

The Role of Rice, Corn, and Soybean Farmers Households in Banten Province: Gender Perspective

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Abstract - Indonesia is an agricultural country, so the people mostly work as farming. Development of farmers in rural areas does not recognize gender status, all of them in the household also work to fulfill their daily needs. This research uses quantitative methods which are strengthened by qualitative data. The data used is secondary data, namely a survey, which combines quantitative data and interviews to gather information for qualitative data needs. This study uses a survey method. Research sites in Lebak and Pandeglang. There are differences in Pajale farming periods for female farmers and male farmers in Lebak and Pandeglang districts. The productivity of activities means that women have more time to cultivate crops than men

Keywords: Role Rice, Corn, Soybean, Farmers, Gender

I. INTRODUCTION

Plantations are one of the agricultural sub-sectors that the agricultural sector plays an important role in development. The important role of the agricultural sector makes agricultural development a priority in every step of development. Although the contribution of the agricultural sector is only around 30 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GRDP), it is seen from the aspect of employment reaching more than 50 percent. Therefore, despite the relative contribution of the agricultural sector to the formation of low gross domestic product (GDP), the role of this sector is very strategic in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs). Sustainable development goals (SDGs) place the community as the center of development, meaning that the community becomes the final destination, as well as active actors. To support the development of the agricultural sector, a thematic program is needed as an activity that directly implies growth in the agricultural sector, which is contained in the direction of agricultural development policy for 2015-2019. Thematic programs related to the agricultural sector include gender mainstreaming (PUG). Gender mainstreaming leads to aspects of gender equality and justice of farmers (men and women), taking into account the needs,

problems, aspirations, experiences, roles, and responsibilities and their impact on all development actors.

Division of work in agriculture, generally men perform heavy tasks physically such as: plowing and harvesting and transporting crops. Whereas women do less heavy work [16]. In the traditional division of labor, occupy men as heads of households responsible for management and sales. In addition to socio-cultural construction, from several descriptions and theories that exist, in the pattern of division of labor there is also an influence of gender stereotypes [15,17]. This can be seen from the description which generally reveals that women are only suitable to work at home and not outside the home. Men are breadwinners. Women are more in line with the work of caring for and nurturing while men are more capable with work that requires a lot of energy. The pattern of division of labor is usually based on activities that make money, maintain and care for family, social interaction, religion, rituals, parties, and political activities related to decision making [10].

Hubeis defines the role of gender (gender role) as the role of women or the role of men which is applied in the real form according to local culture adopted and accepted [2]. This definition shows that gender roles in an area will be different from other gender roles in accordance with the characteristics of the region. Although gender roles in each region are different, this role can be classified into several types universally. Moser proposes three types of gender roles, namely reproductive roles, productive roles, and social (social) roles [5]. Previous studies proved that development programs and development resources were aimed more at men [1,11]. This research was conducted to complement previous studies, namely the role of rice, corn, and soybean farming households in Banten Province: a gender perspective. From the formula, the purpose of this study was to analyze the outpouring of household labor of rice, corn, and soybean farmers (Pajale) and analyze gender roles in Pajale farmer households.

System of patterns of division of labor in the household that seems very unbalanced seen from outside the household

situation, may be seen as fair and balanced by both men and women in the situation, because they accept and adjust themselves against normative expectations to act according to gender in the household [3,9]. Added that the pattern of division of labor in several countries is often related to trust and socio-culturally constructed within the community and this also occurs in rural and farming communities, for example women who work as farmers cannot obtain seeds, credit or extension services about agricultural information because women are not heads of households [15].

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative research approach, strengthened by qualitative data. The social research with survey methods has developed in quantitative and qualitative research in a community [6]. Research on male and female farmers' communities with the Pajale farming business combines aspects of quantitative data and interviews to explore information in depth for qualitative data. This study uses a survey method. This study was designed with a quantitative research approach, supported by qualitative data. both types of data in this study are equivalent and used to complement each other [4,6,12]. The data collection at the research location was carried out within a period of 3 (three) months, starting from April to June 2017. The study was conducted in Pandeglang and Lebak Regencies, Banten Province. The research location was chosen deliberately with the consideration that Pandeglang and Lebak Regencies were the centers of rice, corn and soybean plants in Banten Province. Of the two districts of Pajale plants, three sub-districts were selected from each district. Selected sub-district of Pandeglang Regency, namely Munjul district for rice plant centers, Sobang district for soybean plant centers, and Panimbang Sub- district for corn plant centers. Selected sub-districts of Lebak regency are: Cipanas district for rice plant centers, Gunung Kencana district for corn plant centers, and Leuwidamar district for soybean plant centers. In this study, samples taken were 216 farmer households (husband and wife). Data is collected and processed descriptively (percentage).

