Chapter

GENDER

Gender Roles of Farmer Families in Vegetable Agro Forestry System (A Case Study At Nanggung Sub-District, Bogor District, West Java Province)

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Abstract

The objectives of the study are to examine ensure women involvement in decision making. to ensure women participation in VAF production and marketing training, and to increase the involvement of women in women farmers' or marketing association. The study was done at Hambaro, Parakan Muncang and Sukaluyu Villages, Sub-District of Nanggung, District of Nanggung-West Java Province during June-July 2006. A total of 185 household respondent were selected randomly. Results showed that the gender roles in farming system practices are dominated by men, such as land preparation , nursery, planting, maintaining plants, fertilizing, and harvesting. Moreover, there is gender differences in access and control over farm production inputs. Men dominated the access and control over credits, production technology and labors. Although still dominated by men, a fair number of women have access and control over marketing of agricultural products and have access to information on the price of agricultural products. However, women have little role in decision making regarding farming financial planning and activities. But, women are

dominantly act as decision maker in financial planning, evaluating familiy members for the action they take, controling financial activities of family member. Whereas, men act as decision maker in choosing child education.

KEY WORDS : *Gender Roles, Gender values, Access and Control.*

Introduction

Underlying Background

The Vegetable Agroforestry (VAF) System developed through the SANREM Project in Indonesia is expected to aleviate povery, food scarcity and reduce environmental degradation in Indonesian watersheds. The project on vegetable agroforestry in Indonesia is located at the Kecamatan Nanggung, a sub-district located in the western part of the West Java Province.

This project recognises the importance of women in vegetable production in small scale farms. The participation of women in this project, however, may be impeded by many constraints against women's participation and by women's relative lack of time and mobility caused by their workload and multiple roles. If this project is to benefit from women's contribution and collective views and improve the socio-economic well being of women engaged in vegetable production and agroforestry enterprises, a range of strategic and practical measures must be taken to overcome these barriers.

The first step in formulating specific gender strategies is to conduct gender analysis. Information from the gender analysis helps identify constraints and helps structure the initiative. The results of a gender analysis are incorporated into planning to ensure that development benefits and resources are effectively and equitably targeted to both women and men, and to successfully anticipate and avoid negative impacts development may have on women or on gender relations.

Women play important roles in vegetable production in small scale farm in Indonesia. Therefore, one of the objectives of this project is to improve the socio-economic of women in the vegetable agro forestry system (VAF) by providing mechanisms to ensure women's involvement in decision-making and sustainable vegetable production and marketing practices. The participation of women in this project, however, may be impeded by cultural constraints against women's participation and by women's relative lack of time and mobility caused by their workload and multiple tasks. To ensure that this project benefits from women's contribution and collective views and improve the socio-economic well being of women engaged in the VAF system, the gender component of this project has the tasks to asses the existing differences in women's and men's role in the VAF system and its underlying factors.

The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the gender values among famer families.
2. To examine gender roles in access and control over resources.
3. To examine gender roles in decision making in farm houesholds and coping strategy, and also domestic and agricultural activities.

Literature Studies

Gender Mainstreaming was defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 19997 as a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the policies and programs. The Government of Indonesia's increased efforts to Gender Mainstreaming into its national development process is an affirmation of the commitment to gender equality and the rights of both women and men (KPP-UNDP, 2007).

As a strategy, Gender Mainstreaming aims at promoting a fairer distribution of resources, opportunities and benefits of development processes and population programs. As Indonesia is now implementing a decentralized approach in the country's development, the need of mainstreaming gender concerns in local government's programs and policies has become more important (KPP-BKKBN-UNFPA, 2004).

The meaning of gender is different from the meaning of the type of sex. However, both gender and the type of sex involve both men and women. The type of sex in general is applied to identify the difference between men and women from biological anatomy that it is natural. Meanwhile, gender discusses the differences of role distributions and function between men and women that are decided by the community/culture since they were born and that it is not natural. At this point, gender does not discuss women only, but also men in relation to cooperation/partnership and the role distribution between men and women to achieve the same goal. Therefore, gender discusses the problems of both men and women in society's life. Thus, gender is the community perspectives toward roles, functions, and responsibilities among men and women are a result of social and cultural constructions that can be changed along with the dynamics of time and community aspirations (KPP-BKKBN-UNFPA, 2004).

