



## IMPLICATION OF FARM WOMEN IN RICE FARMING IN PURWODADI DISTRICT, MUSI RAWAS REGENCY

Vera Octalia<sup>1)</sup>; Febrina Nur Annisa<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)2)</sup> *Department of Agricultural Socio-Economics, Faculty of Economy and Business, University of PGRI Silampari*

Email: [veraoctalia1@gmail.com](mailto:veraoctalia1@gmail.com)

### How to Cite :

Octalia, Vera & Annisa, Febrina Nur. 2023. Implication Of Farm Women In Rice Farming In Purwodadi District, Musi Rawas Regency. *Journal of Agri Socio-Economics and Business*. 05 (2): 39-48. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31186/jaseb.05.2.39-48>

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received [10 Nov 2023]

Revised [21 Nov 2023]

Accepted [23 Nov 2023]

### KEYWORDS

Implication,  
Farmer Women,  
Rice

This is an open access article  
under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license



This research aims to analyze the implications of women in rice farming in Purwodadi District, Musirawas Regency. Determining the research location using a purposive method, namely Purwodadi District, Musirawas Regency. The data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data. This research used observation techniques, interviews, and library methods. The results of this research explain that the implications of women farming rice can be seen from the involvement of women in activities, namely seed preparation, planting, and maintenance. These results can be seen from the 100% percentage of seed preparation in the two villages, which explains how important the role of women farmers is in seed preparation activities. Furthermore, in planting activities, the percentage produced is also 100%, which highlights the important role of women farmers in rice farming. Meanwhile, in maintenance, the role of women farmers is quite important in the process of rice maintenance activities, as can be seen from the percentage results of 60–67%. Keywords: Implication, Farmer Women, Rice

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the agrarian countries where most of the population has a livelihood as a farmer. The agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors in supporting the economy in Indonesia, this can be seen from the aspect of contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), provision of employment, contribution to reducing the number of unemployed and

reducing rural poverty, provision of crop diversity, and its role in the value of foreign exchange generated from exports.

The involvement of human resources, in this case women, in family economic activities cannot be ignored, even though women are responsible for domestic activities. To increase family income, women must work in order to improve the quality of nutrition and health of all family members (Mudzhar, 2001). In fulfilling family needs, women must play an active role to earn additional income (Mursidin, 2022). This is in line with the research of Risal et al (2021) explaining that highly educated women are not awkward to play an active role in fulfilling their family's needs by looking for additional income to support the family. In line with the statement of Vemireddy & Pingali (2021) that the contribution of women is very significant for the agricultural sector. Farm women have a significant role in supporting the welfare of farm and household management, but it is also related to the involvement of wives who participate in helping the husband's income as head of the household (Arifin et al., 2022). In addition to the involvement of working women, due to the demands of economic status that do not match the daily needs of the household (Heldawati et al., 2023).

In food crop farming, the division of labour between men and women is very clear, it is often said that men work for activities that use a lot of muscles and women work for activities that require precision and neatness or that take a lot of time. The role of household members must be involved in farming activities (Prasekti, 2017). Men and women essentially have equal rights and obligations both in the family, society and in other fields. This is also explained in the research of Shabira, et al (2022) which refers to previous research that the phenomenon of women's involvement in the agricultural sector is increasing. However, in reality, there are gender differences in the view of society that cause differences in social roles between men and women. The reality in people's lives views that men have the duty to earn a living outside the home, while women have the duty to complete housework starting from taking care of children and housework. It is often recognised that gender inequality in agriculture can be influenced by several factors, including women's more limited access than men. Gender issues are a major issue in human resource development. Farm women from every region have the same problems, in general they face the same problems, namely a low level of living and a relatively large family size (Sajagyo, 2007). Judging from (BPS, 2020) there is a fundamental issue of disparity between the wages of female workers and the wages of male workers, in Indonesia the wages of male workers are around IDR 3.18 million per month and the wages of female workers are IDR 2.45 million per month. Human resources here mean men and women, who must be empowered without having to distinguish positions.

