

UNDERSTANDING THE DUALITY ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (Study in Sumberdodol Village, Magetan Regency, East Java Province)

Tia Subekti¹

Irza Khurun'in²

¹Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang

²Program Studi Hubungan Internasional, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang

bektitia@gmail.com

Abstract

Agricultural activities cannot be separated from women role. They are taking part from pre-production, production process, harvest, post-harvest and marketing. Desa Sumberdodol, Magetan Regency is one of the agricultural villages in East Java which cannot be separated from the contribution of women in their agricultural activities. Women in Desa Sumberdodol do many activities as farm laborers to support the family economy. Nevertheless, they continue to play her role as a housewife in her family. Women in agricultural societies play a dual role, both in the domestic/household as well as economic/public sphere. The research uses in-depth interview, observation, and documentation in collecting data. According to Women in Development (WID) Framework, there are four main components: welfare, equity, antipoverty, efficiency and empowerment of women in development. But, WID lack in looking the gender gap in development. So, the approach of Gender and Development (GAD) proposes to fill the gap by using gender equality approach. Main argument of this research are development process through agricultural activities driving the existence of women's dual roles; there is gender inequality in this sector and constitute a bottleneck to development. The result of this research shows that the development in rural area, by study in Desa Sumberdodol Magetan Regency, neglected gender equality at work. Therefore, it need restructuring development program.

Keywords : agriculture, development, gender inequality, women.

Abstrak

Aktivitas pertanian tidak bisa dipisahkan dari peran perempuan. Mereka berperan mulai dari sebelum proses produksi, proses produksi, memanen, paska panen dan menjual hasil panen. Desa sumberdodol Kabupaten Magetan merupakan desa pertanian di Jawa Timur yang tidak bisa dipisahkan dari peran perempuan dalam aktivitas pertanian. Perempuan di Desa Sumberdodol banyak yang beraktivitas sebagai pekerja pertanian untuk mendukung ekonomi keluarga. Disisi lain, mereka juga tetap menjalankan perannya sebagai ibu rumah tangga dalam keluarga mereka. Perempuan dalam masyarakat menjalankan dua peran sekaligus, yakni pada ranah domestic dan ranah public/ekonomi. Penelitian ini menggunakan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi dalam pengumpulan data. Teori yang digunakan adalah WID (woman in development) dengan empat komponen yaitu: welfare, equity, antipoverty, efficiency dan empowerment of women in development. Namun, WID kurang dalam melihat atau memahami gap dalam peran ganda perempuan. Sehingga tulisan ini juga menggunakan konsep kesetaraan gender untuk melihat gap dalam peran ganda perempuan. Argumen utama dari penelitian ini adalah proses pembangunan melalui kegiatan pertanian mendorong keberadaan peran ganda perempuan; ada ketidaksetaraan gender di sektor ini dan merupakan hambatan bagi pembangunan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pembangunan di pedesaan, melalui studi di Desa Sumberdodol Kabupaten

Magetan, mengabaikan kesetaraan gender di tempat kerja. Oleh karena itu, perlu restrukturisasi program pembangunan.

Kata kunci: pertanian, pembangunan, kesetaraan gender, perempuan

INTRODUCTION

Rural economic development is a continuous study developed by academics, practitioners, and government. Rural development is the process improving rural people's life quality through improving economic well being. Rural area can be interpreted as isolated and sparsely populated areas. Abundance natural resources in rural areas, make them as important asset in Indonesia. There are 82.038 villages as rural area in Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017). There are at least two main potential roles of rural areas/villages. First, physical potential such as natural resources. Main resources in rural areas are agricultural resources, plantation, livestock, and forest. Second, non-physical potential, they are local wisdom, customs, and local culture. Therefore, it is relevant to study about rural area particularly rural economic development.