The type of data in this study includes primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this study were obtained directly from respondents through structured interviews using questionnaires and in-depth interviews, using question guidelines with a number of selected respondents (informants).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Outpouring of Pajale Farmers' Household Workforce. The allocation of work time in household economic activities is an activity to make a living to generate income in the form of money or goods carried out by household members.

Household members in this study consisted of husbands and wives who did work outflows to get income that would be used for food and non-food consumption for households as a whole. The allocation of work time for household members in farming is the amount of working hours devoted to farming activities. Farming activities include activities in agriculture or the management of Pajale farming. Work outposts of Pajale farmer household members in Pandeglang districts on farming activities are presented. Outpouring of work time is the number of hours worked by female farmers and male farmers on Pajale farming. From Table 1, it can be seen that the average working time allocation of Pajale farmers' households in Pandeglang Regency to male farmers and female farmers has a different amount of work time in productive, reproductive, social, leisure and Pajale farmers' breaks in 24 hours.

Table 1. Comparison of the time allocation of Pajale farmers in various 24-hours activities in Pandeglang Regency 2017

No	Activities	Pandeglang Regency			
		Male Working hours	%	Female Working hours	%
1	Produktive	7.89	32.88	7.19	29.96
2	Reproduktive	0.76	3.17	4.83	20.13
3	Social	1.36	5.67	3.55	14.79
4	Free time	6.10	25.41	1.45	6.04
5	Break	7.89	32.87	6.98	29.08
Total		24.00	100	24.00	100

In the productive activities of male farmers are more productive than female farmers, but in the reproductive activities of female farmers are higher than female farmers, as well as in social activities, female farmers are higher than male farmers. The free time and rest time that female farmers have is less than free time and rest time that is owned by male farmers. In Table 2 it can be seen that the work of Pajale women and men farmers in Lebak Regency within 24 hours in their activities is managing the Pajale farm.

Table 2. Comparison of the time allocation of Pajale farmers in various 24-hours activities in Lebak Regency 2017

No	Activities	Male		Female	
		Working hours	%	Working hours	%
1	Produktive	7.93	33.04	7.21	30.04
2	Reproduktive	0.79	3.29	5.03	20.96
3	Social	1.49	6.21	3.39	14.12
4	Free time	5.83	24.29	1.54	6.42
5	Break	7.96	33.17	6.83	28.46
Total		24.00	100	24.00	100

Women farmers in managing Pajale farming in Lebak Regency have a productive workload that is almost the same as that of male farmers, which is more than 7 hours a day. This is because male and female farmers generally go to the Pajale farming land together and go home together. Outreach to reproductive work for women farmers in Lebak Regency ranges from 4-5 hours every day, while for reproductive activities for male farmers is less than one hour. This is because women farmers after returning from farming land, still have to do homework, such as cooking, washing clothes, cleaning the house, and shopping for daily necessities. Double burden on female farmers occurs because in addition to working outside the home (farming) but still having to work domestically. The average outreach rate of male peasant reproductive work in Lebak is less than one hour every day, this is due to the patriarchal culture prevailing in Lebak Regency. There are stereotypes that consider taboo if men do domestic work. The average outpouring of male farmers' work on social activities is lower than that of female farmers in Lebak Regency.

Male farmers a day carry an average of one hour of social activities, while female farmers average three hours. This is because female farmers regularly attend recitations, social gathering, visit neighbors who are sick, and attend and help if neighbors marry their children. The free time owned by male farmers in Lebak Regency is an average of five to six hours every day, in contrast to the free time a female farmer has on average for one hour.

This allows male farmers to attend counseling and activities carried out by farmer groups. Because the free time of a female farmer on average one hour causes female farmers not to have time to attend counseling. Outbreaks of women's peasant rest activities are lower than male farmers in Lebak Regency. Female farmers average the rest time is six hours every day, while male farmers seven hours every day. This is because female farmers only sleep (rest) after their husband sleeps. Based on the time spent by male and female farmers, if they want to give and invite female farmers in Pandeglang and

Lebak Districts, extension activities can take advantage of women's farmers' time in social activities that are quite spare (3 hours) and the time for gathering female farmers to recitation or farm location by visiting farmers in their farming fields because the average outpouring of productive activities of female farmers is 7 hours every day, thus not increasing the workload of female farmers.