Musi Rawas Regency is one of the regions that has a promising agricultural sector. Most of the people in this region own agricultural land and also the source of income obtained cannot be separated from the agricultural sector. One of the sub-districts in Musirawas Regency is Purwodadi Sub-district. One of the leading food agricultural sectors in the Purwodadi District area is rice. Rice as a food crop consumes approximately 90% of the entire Indonesian population for daily staple food (Donggulo, et al, 2017). Rice farming has become the main source of livelihood for villagers. But on the other hand, the picture of the rice farming sector is still far from high competitiveness so that it can be a threat to the development of the agricultural sector in the long term.

In previous research, there are many studies that discuss gender roles in agriculture. Some of them are research by Purnama, et al (2017) in their research stated that men still have more dominant access than women, this is because the community still adheres to a bilateral kinship system. Similarly, research conducted by (Jia-cheng et al, 2019) in other countries the phenomenon of women's participation in the agricultural sector is still lacking. According to Soekanto (2012) role is a dynamic aspect of position. Roles in sociology are discussed when studying social structures. According to Hurlock (2011) roles are individual behaviours that are important to the social structure which will ultimately provide certain facilities in accordance with these roles. In the social structure consists of two concepts, namely status and role. Status is a collection of rights and obligations, while role is a dynamic aspect of a status. Role can also be interpreted as a pattern of behaviour determined for someone who fills a certain position. Therefore, the researcher felt challenged to conduct research on the role of women in agricultural portraits, namely by choosing the object of research on the community, which is mostly women. Because in reality, women have a nature as wives and mothers who take care of their households and children. However, on the other hand, the role of women turns out to be able to switch functions as women who work as breadwinners who help ease the burden on their husbands by improving the household economy. This opinion is supported by research by Mulema et al (2019), which states that the key to realising sustainable agriculture is to empower farm women. This should be pursued in developing the potential of the female workforce (Pratiwi, 2022). So it is important to know how the implications of farm women in conducting wet-rice farming in Purwodadi District, Musi Rawas Regency. This study aims to analyse the "implication of farm women in rice farming in Purwodadi District, Musi Rawas Regency".

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Musi Rawas Regency, Purwodadi District, Musi Rawas Regency. In line with the research Purwodadi sub-district consists of 11 villages and of the 11 villages selected two villages as samples by "purposive sampling" namely P2 Purwodadi village and Kelurahan O mangunharjo on the basis that the two villages are the widest implement rice paddy farming and have the most women farmers. Determination of respondents was done by stratified random sampling as many as 15 samples of farm households for each village, so that the entire sample of 30 farm households.

### Method of Collecting Data

The data sources used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collected directly from respondents. Fadilla (2023) explains that primary data is data obtained or collected directly by Primary data collection is complemented by questionnaires by means of interviews and direct observation. According to Andayani (2022) interviews are a form of conversation that includes the art of asking questions that directly hear the respondent's answer. The data collected includes the characteristics of rice farmers. Secondary data were obtained from various sources related to research on the role of gender in agricultural transformation in the social, economic and technological fields in Purwodadi District. For example, journal literature, articles, books, BPS, the Agriculture Office and agencies that provide related data and are needed to achieve research objectives.

### Data Analysis Method

Data analysis in this study used qualitative descriptive analysis. This approach pays more attention to the gender division of labour, roles in decision making and the level of control over visible resources (Purnama, et al. 2017). Descriptive analysis according to (Sugiyono, 2014) is a method that serves to describe or give an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as is without conducting analysis and making conclusions that apply to the public. This analysis is also used by Bonewati, et al (2022) who want to know the role of women with the Harvard model gender analysis which can describe detailed information about the location conditions. There are three important components in the Harvard framework, including 1. participation profile; 2. access and control profile; 3. influencing factors (Nurhidayati, 2020).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In general, in the village of P2 Purwodadi and village of O Mangun Harjo Purwodadi District Musirawas Regency, farm women have two roles, namely as a wife and a good housewife, to help her husband earn a living for the family's daily life. The role of farm women in paddy rice farming will be seen from the participation of farm women in each stage of paddy rice farming activities which include Seed Preparation, Land Processing, planting, maintenance, harvesting and post-harvest. The results of research on the role of farm women in each stage of paddy rice farming activities can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Implication of Women Farmers in Rice Farming in Purwodadi district