The application of gender roles in the households' life is shown by the power of men and women, with women typically being the less powerful partners. The differences in power between men and women are directly related to differences in their income and other resources. The work of women at home is unremunerated, and therefore not regarded as "real" work, and often constrains women's opportunities to earn outside income. Thus, the public world of work is a men's domain, but the private world of home is a women's domain (Renzetti & Curran, 1995).

Gender roles in agricultural works are influenced by the gender division of labor. In some countries women are virtually full-time farmers, while in other countries women do little work in fields. In some places, women are active farmers and work side-by-side with the men in the fields and in other places women are work separately with men in the fields (Osteergaard, 1992).

Research Methodology

Location of the Study

The study was conducted at three villages of the Nanggung Sub-District, Bogor District, West Java Province. The study was done at Hambaro, Parakan Muncang and Sukaluyu Villages, Sub-District of Nanggung, District of Nanggung-West Java Province during June-July 2006. A total of 185 household respondent were selected randomly of the 2 940 households with land holding. The respondents consist of 62 farmers' families from Hambaro Village, 63 farmers' families from Parakan Muncang Village, and 60 farmers' families from Sukaluyu Village.

Types of Information Required and Their Sources

Baseline data for the socio-economic characteristics were gathered in a survey. To provide gender-disaggregated information, the wife or adult woman of the household were interviewed to gather information on: Socio economic of the respondents, gender values among farmer families (men and women), indentification of gender needs: practical and strategic needs, gender roles in farming system practices, gender roles in control of the agricultural inputs expenditures, gender roles in access and control profiles, gender roles in decision making profile, and domestic and agricultural activity profile.

Methods of Analysis

The information collected will be analyzed by using gender analysis approach (using Harvard and Moser Gender Analysis Techniques). Gender analysis is a process for the analysis of data and information systematically about men and women to identify and indicate the status, function, role and the responsibility of men and women and its affected factors (KPP-BKKBN-UNFPA, 2004).

Findings

Socio Economic of the Respondents

Findings show that arround 50 percent of the respondents have 5-8 members of the family, with the range of household size 1 to 12 persons and the average family size is 5 persons (Table 1). The proportions of labor force is arround 66 percent with the average Labor force per household is 3.4. The dependency ratio of the respondents is around 51 percent. Based on the data, around 6 percent of the respondents were illiterate which is lower than the national data (9.07%).

Table 1. The Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents.

No	DESCRIPTIONS	Hambaro	Parakan Muncang	Sukaluyu	Total
		n = 62	n = 63	n = 60	n = 185
1	Household Size				
	1 - 4	33.90%	33.30%	48.30%	38.40%
	5 - 8	51.60%	63.50%	43.30%	53.00%
	> 9	14.50%	3.20%	8.30%	8.60%
2	Range Household Size (*persons/household*)	2 - 11	1 - 12	2 - 10	1 - 12
3	Average family size	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.2
4	Age Structure				
	< 15	35.30%	24.10%	33.60%	30.90%
	15 - 65	63.00%	72.30%	63.00%	66.10%
	> 65	1.70%	3.70%	3.50%	2.90%
5	Labor Force				
	- Proportion of Labor Force	63.00%	72.30%	63.00%	66.10%
	- Average labor force per household	3.5	3.8	2.9	3.4
6	Dependency Ratio	58.80%	38.40%	58.80%	51.20%

Based on the family daily expenses, it is known that the expenses for food is arround Rp 20 075 (std Rp 9 216,1). Table 2 shows the daily average for family expenses for food. The daily expenses for carbs range between Rp 533 to 6135.

Most family in Nanggung District engaged in agriculture (63.4%) although off-farm incomes contribute most to the total household income. Total household income is Rp 1 226 000/year or Rp 236 000/capita/month. According to the socio-economic survey, 52% of the surveyed household are below poverty lines (income lower than Rp 150 000 /capita/month), with Hambaro has higher proportion (67.7%) and Parakan Muncang with the lowest proportion (38.1%). Based on income-expenditure data, 15% of the surveyed household has negative income with expenditure higher than income generated.