A. The Role of Farmer Households in Pajale farming

Pajale farmers, in addition to their farming, also have a role in the household, where the rights and obligations are different between male and female farmers. This is reflected in the pattern of division of labor in the household, including in farmer households. The pattern of division of labor divides the role between men and women in household activities, earning a living and social activities with the community. These three types of activities are better known as productive activities (activities that generate wages or goods both directly and indirectly), reproductive activities (all activities related to household affairs), and social activities (activities carried out by interacting with the community and involved in social political affairs in the community). Women farmers play an important role in farming in the agricultural production sector in addition to their role as housewives who play a role in the domestic sector in daily life, but are often overlooked. The diversity of women's tasks makes it difficult to calculate the portion of their contribution in agricultural production, let alone to assess its economic value. Especially because they do not receive wages for the work done. The role of women in household activities, related to gender time allocation (women and men) in carrying out domestic work is analyzed based on productive, reproductive and social activities. The following description illustrates the pattern of division of labor of Pajale farmer households in Pandeglang and Lebak Regencies.

B. Productive Activities

Productive activities are activities that generate wages or goods either for self-consumption or for resale to make money. In Pajale farmer households, productive activities include daily farming activities (seeding, land processing, planting, fertilizing, weeding, planting, controlling plant disease pests, and harvesting). The majority of seeding farming activities were carried out by female farmers in Pandeglang District (Table 3). The percentage of weeding carried out by female farmers was more than 80 percent, while male farmers who were weeding for male farmers in Pandeglang District were 62.04 percent and male farmers in Lebak Regency were 64.81 percent. This can be seen from the statement expressed by SSW (41 years).

"Mother always weeding and planting corn plants. After a week of corn planting, my mother did the planting of corn that did not grow."

Pajale female farmers are more thorough in planting corn plants. Generally in Pandeglang Regency, the planting activities are carried out by female farmers. Land processing activities, the majority are carried out by male farmers with a higher percentage value than female farmers (more than 90 percent). The female farmer in Pandeglang Regency who did the land processing was 39.81 percent. Pajale planting activities, the majority are carried out by female farmers. Pajale planting done by female farmers in Pandeglang Regency ranged from 91.67 percent. Male farmers in Pandeglang Regency who worked on Pajale planting in Pandeglang Regency ranged 73.15 percent.

The majority of fertilization activities are carried out by male farmers in Pandeglang Regency more than 80 percent. Fertilization activities carried out by female farmers in Pandeglang Regency ranged from 40 percent. Weeding and refining activities on Pajale farming are mostly carried out by women farmers in Pandeglang Regency, which is around 80 percent. Male farmers who worked on weeding and refining activities in Pandeglang Regency ranged from 60 percent (Table 3). Based on the division of productive roles in Pajale farming, gender inequality occurs. This is in accordance with Nurhaeni's research. Gender inequality is discriminatory treatment received by women or men [7].

Table 3. The pattern of productive division of labor of Pajale farmer households in Pandeglang Regency 2017

No	Productive activities	Pandeglang Regency			
		Male		Female	
		n	%	n	%
1	Seeding	83	76.85	100	92.59
2	Land processing	108	94.44	43	39.81
3	Planting	79	73.15	99	91.67
4	Fertilization	96	88.89	45	41.67
5	Weeding and refining	67	62.04	90	83.33
6	Pest and disease control	98	90.74	44	40.74
7	Harvest	106	98.15	85	78.70

Pajale plant pest and disease control activities are mostly carried out by male farmers ranging from 90 percent. Female farmers in Pandeglang Regency who work on Pajale plant pest and disease control activities range from 40-43 percent. The majority of harvesting activities were carried out by male farmers in Pandeglang Regency which ranged from 90 to 91 percent. Harvesting activities carried out by women farmers in Pandeglang Regency ranged from 78 to 79 percent. Female and male Pajale farmers in Lebak District in carrying out productive activities are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Pattern of productive division of labor of Pajale farmer households in Lebak Regency 2017