Rural economic development in Indonesia related to agricultural activities. Most of people in rural area work in agriculture. Agricultural land in Indonesia is about 7,78 million hectares (Basith, 2017). Ironically, agricultural land area decreases from year to year due to land conversion. Agricultural land become residential and industrial area. Agricultural sector usually seen as unprofitable. People who work in

agriculture sector have low income. Data shows that there are 3.770.740 low income people in rural area (Primus, 2015). However, until now, villages and agriculture are interrelated. Agriculture is main sector for rural people. The linkage between village and agriculture is reinforced by the point of view of Arya Hadi Dharmawan in looking at rural economic development as follows:

Villages can be viewed as a complex of human ecology where complicated transaction processes occur because the existing of material exchange, energy and information (knowledge) between man and nature that is the basis of his life. As a complex system, people, villagers or communities formed in a village will continue to build an attempt to foster a sustainable exchange relationship with nature (Zamroni, 2015, hal. xxvii).

On the one hand, farmer is low-paying job. However, on the other hand, villagers do not have much choice of work. So, agriculture still the main sector for economic development in rural area.

Poverty is one of the main problem in rural area. The most affected groups are women and children. Women's health problems and access to education for rural children are a problem as a result of poverty in the village or rural area. This article is study about rural economic from gender perspective, particularly woman's role in

economic development in agricultural sector. Low income from the agricultural sector, leads woman to be involved in agricultural sector to make ends meet.

This research focus in agricultural activities in Sumberdodol Village, Panekan Sub-district, Magetan Regency. Agricultural activities in Sumberdodol Village are largely involving woman's role.

Sumberdodol Village is one of the village which most people are worked as farmer. There are 986 farmer family with 128.045 Ha/m² of field area (Sumberdodol Village, 2017). Main commodities are yam, rice, maize, vegetables and other staple crops. The table below is the annual gains from fields in Sumberdodol Village:

Table 1. Annual agricultural commodities in Sumberdodol Village (Year 2017)

No.	Agricultural commodities	Amount in years
1.	Corn	270 ton/ha
2.	Rice	240 ton/ha
3.	Long beans	7,5 ton/ha
4.	Cassava	490 ton/ha
5.	Sweet potato	1.500 ton/ha
6.	Tomato	26 ton/ha
7.	Cabbage	45 ton/ha
8.	Cucumber	20 ton/ha
9.	Bean	3 ton/ha
10.	Eggplant	4 ton/ha
11.	Lettuce	2 ton/ha

Source: Sumberdodol Village Profile Book, 2017

Sumberdodol Village is located in the slope of Mount Lawu, accordingly, the village has fertile land. There are two type of land condition in this village, dry land or called as farm, and wet land or called rice field. Dry land using rain-fed irrigation. Meanwhile, wet land or rice field using

irrigation channels that have been built by the government. Irrigation channels are fed by river every day. Sumberdodol Village has more than 25 springs scattered throughout the village (Taufik, 2018). By using those spring, people irrigate the field. But, in the dry

season, it takes extra water to irrigate the fields taken from the river.

Previous research show that woman have role in agricultural sector. Tutuk Ari Arsanti in her article titled *“Perempuan dan Pembangunan Sektor Pertanian”* showed that woman have potential role in developing entrepreneur agricultural based (Arsanti, 2013). Second, research by Josua P. Hutajulu (2015) titled *“Analisis Peran Perempuan dalam Pertanian di Kecamatan Rasau Jaya Kabupaten Kuburaya”*. In his study described that women on average spend about 5.3 hours per day on farms about of 1.26 Ha (Hutajulu, 2015). Third, research by Team PSG STAIN Pekalongan (2010) titled *“Peran Perempuan di Sektor Pertanian: Studi Perempuan Petani Tebu Kecamatan Sragi Pekalongan”*. The study showed that there are gender inequality experienced by women in the agricultural sector (Tim PSG STAIN Pekalongan, 2010). One of the evidences is women get lower salary than men. Furthermore, the involvement of women in decision-making in employment is small. For instance the decision-making in cane farming organizations.

This research will reveal, comprehensively, problems faced by women in the context of rural economic development particularly in agricultural sector. In rural economic development, women are

challenged to engage in it as a supporter of the family's economic needs. It leads women to get involve in agricultural activities. In other hand, women still obliged to carry out domestic work. So, there are dual role of women in rural economic development, in domestic sector and public sector.