Gender Values among Farmer Families.

The community of the Nanggung Sub-District is an agricultural community dominated by rural traditional life. In general the society's norm is patriarchal, with the women's constraint in general is the limitation of education and mobility. This means the accessibility of women to the economic activities, financial credit and training opportunities are limited. However, most women are aware that there is a big change right now shown by the increase of women's roles in all aspects in their village.

The division of roles in their daily family activities has been implemented respectively both in economic and domestic activities. The community of three villages have been getting used to implement the gender distribution of roles starting from the family level and continuing to the community level, even though it is still at the traditional stage. The value of the division of gender roles has been practiced in their daily family management activities starting from collaboration between husband and wife in their domestic activities to the economics and community social activities.

Table 2 shows that the similarities of gender values for men and women, such as being a good woman/ man, being Religious women/ men, has to be patience, has to take care of herself/ himself, has to be honest, has to be educated, has to obey parents, reading Koran (Al Qur'an), and has to be full of love. The gender values for man only are has to be responsible, has to work, and behave, wherean the gender values for woman only are doing household chores, has to be polite, being Simple and humble, and has to married soon.

Table 2. Gender Values for Women and Men.

No.	Values	Women		Men	
		n	%	n	%
1	Obeying husband	67	36.6	-	-
2	Has to be responsible	-	-	31	16.9
3	Being a good woman/ man	22	12.0	9	4.9
4	Has to work	-	-	74	40.4
5	Being Religious women/ men	17	9.3	13	7.1
6	Doing household chores	27	14.8	-	-
7	Reading Koran (Al Qur'an)	12	6.6	-	-
8	Has to be patience	11	6.0	4	2.2
9	Has to take care of herself/ himself	9	4.9	7	3.8
10	Has to be honest	3	1.6	8	4.4
11	Has to be educated	2	1.1	8	4.4
12	Has to be polite	2	1.1	-	-
13	Has to obey parents	4	2.2	5	2.7
14	Has to be full of love	2	1.1	12	6.6
15	Being Simple and humble	3	1.6	-	-
16	Has to married soon	2	1.1	-	-
17	Behave	-	-	12	6.6

Table 3 shows the gender roles in farming system practices. It has been found out that male dominated implement in all farming system practices, such as land preparation , nursery, planting, maintaining plants, fertilizing, and harvesting.

Table 3. Gender Roles in Farming System Practices.

	Irrigated Paddyfield	Rainfed Paddyfield	Dry Land	Monoculture Garden	Simple Agroforest	Total
Land Preparation						
Male (%)	99.70	99.20	99.20	100	99.60	99.40
Female (%)	0.30	0.80	0.80	0	0.40	0.60
Nursery						
Male (%)	73.40	92.70	100	100	100	82.40
Female (%)	26.60	7.30	0	0	0	17.60
Planting						
Male (%)	59.60	54.70	83.30	84.90	94.10	71.10
Female (%)	40.40	45.30	16.70	15.10	5.90	28.90
Maintaining						
Male (%)	56.10	52.10	78.20	78.70	88.30	67.90
Female (%)	43.90	47.90	21.80	21.30	11.70	32.10
Fertilizing						
Male (%)	75.10	98.00	89.80	70.50	99.50	87.10
Female (%)	24.90	2.00	10.20	29.50	0.50	12.90
Harvesting						
Male (%)	66.50	70.40	78.90	88.30	98.30	72.50
Female (%)	33.50	29.60	21.10	11.70	1.70	27.50
Total Labor Practices						
Male (%)	76.00	77.90	87.90	90.40	95.90	82.40
Female (%)	24.00	22.10	12.10	9.60	4.10	17.60

Gender Roles in Access and Control Profiles

Productive, reproductive and community roles of women require the use of resources. In general, women and men have different levels of both access and control over resources. Access is the opportunity to make use of the resources needed for their work, and control is the ability to define its use and impose that definition on others over those resources. Resources can be economic: such as land or equipment; political: such as representation, leadership and legal structures; social: such as child- care, family planning, education; and also. The access and control profile identifies resources individuals could use to carry out activities and the benefits they get from them.