No	Productive activities	Lebak Regency			
		Male		Female	
		n	%	n	%
1	Seeding	70	64.81	102	94.44
2	Land processing	105	97.22	50	46.30
3	Planting	74	68.52	92	85.19
4	Fertilization	93	86.11	43	39.81
5	Weeding and refining	70	64.81	89	82.41
6	Pest and disease control	99	91.67	47	43.52
7	Harvest	104	96.29	86	79.63

The majority of seeding activities in Lebak Regency were carried out by female farmers (94.44%) because female farmers were generally more thorough than male farmers. For land processing activities that generally use more power, it is generally done by male farmers (97.22%). For planting activities, it is generally done more by female farmers (85.19%), but the majority of fertilizer activities are carried out by male farmers because male farmers know the type of drug and the dosage used to eradicate pests and plant diseases (91.67 %). For harvest activities, it is more dominated by male farmers (96.29%) than female farmers.

C. Reproductive activities

Almost in most societies there is the fact that the differentiation and determination of the role of individuals in society by sex consciously or unconsciously determines differences in the division of labor or different roles for male farmers and female farmers. The work of women farmers often does not appear in the sense that a lot of things happen in the community where women's involvement often does not bring wages or is not done outside the home even though it brings in income. Women are not considered as people who work or as producers of income because they are considered unproductive. This is precisely because domestic (domestic) work is not a hired work. Thus it is not recognized as work.

The changing role of women has resulted in increased responsibilities as breadwinners as well as housewives who work on reproductive activities. This was finally known as the dual role of women. The dual role of women is not merely to change people's view of women better, the reality is that women who work in the public sector are mostly under men. On the other hand, women who work in the public sector still have other responsibilities, namely their household, where they still have to work to take care of domestic household needs, the majority of people in Pandeglang and Lebak District believe that it is a woman's duty, while male duties men are making a living. Based on this stereotype, even though women

work in the public sector, it remains the responsibility of domestic activities to continue to be women's duty. Table 5 presents the pattern of productive labor distribution of pajale farmer households in Pandeglang district.

Table 5. The pattern of division of reproductive work of Pajale farmer households in Pandeglang Regency 2017

No	Reproductive activities	Pandeglang Regency			
		Male		Female	
		n	%	n	%
1	Arrange Munus	53	49.07	89	82.41
2	Cook	45	41.67	101	93.52
3	Cleaning the house	61	56.48	103	95.37
4	Parenting	43	39.81	89	82.41
5	Washing clothes	36	33.33	105	97.22
6	Wash the dishes	41	37.96	98	90.74
7	Shop	39	36.11	97	89.81

Reproductive activities are all activities related to household affairs such as preparing food menus, cooking, cleaning the house, caring for children, washing clothes, washing dishes, shopping at the market, and other work that supports household members to do other activities. The reproductive activities of the majority of Pajale farmers' households carried out by female farmers can be seen from the high percentage of each reproductive activity carried out by Pajale farmers in Pandeglang District (Table 5). Of all the majority reproductive activities carried out by good female farmers in Pandeglang Regency.

The pattern of the division of reproductive labor of farmer households in Lebak district is presented in Table 6. Here it can be seen that the activity of preparing food menus is generally done by female farmers (93.52%) as well as cooking activities generally carried out by female farmers (95.37%). Women farmers in addition to helping their husbands to carry out productive activities in managing Pajale farming also carry out reproductive activities in the household. In Table 5 it can be seen the dual role of female farmers which is gender inequality, where female farmers who have worked productively with their husbands still have to do reproductive activities at home. To achieve gender equality, male farmers must also be involved in reproductive activities at home after carrying out productive activities on their farms.

Table 6. The pattern of division of reproductive work of Pajale farmer households in Pandeglang Regency 2017

No	Reproductive activities	Lebak Regency			
		Male		Female	
		n	%	n	%
1	Arrange Munus	48	44.44	101	93.52
2	Cook	40	37.04	103	95.37
3	Cleaning the house	56	51.85	100	92.59
4	Parenting	45	41.67	93	86.11
5	Washing clothes	49	45.37	101	93.52
6	Wash the dishes	39	36.11	102	94.44
7	Shop	33	30.56	99	91.67

The activities of cleaning the house, caring for children, washing clothes, washing dishes, and shopping are generally dominated by female farmers. This research supports previous research, there are differences in patterns of division of labor based on, where reproductive work is predominantly female and productive employment is more male-dominated [8,13,14]. This is one of the reasons farmers are less involved in extension activities, even though in reality women farmers are involved in managing farming. For this reason, an extension model is needed that can provide knowledge of managing Pajale farming to women farmers on the sidelines of their time so that women farmers are more empowered in helping themselves so that their farming results increase without leaving their routine activities as housewives. This is inseparable from the husband's support, where male farmers must also be involved in domestic activities at home so that gender equality can be realized at the household level.

