pattern indentation that compares patterns based on empiricism with the projected pattern or through some alternate predictions. (Yin, 2015).

The author employs source triangulation and triangulation techniques in data validity methodologies. Source triangulation is used to test the credibility of data by comparing data acquired from numerous sources, as well as the writers taking the important data and focusing study. For example, if the author digs facts from Mother Ria on the process of changing women's roles in the agricultural industry in Tanjungsari, the author must also ask other women farm workers, male farmers, and landowners whether the Mother's explanation is correct. Triangulation approaches, on the other hand, are used to discover and validate data against the same source, but using diverse methods, such as interviews, observations, and documentation.

## Results and Discussion

Increasing incentives for many males to change careers and work in the informal non-farm economy. His Excellency pointed out that "the agricultural sector is considered less promising in terms of income, unlike the work of factory workers who earn salaries every day". As a result, many males choose to work in the non-agricultural informal economy.

Many men in Tanjungsari's community changed careers to work as non-farm informants. According to Mother Ria, "Male mostly switch professions to builders, factory workers in the city, traders, etc." Men's vocations are changing, and the agriculture sector is suffering as a result. Following that, there has been a shift in labor demand in the agricultural sector, with male labor being in high demand prior to 2010, but female labor being in high demand since 2010. It is a chance for women to enter the agriculture business. Although women can work in agriculture, they do not have the same rights as males. According to Mr. Dedi, "it is better to seek female labor because their wages are lower." Women farm workers are paid less than males. Finding women to help in agriculture could reduce the cost of output.

Providing women with equal access to agricultural work offers them the same rights as men. As liberal feminists strive for. However, women are indirectly exploited by paying them low wages while assigning them the same job as men.

Changes in women's agricultural activities in Tanjungsari are based on gender division of labor, both in homes and in communities. There are three types of activity in this category: productive, reproductive, and social. Yuliati et al.

Giving birth, caring for children, and preparing for the everyday requirements of the family, such as caring, cooking, and cleaning the house, are all examples of reproductive activities. Tanjungsari's reproductive activities are solely performed by women. When it comes to schoolwork, men are still frowned upon. This is possible since patriarchal culture is still prevalent.

Social activities promote solidarity, solidarity, and integrity with society. For instance, gotongroyong cleaning up communities, PKK, studies, assisting neighbors at weddings, and so on. Tanjungsari Village residents maintain a high level of solidarity; when there are weddings, deaths, or house construction, they always aid each other, either financially or emotionally.

Productive activity is defined as any activity that earns money or products through the supply of services or the creation of things, whether consumed or sold. For example, trading, market selling, farming, and so on. Men, as the leader of the family, are often responsible for productive tasks. It's similar to what happened in Tanjungsari Village's farmer families; before 2010, the bulk of those working for a living were men, but there has been a shift; many women now work in the agricultural industry in Tanjungsari Village. However, as women work for a living, they take on a dual responsibility of caring for the household while also working for a living. Women have been allowed to work in the agricultural industry in Tanjungsari since 2010. The majority of women in the village work in the farm sector. Table 1 shows that there has been a change in women's involvement in the village's rural sector from 2010.

Table 1. Changes in the Activities of Women (PR) and Men (LK) in the Agriculture Sector in the Village

No	Type Of Activity	Before 2010		2010		Now	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Land Management	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
2	Plantation	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
3	Plantation and Irrigation	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
4	Fertilization	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
5	Spraying	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
6	Harvesting	-	-	-	✓	-	-
7	Transportation	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓

Source: Data processing author, 2023

Land processing is the first step in agricultural activities. Mr. Ruhi went on to say that "in the past the land processing was done by men and women, but now the agriculture processing is done by women". According to the findings of the study, there are changes in the agriculture sector. Prior to 2010, land-management operations were carried out by both men and women, but from 2010 to the present, the majority of land processing activities in Tanjungsari have been carried out by women.

Then there was the planting of seed, which was done by both men and women, though women did it more. Mr. Naryo confirms that "from the beginning, the activity of planting seeds has been done by women, though there are men who do this activity." This sport demands more patience and diligence than physical aptitude. There is a perception that women are more patient and weaker than men, hence they are more involved in seedling planting. Women, in reality, have the same power as males. Women are designed as if they are inferior to males, and this indirectly elevates men above women. Women are unaware when men are discriminated against.