Land is an important resource for an agricultural community, however, . Access and control over land the relative power of members of a society on economy. Average land holding per household in Nanggung sub district is 0.42 ha, ranges from 0.33 - 0.49 ha/household. Of the household surveyed. 11% do not have any control over landholdings. There is unequal distribution of land holdings in the study area, with 20% of the households control 62% of the total land.

Disparities in gender access to land are universal, and can be found in Nanggung sub-district. Only 13.8 % of women have access to land whether as owner or tenant (Table 6). Landownership is also dominated by men and only 13.1% of women have control over landownership (Table 4).

Table 4. Gender Roles on Access Over Resources.

No	Access over resources	Wife	Husband	Wife + Husband
		%	%	%
1.	Credits (n=171)	12.9	**83.6**	3.5
2.	Production input (n=121)	3.3	**93.4**	3.3
3.	Production technology (n= 123)	3.3	**92.7**	4.1
4	Post harvest technology (n=61)	1.6	**98.4**	0.0
5.	Trainings (n = 165)	14.5	**81.8**	3.6
6.	Price of agricultural products (n = 156)	12.2	**84.0**	3.8
7.	Marketing of agric. products (n = 127)	12.6	**84.3**	3.1
8.	Marketing organization (n = 154)	9.1	**87.7**	3.2
9.	Landownership (n = 167)	13.8	**76.6**	9.6
10.	Farm labors (n = 161)	6.2	**83.9**	9.9

The study also shows that there is gender differences in access and control over farm production inputs. Men dominated the access and control over credits, production technology and labors. Only 12.9 % of women have access to credits. Access to credit for women is limited because women do not have collateral, which ussually is land title. Without any control over landownership, women are disadvantaged over access to credits. In addition, socio-cultural constraints and stereotypes of non-creditworthiness tend to preclude women from obtaining access to many formal sources of credit, like banks, cooperatives and credit unions.

Very few women (3.3%) have access to production inputs and technology Generally women have greater access and control over post harvest technology and processing than other production processes. However, the survey showed that in Nanggung, only 1.6% of women have access and control over post harvest technology and processing.

Although still dominated by men, a fair number of women have access (12.6%) and control (12.6%) over marketing of agricultural products and 12.2% of women have access to information on the price of agricultural products (Table 5). Socio-economic survey showed that gender role in selling agricultural product depends on the quantity of product. Women only involve in retail marketing of farm products when the quantity is small.

Table 5. Gender Roles on the Control Over and Benefit from Resources.

No	Control over and benefits from resources	Wife	Husband	Wife + Husband
		%	%	%
1.	Farming activity (n = 161)	5.5	83.2	10.6
2.	Production inputs (n = 119)	4.2	84.9	10.9
3.	Production technology (n = 123)	4.1	85.4	10.5
4	Post harvest technology (n = 61)	1.6	95.1	3.3
5.	Trainings (n = 165)	12.1	83.6	4.2
6.	Agric. price information (n= 161)	11.8	80.1	7.1
7.	Marketing of agric. products (n = 143)	12.6	80.4	7.0
8.	Marketing organization (n = 154)	4.5	83.8	11.7
9.	Land ownership (n = 168)	13.1	78.6	8.3
10.	Farm labors (n = 168)	13.1	78.6	8.3

There is a gender difference in access to farmers' organization and trainings. Only 9.1% of women have access to an organization compared to 87.7 % of men who have access and control over organization. Access and control over trainings are also dominated by men, however, the percentage of women who have access to trainings is higher (14.5%) compared to access to organization. The access and control of women over organization and trainings, although still low provide the entry point for trainings of women in a VAF system.

The access and control profile shows the extent to which women are impeded from participating equitably in the project. If women have limited access to income or land, they may be unable to join groups, which provide production inputs and commercial opportunities, or to become independent commercial vegetable producers.