Stages of Farming activities	Total of women farmers (org)			
	O Mangun Harjo Village	%	P2 Purwodadi Village	%
Seedling Preparation	15	100	15	100
Land Processing	7	47	5	33
Planting	15	100	15	100
Maintenance	10	67	9	60
Harvest	10	67	0	0
Postharvest	10	67	1	7
<b>Average</b>	11	74	8	50

Source : Primary data after processing, 2023

The role of farm women in two villages, namely O Mangun Harjo Village and P2 Purwodadi Village, Purwodadi Subdistrict, Musi Rawas Regency has differences. The difference can be seen from the large percentage of involvement in farming activities, in O Mangun Harjo Village the percentage is 74% while in P2 Purwodadi Village it is 50%.

The role of farm women in seed preparation includes seed selection, soaking and sowing seeds in the nursery. Seed preparation in O Mangun Harjo Village and P2 Purwodadi Village is carried out one month of seeding on paddy fields. The types of seeds used in the two villages were different, some used IR 64, Ceughlis seeds. Table 1 shows that the percentage of farm women participation in the two villages is 100%. This indicates that the role of women in seed preparation activities is very high. This is in line with research conducted by Nur Rahmah (2020) which in her research stated that the average role of farm women in seed preparation activities was 91.22%. Seed preparation activities carried out in the two villages show how important the role of farm

women is in the sustainability of paddy rice farming. This also reflects that this seed preparation activity is still in the category that is easy for women to do and does not take up a lot of time so that the core activities of housewives are not disturbed.

Furthermore, land processing, farm women in the village of O Mangun Harjo and P2 Purwodadi village Purwodadi Subdistrict Musi Rawas Regency did not take part in the processing of paddy fields. This can be seen in Table 1 where the role of women is only to prepare worker logistics such as lunch. The percentage in each village is different, namely in O mangun Harjo village by 47% and in P2 Purwodadi village by 33%. This value shows the low role of women in these activities. On average, it takes 2 to 3 days to carry out land processing activities before planting. These activities include land clearing, ploughing and filling water in the rice fields. The average land processing has used tractor assistance and is mostly carried out by men who are members of farmer groups. The results of Asnawati's research (2022) also explained that the contribution of women in land processing was in the low category, this was because land preparation was generally carried out by men. The non-participation of the role of farm women in rice farming land processing activities is considered that the work is heavy and the use of tractors can only be done by tractor operators who have been trained.

Planting activities are carried out by farm women starting at 05.30 am. Farm women who participate in the planting process are around 2-8 people according to the area of rice fields that will be cultivated. Farm women who participate in the process of planting activities usually use an invitation system by the master of the rice field (owner of the rice field). This activity begins with pulling out the seeds then carrying out the planting process on the land that is ready to be planted. Table 1 shows that the role of farm women is very important in planting activities by 100% in the two villages that became the research sample. In line with Suaib's research (2019) which explains that farm women carry out the planting process this is because the planting process is relatively easy for women to do. Rice planting activities in O Mangun Harjo village and P2 Purwodadi village are always carried out by all women, this was conveyed by the informant:

"In here is done by all women when planting, because if a woman plants it must be neat".

O Mangun Harjo Village and P2 Purwodadi Village, Purwodadi Sub-district, Musi Rawas Regency for the post-planting maintenance process, namely fertilisation, weeding and spraying activities. The role of women is seen in weeding activities while fertilisation and pest spraying are carried out together with men. Table 1 shows the state of maintenance activities in O Mangun Harjo village and P2 Purwodadi village, Purwodadi sub-district, Musi Rawas district, namely 67% (O Mangun Harjo village) and 60% (P2 Purwodadi

village). This shows that the role of women is quite important in the process of rice field maintenance activities, seen from the division of maintenance tasks.