Planting and planting tasks are typically performed by men. Planting is the collection of wild crops in the vicinity of the planting area (Yuliati, 2013). Although, in general, males perform hugging activities due to their weight, the majority of hugging actions in Tanjungsari are performed by women. Women have the same power as males, according to this behavior. In fact, research shows that they are more stubborn than men.

It is necessary for women to recognize that they have the same abilities and powers as males. Because there has always been a perception that women lack the power of men. The existence of this phenomena can be used to oppose the patriarchal culture that believes men are stronger than women and that such stereotypes are imposed by God. In truth, power can be developed; if both men and women are trained to work hard every day, they will have the same ability or power to work on what is considered difficult.

According to liberal feminists, women should be granted similar rights as men in the public sector so that they can demonstrate that they have the same abilities as men.

Then comes fertilization. Prior to 2010, males dominated fertilization activities. However, according to Mr. Hartono's presentation, "fertilization activities from 2010 to the present are mostly done by women." Fertilization is often accomplished by sprinkling fertilizer around the plant. This necessitates tightness so that no plants pass through when fertilizer is applied.

Following fertilization, pesticides are sprayed. Prior to 2010, this task was only done by men because carrying tanks to spray bugs needed a lot of energy. However, the change in labor demand in 2010 prompted a significant increase in the number of women working in the agricultural sector, which finally led to women farm workers involved in spraying activities. Although transporting tanks throughout farms can be difficult. However, it is not an impediment for women to spray pesticides. Mother Marni, on the other hand, claims that "only men can spread pesticides because only they know how to spread plant disease medicines." The women have no knowledge and are not being taught. In this phenomena, women are marginalized in terms of pesticide spill knowledge. Men are viewed more entitled and have the potential to spread drugs, whereas women are stereotyped as being less reasonable and not having the same aptitude as men. As a result, women are denied the opportunity to learn how to disperse insecticides.

Women already have access to agricultural work, and in Tanjungsari, practically all activities are performed by women. Unfortunately, there is still a knowledge gap in pesticide distribution, and women

should be entitled to such knowledge. When studied through the lens of Marxist feminism, the phenomena tends to be exploitative, with women being exploited due to their position as workers rather than landowners. (modal).

The phenomena describes the existence of gender class disparities. Women are not given the opportunity to advance their knowledge in the field of pesticide treatment. For example, Marxist feminists assert that men control the means of production, implying that they control or dominate capital, whereas women are reduced to being a component of capital or wealth. As a result, men subjugate women in the agricultural sector in Tanjungsari.

The harvest is the most anticipated activity. Harvesting was done by both men and women prior to 2010. Mr. Hartono, on the other hand, claims that "for years"

In 2010, women performed the majority of harvesting activities." There was transportation after the harvesting procedure. According to him, "the transportation of crops is generally done by male farm workers because of the weight, but, at present, it is done by female farmers." Since 2010, women have been responsible for the majority of transportation activities. However, there are some males who are working on it as well. The agricultural sector is identical to the physical power inherent in men, however unlike in Tanjungsari, the majority of women work and engage in practically all activities, with the exception of heavy agricultural operations.

Based on these descriptors, the author's research results that differ from past research can be identified. According to studies (Ratmayani, Rahmadani, 2018), (Mul Barangaysih et al., 2019), (Harahap, 2018, 2019), and (Gupta et al. 2019), the majority of males labor in the agricultural sector, and men continue to play a leading role in all agricultural operations. Contrary to the authors' research findings, from 2010 to the present, the majority of women worked in the agricultural sector and were involved in practically all farm-related activities in Tanjungsari. The authors' findings suggest that women have the potential to play important roles in agriculture and can overcome the negative prejudices that are commonly associated with women.

Tanjungsari Village's Access to Agricultural Resources Has Changed The preceding image depicts changes in women's activities in the Tanjungari Village in terms of access to the agricultural sector. Furthermore, as seen in Table 2, women have acquired access to agricultural resources, but not totally.