D. Social activities

Community social activities are activities where individuals as community members are involved in socio-political activities in their communities, such as mutual cooperation, attending festivals, attending social gathering, attending recitations, and visiting sick neighbours. Table 7 explains in more detail the division of social work in Pajale farmer households in Pandeglang Regency. The division of social work in Pajale farmer households is quite varied. In the majority of mutual cooperation activities were carried out by male farmers in Pandeglang Regency. This can be seen from the statement expressed by JK (45 years).

“Mutual cooperation activities to clean the musically and repair damaged bridges are usually men who work on it while women usually recite routinely every Friday.”

The activity of attending banquet meal, social gathering, recitation, and visiting neighbors who were sick were mostly

carried out by women farmers in Pandeglang Regency. The pattern of division of labor in social activities as seen in table 7 is mostly done by women farmers than male farmers. Generally, farm women in Pandeglang Regency conduct social activities on the sidelines of their activities managing Pajale farming. Female farmers always gather at regular recitation activities.

Table 7. The pattern of division of social work of Pajale farmer household in Pandeglang Regency 2017

No	Social activities	Pandeglang Regency			
		Male		Female	
		n	%	N	%
1	Mutual cooperation	75	69.44	61	56.48
2	Attend the feast	76	70.57	88	81.48
3	Attend social gathering	41	37.96	93	86.11
4	Follow the recitation	46	42.59	98	90.74
5	Visiting neighbor	69	63.89	93	86.11

The pattern of social work distribution for Pajale farmer households in Lebak Regency is presented in Table 8. For social activities such as attending festivals, attending social gathering, attending recitations, and visiting sick neighbors are generally dominated by female farmers, while mutual cooperation activities are dominated by male farmers male (75%). The festive activity is an activity carried out in mutual cooperation where if there are community members who marry off their children, each neighbor is generally dominated by women, helping in mutual cooperation both with energy rocks and food ingredients to ease the burden of the neighbors who carry out the feast. The activity of visiting neighbors who were struck by calamity is always done with the aim of praying and motivating to be healthy again quickly. Likewise, social gathering activities, which are generally donated by women.

Table 8. The pattern of division of social work of Pajale farmer households in Lebak Regency 2017

No	Social activities	Lebak Regency			
		Male		Female	
		n	%	n	%
1	Mutual cooperation	81	75.00	67	62.04
2	Attend the feast	78	72.22	90	83.33
3	Attend social gathering	45	41.67	95	87.96
4	Follow the recitation	47	43.52	99	91.67
5	Visiting neighbor	70	64.81	96	92.31

In mutual cooperation activities carried out by the community in Lebak district, it is generally done by men, this is because mutual cooperation activities use physical strength so that the majority is done by male farmers. For the activities of attending banquet meal, it is generally dominated by female farmers (83.33%), this is because in the activities of the festivities, the female farmers are involved in cooking and preparing the necessities for feasting. The social gathering activities are generally dominated by female farmers (87.96%) as well as general recitation activities which are more often recited by women farmers (91.67%) and social gathering activities are carried out in conjunction with women's recitation activities. The activity of visiting sick neighbors is generally dominated by female farmers (92.31%). Thus it can be said that social activities in Lebak district are generally dominated by female farmers.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Lebak District Agriculture and Plantation Agency There is a difference in time in Pajale farming for male farmers and female farmers in Pandeglang and Lebak Districts. The outpouring of productive activities for both male and female farmers in the two districts is relatively the same (7 hours every day), the time spent on male farmers' reproductive activities is lower than for female farmers in the two districts, the time spent on women's social activities longer than male farmers in both districts, the outpouring of leisure time for male farmers was higher than that of female farmers in both districts, and the outpouring of male peasants was more than female farmers in both districts. There are differences in productive, reproductive and social roles between male and female farmers in Pajale farming in Pandeglang and Lebak districts.

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