Dual role means woman's role in domestic work as a housewife and also as a mother. In public sector, woman encouraged to has a job or career. Denrich Suryadi (2004:12) said that dual role is shared with the role of women as wives and mothers in the family, such as partnering with husbands in fostering households, providing household needs, and nurturing and educating children (E, M, & Tumengkol, 2017).

This research questioned about how the dual role of women in agricultural sector has an impact on the emergence of gender inequality in the family. This research also questioned about how to reconstruct rural economic development by using gender perspective.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study use qualitative method by using three data collection techniques. First, observation. The authors observed daily activities of women in Sumberdodol Village. Second, in-depth interview with key informants, they are local government

(village head/headman) and village secretary, local public figure, housewives working in rice fields and sugar cane fields. Research done in June-July 2018. Third, documentation. The authors collect supporting data from local government, that is Sumberdodol Village Profile Book Year 2017. For collecting secondary data, the authors used internet, books, and journal.

This research generally use feminist theory of development studies. Most of feminism adopt critical stance toward the existing social relation, particularly gendered relations. Feminist theory looks at the origins, characteristics, and forms of gender inequality in order to focus on gender politics, power relations, and sexuality (Peet & Hartwick, 2009, hal. 240). Gender inequality that Feminist focus in view of development are disproportionate amount of work performed by women, and yet the absence of women in development policy or group decision making in general.

Some feminist criticism towards development one of them is Catherine Scott (1995) that criticized about modernization. Scott (1995:5) argued that modernity's rational, forward-looking, male-dominated public sphere was contrasted with feminized, backward, traditional, family-oriented private sphere (Peet & Hartwick, 2009, hal. 251). In response to such criticism, feminist

and development activists made a series of attempt at reformulating development theory by proposing five main forms, those are Women in Development (WID); Women and Development (WAD); Gender and Development (GAD); Women, Environment, and Development (WED); and Postmodernism and Development (PAD).

In this research, the author focus in Women in Development (WID) and Gender and Development (GAD). WID first brought by Ester Boserup. Boserup and WID observed that women were discriminated against at all levels of the development process in the 1960–1970s (Fischer-Kowalski, et al., 2014, hal. 6). Boserup argued that economic development created a gender gap (female equity) that evolved in a curvilinear manner. Modernization initially enlarged the gap owing to economic changes that disintegrated established household relationships, but subsequently closed it, especially owing to increased women's education (Fischer-Kowalski, et al., 2014, hal. 7).

Women in Development focus in five point, welfare, equity, antipoverty, efficiency, and empowerment. Welfare approach focus on women's reproductive roles and related population issues; equity approach reflected calls for equality coming from the gap between man and woman that

considerable resistance from men; antipoverty approach focused on women entering the workforce and having access to income-generating activities; efficiency approach focused on women's participation in restructured economies; and the empowerment approach reflected women's need to transform laws and structures through a bottom-up approach (Peet & Hartwick, 2009, hal. 257).

GAD views women as active agents in the production and development process and reject their former omission in the modernization project as inadvertent. GAD views the roles assigned to both sexes not as given but as social construction, and thus the organization of women in changing their roles is a central issue in development (Fischer-Kowalski, et al., 2014, hal. 8). Whereas WID tended to accept the sexual division of labor as allocating tasks between men and women, hence arguing that more value needed to be placed on the tasks done by women, GAD argued that the sexual division of labor in a society was one of connection in which men and women became dependent on each other and that therefore the allocation of tasks should be changed (Peet & Hartwick, 2009, hal. 267). In the GAD approach, gender relations rather than "women" became the main analytical category that women's role in

society could not be seen as autonomous from gender relations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, we will discuss how the concept of Woman in Development and Gender in Development view the dualism of woman's role in rural economic. First, we will describe what is the duality role of women, particularly women's dual role in agricultural sector by using case study in Sumberdodol Village, Magetan Regency. Then, in the second, we will discuss about gender inequality in domestic sector. By discussing the Women in Development and Gender and Development, we can conclude that the development in Sumberdodol Village, Magetan Regency need restructuring and reconstructing program.