Table 2. Changes in Access to Agricultural Resources in Tanjungsari Village

No	Acces To	Before 2010		2010		Now	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Extension	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
2	Training	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
3	New Technology	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
4	Production price	✓	-	-	-	-	✓

Source : Data processing author, 2023

According to the chart, many women lack access to education, training, and awareness about new technology. Overall, men continue to dominate access to agricultural resources. Women can only see the cost of production. Only men have access to development, training, and new technologies. This is possible since the agricultural sector is still associated with men. According to the statement released by Mira's mother, "only her husband gets an invitation to the activities (training, dissemination, information on technology), Mira never gets the invitation of the activities, as far as she knows the activities are given only to men" . As previously said, the strength of patriarchal culture affects the status of men in society, particularly in the agricultural sector in the hamlet of Tanjungsari.

Only men have access to new technologies because men are thought to be more competent than women. In fact, because both men and women work in agriculture, women have equal access to modern technologies. However, men are still thought to be more capable, and when a tool is damaged, men are thought to be more adept at mending it. As a result, men were deemed more qualified to acquire access to new technology.

This is particularly paradoxical given that, from 2010 to the present, women have outnumbered males in the agricultural industry. In Tanjungsari, however, women have been denied access to education, training, and technological information.

Women, on the other hand, have gradually acquired access to production costs since 2010. According to Mother Rima's comment, "women did not have access to production prices at first, but with the passage of time, women gained access to production prices."

Men have access to the price of the manufactured commodity." The product price in access is related to the money to be earned. (2013) Yulianti. Both male and female farmers have access to the production price. Nonetheless, men continue to dominate in this.

With this description, it is clear that there is a change in the price of access to production products, where women previously did not have access, but after 2010, women could access production product pricing.

The authors' findings were nearly identical to those of (Gupta et al., 2019), indicating that women continue to have limited access to agricultural resources. While studies by (Ratmayani, Rahmadani, 2018), (Mulagatansih et al. 2019), (Harahap, 2018), and (Jia-cheng et al. 2019) revealed that women still lack access to farm resources. As can be demonstrated in prior studies, men dominated agricultural work and positions, thus it is not surprising that they dominated access to agricultural resources.

Women and men should have equal opportunity in the public and home sectors, according to a liberal feminist analysis of the issue in Tanjungsari Village. (Hanum, 2018). So it's no surprise that women are subordinate.

In reality, women have more positions in agriculture than males. Women and men are formed in balance, according to liberal feminists, and there should be no oppression of one another. If men and women have equal rights, then they should have equal access to agricultural resources in order to reduce gender imbalance in the agricultural sector.

According to Marxist feminism, women are simply recognized as peasant workers who do not require access to agricultural resources. They are exclusively used by landowners who do not have access to agricultural resources. Women, on the other hand, are unaware of this because they believe it is usual not to seek access to agricultural resources. Men's positions do not wish to be entirely overrun by women. So, to create awareness that women should accept, rather than demand, agricultural employment now that they have access to it, unlike before 2010, they are not permitted to work in agriculture. Landowners continue to foster this awareness, so that women are unaware that they are just exploited to work, with no access to agricultural resources.

Changes in control or decision-making in the rural agricultural sector The significant number of women working in agriculture does not make them equal to males or provide them with equal access, as illustrated in Table 3.

Tabel 3. Changes in control or decision-making in the agricultural sector in the village of Tanjungsari

No	Decision Making In Case	Before 2010		2010		Now	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

1	Business Capital	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
2	Labor	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
3	Equipment	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
4	Marketing	✓	-	-	✓	-	-

Source: Data processing author, 2023

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Changes in control or decision-making in the rural agricultural sector The significant number of women working in agriculture does not make them equal to males or provide them with equal access, as illustrated in Table 3.

Table 4. Family welfare in the village of Tanjungsari

No	Description	Population(2009)		Population (2023)	
		Statement (%)		Frequency (%)	
1	Number of Pre-Welfare Family Heads	1.295	65,5	922	44,1
2	Number of (Middle) Welfare Families Heads	587	29,7	1.042	49,8
3	Number of III (Wealthy) Family Head	96	4,8	127	6,1
Jumlah		1.978	100	2.091	100

Source : Data processing author, 2023

. Prior to women working in agriculture, specifically in 2009, the family economy had a pre-welfare rate of 65%. 2023 (Kepala Desa Tanjungsari). Prior to 2010, only men could work in agriculture for a living; women were not permitted to do so. The bulk of the population works in agriculture, which is claimed to provide barely enough for the basic necessities of the family, sometimes even less. Furthermore, the majority of males enjoy purchasing smokes. As a result, their family's economics is not yet rich.