Furthermore, harvesting and post-harvesting, in the harvesting activities of wet-rice farming in the two villages there is a significant difference. Seen in table 1, in the village of O Mangun Harjo the role of women in harvesting activities is 67% and in contrast to the village of P2 Purwodadi harvesting activities can only be followed by men only so that the role of women is 0%. This happens because in P2 village, harvesting activities are considered heavy and risky work. Meanwhile, in O village, the role of women is still needed by men in terms of putting rice into sacks before being transported. While post-harvest, the role of women in post-harvest handling activities of paddy rice in the village O Mangun Harjo and village P2 Purwodadi Purwodadi District Musi Rawas Regency is seen from the participation of women farmers in the activities of drying, milling, transporting, and marketing the harvest of paddy rice. The results of research on the role of farm women in post-harvest activities of paddy rice can be seen in Table 1, in the village of O Mangun Harjo the role of women in harvest activities is 67% and in contrast to the village of P2 Purwodadi harvest activities only followed by farm women by 7%. This also shows that farm women in O Mangun Harjo village are involved in all stages of post-harvest activities of paddy rice farming because based on research conducted in the field after harvesting women who do drying rice, milling and marketing the harvest if the owner asks to be helped marketed. Whereas in P2 Purwodadi village, the post-harvest process is considered heavy work so that the role of women is not really needed and there is also a prohibition by the husband/head of the family to carry out these post-harvest activities.

## CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

### Conclusions

The results of this study explain that the implication of women farmers in paddy rice can be seen from the involvement of activities carried out by women, namely in seed preparation, planting and maintenance. The results are seen from the percentage of seed preparation in two villages of 100% which explains that how important the role of women farmers in seed preparation activities. Furthermore, the resulting percentage of planting activities is also 100%, which means the importance of the role of women farmers in paddy rice farming. While in the maintenance of the role of farm women is quite important in the process of maintenance activities of paddy rice seen from the results of the percentage of 60-67%.

## Suggestion

Based on the results and discussion of the research that has been done, the advice given is that farm women should actively participate in agricultural extension activities, join farmer groups, and the need for formal and non-formal activities from the government to improve skills and technical efficiency in rice farming.

## REFERENCES

- Andayani, R .et al. (2022). Peran Buruh Tani Perempuan Dalam Ekonomi Keluarga Studi Kasus Desa Majannang. *Journal Unhas. Olume 2 Issue 1, June 2022. P. 66-88.*
- Arifin,E.H.Y., Oky Setia Pranajaya. (2022). Partisipasi Wanita Tani Dalam Usahatani Padi (*Oryza Sativa L*) Sawah Di Dusun Tegal Anyar Desa Loa Janan Ulu Kecamatan Loa Janan Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara. *J. Agribisnis. Komun. Pertan. Volume 5, Nomor 1, 2022 42-49.*
- Asnawati.Is, Tia Sri Utari., Evo Afrianto. (2022). Kontribusi Wanita dalam Usahatani Padi Sawah di Desa Cermin Alam Kecamatan VII Koto Ilir Kabupaten Tebo. *Jurnal Agrifor, Volumen XXI Nomor 1, Maret 2022.*
- BPS. (2020). *Keadaan Pekerja di Indonesia.* <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/download.html>.
- Bonewati, Y. I, Sitti Nurani Sirajuddin, Agustina Abdullah. (2022). Peran Perempuan yang Tergabung dalam Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) pada Usaha Ternak Sapi Potong dengan Sistem Integrasi. *Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi Peternakan. Vol 4 No 1 Desember 2022.*
- Donggulo.C.V., Iskandar M. L., Usman M. (2017). Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Tanaman Padi (*Oryza Sativa L*) pada Berbagai Pola Jajar Legowo dan Jarak Tanam. *J. Agroland 24 (1) : 27 - 35.*
- Fadillah, A. R., Putri Ayu Wulandari. (2023). Literatur Review Analisis Data Kualitatif : Tahap Pengumpulan Data. *Mitita Jurnal Penelitian. Volume 1 No 3 Agustus 2023 Page 34-46*
- Heldawati, Sri Yanti, Rusdiana. (2023). Peran Wanita Tani dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Keluarga Petani Padi Sawah di Dea Hambuku Hulu Kecamatan Sungai Pandan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara. *Jurnal Sains Stiper Amuntai Vol 13 No 1 Edisi Juni 2023.*
- Hurlock, Elizabeth B. (2011). *Psikologi Perkembangan : Suatu Pendekatan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan.* Jakarta : Erlangga