Gender Roles in Decision Making Profile

Women frequently perform a variety of functions in the farm household. They act as food producers, wage earners, care takers of the family looking after nutrition, and postharvest managers. Several studies have shown that the gender affects the decision-making process in agricultural production and household expenditure, as well as the management of food consumption within the farm households (Balaguru, 1992).

The result of the survey showed that in the three villages of Nanggung, women have little role in decision making regarding farming financial planning and activities (Table 6). The decision on farm financial planing and expenditures are dominated by men, including making routine farm financial planning (55.1 %), planning for purchace of production inputs (54.3%).

Table 6. Gender Decision Making in Farm Households.

No	Decision	Decision Makers				
		IS	ID	I=A	AD	AS
		--------------%---------------------				
1.	Routine family financial planning (n=119)	**26.9**	10.1	30.3	10.1	22.7
2.	Routine farm financial planning (n= 118)	10.2	3.4	23.7	7.6	**55.1**
3.	Prediction on family cost of living (n = 131)	**31.3**	11.5	30.5	3.8	22.9
4.	Financial planning before purchaning inputs (n= 129)	9.3	6.2	24.8	5.4	**54.3**
5.	Recording expenditure (n = 51)	15.7	2.0	23.5	2.0	**56.9**
6.	Learn to manage farm finance (n=129)	11.2	5.2	25.0	3.4	**55.2**
7.	Learn to manage family finance (n = 117)	**40.2**	6.8	28.2	8.5	16.2
8.	Farm expenditure according to plan (n = 150)	14.0	12.0	24.0	6.0	**44.0**
9.	Self evaluation on finacial management (n = 132)	9.8	4.5	31.1	7.6	**47.0**
10.	Planning types of commodity (n= 163)	6.1	7.4	34.4	6.1	**46.0**
11	Utilizatilizing home garden for food crops (n = 114)	11.4	4.4	28.1	8.8	**47.4**

Notes : IS = Wife only; AS= Husband only; ID=Wife dominant, AD = Husband dominant ; I=A= Wife = Husband

Women are more involved in family financial planning (31.3%). There is a larger proportion of women who are motivated to learn about family financial planning (40.2%) compared to the percentage of women (11.2%) who are interested in learning about farm financial planning. The decision to plan for type of commodity to plant and the utilization of home garden for food crops is dominated by men (34.4%) but in some households women participation is in cooperation with men/husband (26.1%).

Table 7 shows that women are dominantly act as decision maker in financial planning, evaluating familiy members for the action they take, controling financial activities of family member, controling family expenses, managing family finance, making priority of family needs, managing daily food needs, managing family menus, making decision for food expenses, making ideas for reducing food expenses, making decision for health expenses, making decision on place for medical care, making decision to postpone medical care for family member, and managing education expenses. While men and women act together as decision maker in child education planning, and planning of eating out. Whereas, men act as decision maker in choosing child education.

Table 7. Gender Decision Making in Family Finance, Food, Education and Health Aspects.

No	Decision	Decision Makers				
		IS	ID	I=A	AD	AS
		-------------%-------------------------				
A.	**Finance**					
1.	Financial planning (n=119)	40.3	10.9	26.1	19.3	3.4
2.	Evaluating familiy members for the action they take (n=133)	34.6	9.8	27.8	20.3	7.5
3.	Controling financial activities of family member (n=131)	43.5	9.9	21.4	19.1	6.1
4.	Controling family expenses (n=176)	63.1	11.9	11.4	12.5	1.1
5.	Managing family finance (n=183)	69.4	12.0	8.7	8.2	1.6
6.	Making priority of family needs(n=159)					
B.	Food					
7.	Managing daily food needs (n=183)	87.9	8.2	1.6	2.2	0.0
8.	Managing family menus (n=183)	87.9	8.2	1.6	2.2	0.0
9.	Making decision for food expenses (n=181)	88.9	7.2	1.7	2.2	0.0
10.	Making ideas for reducing food expenses (n=152)	83.6	9.9	2.0	3.9	0.7
11.	Eating out (n=20)	35.0	10.0	35.0	5.0	15.0
C.	**Education**					
12.	Decision for sending children to school (n=166)	25.3	8.4	29.5	24.7	12.0
13.	Choosing children education (n=166)	23.5	10.8	25.3	26.5	13.8
14.	Managing education expenses (n=166)	37.3	18.1	15.1	19.9	9.6
D.	**Health**					
15.	Making decision for health expenses (n=175)	36.0	17.1	14.9	19.4	12.6
16.	Making decision on place for medical care (n=175)	36.0	16.0	14.9	20.6	12.6
17.	Making decision to postpone medical care for family member (n=156)	36.5	9.6	21.8	20.5	11.5