However, since 2010, a large number of women have been employed in the agricultural industry. Indirectly, family income rises, which has the potential to reshape the family's economy. Despite the fact that women farm workers earn less than males. Women have the ability to manage the family's finances. A woman saves money from her intellect, whereas her husband's income is for everyday needs. When their husbands are not working every day or are not working at all, they try to store and eat the veggies that they raise in the backyard. That is what women do to govern the family economy in order to make the economy more affluent.

From 2010 until the present, the family's well-being has began to shift. There has already been a change in well-being described by the family's economic status (middle) of 49.8% (Kepala Desa Tanjungsari, 2023).

Increasing the family income indirectly increases the family economy. The income is well-managed and can be used for household expenses. Such as basic needs, children's education needs, house maintenance or construction needs, and so on. The most important aspect of a family's economic well-being is that their children can receive an education and build or repair better residences.

The authors' research findings revealed changes in family welfare among women working in the agriculture sector in Tanjungsari. This differs from the findings of previous studies, which have not yet

addressed the changes in welfare gained by working in the agricultural sector (Ratmayani, Rahmadani, 2018), (Mul Barangaysih et al., 2019), (Harahap, 2018), and (Gupta et al. 2019).

There is a change in family well-being, which can suggest that women are equal to men in their livelihoods and can even be the family's economic backbone. This is what liberal feminists truly desire: the ability to access and fulfill themselves as men.

Nonetheless, women farm laborers continue to bear the brunt of expansion, with lower earnings than men. Their pay does not reflect the amount of effort they put in. Women work hard and give their all, thus they deserve to be paid the same as men.

In capitalism, there is a system of power relations between the landowner and the peasant worker; their relationship can be seen as an exchange; peasants get their wages from their work, and landowners have more power, so that women peasants work hard without the possibility of a salary increase. Furthermore, girls are paid less than men.

Marx referred to it as excess value. Marx defined surplus as the value taken as profit by landowners (Tong, 2010). These business transactions are exploitative. The landowners only pay the women agricultural laborers for their labor, not for the energy they use. The women farm workers are in a terrible situation and lack power. Landowners wield enormous influence due to their monopoly on the means of production. As a result, female agricultural laborers must choose between being exploited by landowners and losing their employment.

Marx maintained that class consciousness was required to fight the general awareness in society, particularly in the agricultural sector in Tanjungsari village. This is to ensure that male landowners do not continue to dupe female farm workers.

## Conclusion

Since 2010, the role of women in the agricultural sector in Tanjungsari village has shifted. This is hampered by rising economic demands. Later, many men moved into the informal non-farm economy. Finally, there is a shift in agricultural labor demand, which indirectly leads many women to engage in agriculture. There has been a transition in the role of women in agriculture, showing that women can now work in agriculture. This is what liberal feminists are fighting for: equal rights for women and men in the agriculture industry. Despite this, women have not acquired complete access to resources, control, or decision-making in agriculture. Women, on the other hand, reap the benefits of change by working in agriculture. On the other hand, consciousness is continually being cultivated. Women are permitted to work in agriculture, although their pay are lower than men due to the weight of cooperation. This situation demonstrates that capitalism is characterized by the presence of male landowners (capitalists), as well as religious people with authority, and that patriarchal culture exploits rural women workers.

The wellbeing of farmers' families in Tanjungsari has changed as a result of changes in women's responsibilities in the agricultural sector. It is known that after 2010, the majority of the family economy (49.8%) was in well-off families. 2023 (Kepala Desa Tanjungsari). This is possible because women have the ability to control their personal income and husbands. Women can demonstrate their ability to work and manage their finances. That is what they truly desire.

According to liberal feminists, women may be equal to men in the agricultural industry. There are both liberal feminists and Marxist feminists in the non-single feminist stream. Women farm workers are still exploited and paid less than males. Women are exploited because of their position as workers rather than landowners, according to Marxist feminism. (modal).

Women farmers and landowners in Tanjungsari Village should have access to information, training, and knowledge on new agricultural technologies. Women landowners should be granted control or decision-making power in the village's farm sector. Women farm laborers and farmers should be recognized for their accomplishments and paid equally with men. To reduce gender inequality, the village government's policies and laws should be gender-friendly. According to the findings of the study, the author did not go into detail on the double burden of women working in agriculture. As a result, future authors should investigate it.

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