- Jia-cheng, L. I. U., Zhi-gang, X. U., Qiu-fen,Z., & Hua, L. (2019). Is the feminization of labor harmful to agricultural production ? The decision making and production control perspective. *Journal of Integrative Agriculture*, 18(6), 1392–1401. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2095-3119\(19\)62649-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2095-3119(19)62649-3)
- Mudzhar, Anto (2001). *Wanita dalam Masyarakat Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Sunan Kalijaga Press.
- Mulema, A. A., dkk. (2019). Women Farmers' Participation in the Agricultural Research Process : Implications for Agricultural Sustainability in Ethiopia. *International Journal Of Agricultural Sustainability*, 17(2), 127-145.
- Mursidin, Khaifah Asgaf. (2022). Peran Serta Wanita Tani Ternak Sapi Potong dalam Meningkatkan Taraf Hidup Keluarga. *Media Agribisnis, Volume 6 Issue 2 :174-182*
- Nurhidayati, A., & Rikah. (2020). Pengaruh pengembangan pola pikir masyarakat sebagai upaya optimalisasi pemanfaatan potensi lokal untuk meningkatkan ekonomi pada usaha kecil di Desa Gambiran Kecamatan Pamotan. *JAB (Jurnal Akuntansi & Bisnis)*, 6(02), 98–112
- Nur Rahman dan Erni Wati (2022). Peran wanita tani dalam usahatani padi sawah di Desa Lawada Kecamatan Sawerigadi Kabupaten Muna Barat. *Prosiding seminar Nasional Pangan dan Perkebunan, 12 Maret 2018,Kendari 2020, ISBN 978-623-91098-4-4*.
- Purnama, P.D., N Wayan, S.A., Wayan, S. (2017). Peran Gender Dalam Pengelolaan Budidaya Tanaman Padi Pada Gapoktan Sumber Rejeki Desa Kalanganyar Kecamatan Karanggeneng Kabupaten Lamongan Jawa Timur. *E-Jurnal Agribisnis dan Agrowisata. Vol 6 (4). 533-542*.
- Prasekti, Y.H., Ika Sulismiyati, N.R. (2017). Peran Wanita Tani dalam Menunjang Perekonomian Rumah Tangga Keluarga Petani. *Jurnal Agribisnis Fakultas Pertanian Unita, Oktober 2017*.
- Pratiwi, Dita., Lukman M.B.,Yusalina. (2022). Kontribusi Wanita Tani Dalima Terhadap Pendapatan Buah Tangga. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pesisir Volumen 3 Nomor 1 Januari 2022*.
- Risal, R., Agustang, A., & Syukur, M. (2021). Peranan Perempuan Tani dalam Meningkatkan Ekonomi Keluarga di Kelurahan Bonto Langkasa Kecamatan Bissappu Kabupaten Bantaeng. *Phinisi Integration Review*, 4(2), 282.<https://doi.org/10.26858/pir.v4i2.22085>
- Sabrina, Pika., Harianto & A. Suryana (2022). Pengaruh Tenaga kerja Wanita Terhadap Efisiensi Usahatani Padi Sawah. *Jurnal AgribiSains ISSN 2550-1151 Volume 8 No 2, Oktober 2022*.
- Sajagyo, Pudjiwati. (2007). *Peranan wanita dalam perkembangan masyarakat Desa*. Jakarta: CV Rajawali

- Suaib, A. N., Boekoesoe, Y., & Bempah, I. (2019). Kontribusi Tenaga Kerja Wanita Tani Pada Usahatani Jagung di Kecamatan Randangan Kabupaten Pohuwato. *Agrinesia Vol. 3 No.2 Maret 2019*
- Sugiyono. Dr. Prof. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Soekanto, S. 2012. *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar, Edisi Baru*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Vemireddy, V., & Pingali, P. L. (2021). Seasonal time trade-offs and nutrition outcomes for women in agriculture: Evidence from rural India. *Food Policy*, 101(102074), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2021.102074>