Notes : IS = Wife only; ID= Wife dominant;I=A= Wife = Husband AD = Husband dominant ; AS = Husband only;

Table 8 shows that the female roles in family coping strategy consist of adding resources from outside (through asking wife to work, borrowing money), saving resources (through deciding on a saving account, deciding on withdrawal from saving), cutting back expenses (through reducing food consumption, transportation cost, health expenses, and education spending). While the roles of male and female consist of asking children to help household chores, and selling assets. Whereas the roles of men are finding extra jobs, selling furniture, and selling utensils.

Table 8. Gender Roles in Family Coping Strategy.

No	Decision on Coping Strategy	Decision Makers				
		IS	ID	I=A	AD	AS
		-----------%-------------------------				
	Adding Resources From Outside					
1	Finding extra jobs (n=116)	7.8	9.4	29.3	44.0	9.5
2	Asking childern to help household chores (n=57)	28.1	8.8	**50.9**	12.3	0.0
3	Asking wife to work (n=33)	**33.3**	3.0	27.3	5.5	1.1
4	Borrow money (n=130)	**40.8**	36.2	10.8	8.5	3.8
	Saving resources					
5	Deciding on a saving account (n=19)	**42.1**	10.5	15.8	31.6	0.0
	Selling Resources					
6	Selling furniture (n=6)	0.0	16.7	33.3	**50.0**	0.0
7	Selling utensils (n=47)	31.9	5.2	14.9	**42.6**	6.4
8	Selling assets (n=16)	25.0	18.8	**31.3**	18.8	6.3
9	Deciding on withdrawal from saving (n=19)	**36.8**	15.8	15.8	31.6	0.0
	Cutting Back Expenses					
10	Reducing food consumption (n=97)	**79.4**	17.5	2.1	1.0	0.0
11	Reducing transportation cost by riding bikes etc. (n= 42)	**40.5**	4.8	28.6	4.8	21.4
12	Reducing health expenses (n=71)	**42.2**	15.5	12.7	16.9	12.7
13	Reducing education spending (n=57)	**36.9**	15.8	8.8	19.3	19.3

Notes : IS = Wife only; ID= Wife dominant; I=A= Wife = Husband
AD= Husband dominant ; AS = Husband only;

Domestic and Agricultural Activity Profile

The household, can be defined as (nuclear) family or kinship unit; those who share a common residence; or those who share a joint function such as consumption, production, investment or ownership. Gender is one of the cause in intra-household difference. Within the household a socially-constructed gender division of labour exists that generally places greater time and energy demands on women than on men. Women typically have a triple role reproductive, productive and community managing activities.

The productive role of rural women is mainly in the agricultural sector. In many parts of Indonesia, women constitute almost half of the work force engaged in agriculture. Rural women participate in a broad range of agricultural activities starting from the selection of seeds, planting, weeding, harvesting, threshing, drying, stacking and storing to feeding the family from the harvested produce.

In the sub-district of Nanggung, the socio-economic study shows that the involvement of women in agriculture is limited (17.6%) . The involvement is more prominent in the irrigated and rainfed paddy fields, where women play important role in planting (40.4-45.3%) and crop maintainance (43.9 - 47.9%). Women participation in other type agriculture is minimum such as dryland agriculture (12.1%) and monoculture garden (9.6%).

Consistent with the socio-economic study, the survey showed that women allocated most of their time (5 - 10 hours/day) doing domestic acitivities. This includes domestic tasks done by women required to guarantee the maintenance of the household, such as fuel and water collection, food preparation, child care, education and health care. Women allocated less time in productive activities including agriculture activities (0.67 - 4.03 hours/day). Women who are working in rice fields or rainfed rice field allocated more time outside their home than those who works in home garden or other agricultural activities (Table 9).

Table 9. Activity Profile of Women in the Nanggung Sub-District

No	ACTIVITY	Time allocation
	a. Domestic	
1	House cleaning (n= 131)	0.93 ± 0.68
2	Fetching water (n = 88)	0.61 ± 0.45
3	Laundry (n= 140)	0.90 ± 0.22
4	Washing dishes (n=143)	0.45 ± 0.29
5	Shopping for foods (n=158)	0.56 ± 0.67
6	Cooking (n= 167)	1.51 ± 0.68
7	Child care (n= 35)	10.0 ± 33.8
	b. Agriculture	
1	Working in the rice field (n = 123)	4.03 ± 1.47
	Working in monoculture garden (n= 52)	3.74 ± 1.48
2	Working in home garden (n = 11)	2.91 ± 1.30
3	Animal husbandry (n = 10)	0.67 ± 0.50
4	Seling farm products to market (n = 10)	0.67 ± 0.50

Some women also have community managing role which may includes activities undertaken primarily by women at the community level such as voluntary works in health care and education. Most of the respondents (95%) participate in women religious groups (*Majlis Taklim*), but only few respondents belongs to farmer groups (Table 10).

Table 10. Women participation in community and social activities

No	Activity	No of Participants	
		n	%
1	Women group (arisan)	33	18.0
2	Religious group/*Majlis Taklim*	174	95.1
3	Farmers' group	1	0.5
4	Community group	4	2.2
5	Volunteer works	62	33.9

Conclusions

The findings conclude that:

1. The gender values among famer families show the similarities of gender values for men and women, such as being a good woman/ man, being Religious women/ men, has to be patience, has to take care of herself/ himself, has to be honest, has to be educated, has to obey parents, reading Koran (Al Qur'an), and has to be full of love. The gender values for man only are has to be responsible, has to work, and behave, wherean the gender values for woman only are doing household chores, has to be polite, being Simple and humble, and has to married soon.

2. Gender roles in access and control over resources.
   - Gender roles in farming system practices are dominated by men, such as land preparation , nursery, planting, maintaining plants, fertilizing, and harvesting.
   - There is gender differences in access and control over farm production inputs. Men dominated the access and control over credits, production technology and labors.
   - Although still dominated by men, a fair number of women have access and control over marketing of agricultural products and have access to information on the price of agricultural products. Socio-economic survey showed that gender role in selling agricultural product depends on the quantity of product. Women only involve in retail marketing of farm products when the quantity is small.

3. Gender roles in decision making in farm households and coping strategy, and also domestic and agricultural activities.
   - Women have little role in decision making regarding farming financial planning and activities. The decision on farm financial planing and expenditures are dominated by men, including making routine farm financial planning, and planning for purchace of production inputs .
   - Women are dominantly act as decision maker in financial planning, evaluating familiy members for the action they take, controling financial activities of family member, controling family expenses, managing family finance, making priority of family needs, managing daily food needs, managing family menus, making decision for food expenses, making ideas for reducing food expenses, making decision for health expenses, making decision on place for medical care, making decision to postpone medical care for family member, and managing education expenses. While men and women act together as decision maker in child education planning, and planning of eating out. Whereas, men act as decision maker in choosing child education.
   - The female roles in family coping strategy consist of adding resources from outside (through asking wife to work, borrowing money), saving resources (through deciding on a saving account, deciding on withdrawal from saving), cutting back expenses (through reducing food consumption, transportation cost, health expenses, and education spending). While the roles of male and female consist of asking children to help household chores, and selling assets. Whereas the roles of men are finding extra jobs, selling furniture, and selling utensils.
   - Consistent with the socio-economic study, the survey showed that women allocated most of their time (5 - 10 hours/day) doing domestic acitivities. This includes domestic tasks done by women required to guarantee the maintenance of the household, such as fuel and water collection, food preparation, child care, education and health care. Women allocated less time in productive activities including agriculture activities (0.67 - 4.03 hours/day). Women who are working in rice fields or rainfed rice field allocated more time outside their home than those who works in home garden or other agricultural activities.

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