Duality Role of Woman in Sumberdodol Village

Women's dual role is defined as the existence of two roles run by women at the same time. Women, particularly housewives, have important role in order to take care of household, for instances cooking, caring and educating the children, also cleaning the house. In other side, women also work or have career outside the house. There is an increasing number of career women (working women) in Indonesia. It indicates that there is an increased access to higher education for

women so that the more open the opportunity of their career.

According to the data released by CNN Indonesia (2016), Indonesia is the sixth rank in the world with the number of women who occupy strategic positions within the company (Priherdityo, 2016). Furthermore, the survey conducted by Acenture result that 42% of women in Indonesia prefer to work rather than stay home (Deny, 2014). At the same time, women employment ratio based on BPS data (2014) reached 47.08%. Although the number is still inferior to men but the data is quite interesting if it is seen

that the socio-culture of Indonesia is patriarchal culture.

In rural economic development, the dual role of women is shown by the dual role of housewives in the agricultural sector. In Sumberdodol Village the average education of housewives between the ages of 35-50 years is only a junior high school graduate, Islamic boarding school, and a small number of high school graduates. Therefore, the job opportunities they get are mostly in the agricultural sector (Suwito, 2018). The table below is distribution of women's profession in Sumberdodol Village.

Table 2. Women's Basic Livelihood in Sumberdodol Village

No.	Occupation	Total
1.	Farmer	1190
2.	Farm worker	600
3.	Civil Servant	11
4.	Peddler	5
5.	Breeders	1
6.	Private doctor	1
7.	Midwife	1
8.	Domestic worker	27
9.	Small and Medium Enterprises	5
10.	Artist	1
11.	Private Company Employees	85
12.	Employees of Government Companies	3

Source: Sumberdodol Village Profile Book, 2017

From the data above shows that majorities women in Sumberdodol Village work as farmers. Focus of this study is to explain the duality role of women in encouraging the rural economic development, particularly their role in public (economic sector in agricultural sector) and domestic sector (household).

First, we will explain what is the women's role in domestic or household sectors. The majority of regions in Indonesia use the patriarchal system. It is influenced by religious and cultural factors. As well as in Sumberdodol Village, which put men ahead of women. In society, the position of women is the second position after men. Women are equally placed as a figure that plays a major role in domestic sector to manage the household in their family. Family is interpreted as the smallest social group of marriage-based societies, and consists of a husband, wife, and their children (Utaminigsih, 2017).

As a smallest social group, family has important and complex role, include educational function that is the first education that children should get is in the family. Second role is socialization, that is family preparing children to be members of a good

society (Utaminigsih, 2017). Third role is protection, that is family should protect their member from threats and external hazards. Fourth role is expression that is families intuitively feel the feelings of other family members. Fifth role is religion, that is family should teach about religion to their children. Sixth role is economic role, that is family in this context is parents should meet family needs. Seventh role is recreative, that is family is the place to get recreational for its member. Eighth role is biologicaly role, that is continue the offspring. And the last is effecton, that is give love for its family members (Utaminigsih, 2017).

From those roles and functions of family, basically, husband and wife should play those role together. Yet, usually one party will more dominant in playing the role of family than other party or called as person in charge of domestic affairs. Woman or wife that usually obliged to take care their family in playing all of the role except economic role. Man as a husband just play the role in economic role. The study in Sumberdodol Village shows that women have more dominant in playing family role. The table below will depict the the division of roles in the family.

Table 3. The division of roles to carry out family functions between husband and wife

No.	Family Functions	Runs the role
1.	Education	Wife
2.	Socialization	Husband and wife
3.	Expression	Wife
4.	Protection	Husband
5.	Religion	Husband and wife
6.	Economy	Husband and wife
7.	Recreatives	Husband and wife
8.	Biologic	Husband and wife
9.	Affection	Wife

Source: observation and interview with key informant, 2018

The role of women dominates almost in all functions. Menwhile, in some function like education, expression, and effecton mostly doing by wives without involve the husbands. Then, the domination of the dominance of the role of women in the family is also shown by the predicate attached to the majority of women especially in rural areas in East Java that is attached to the role of 3M: macak (primping), masak (cooking), manak (bearing). Those conditions then forms the tradition that the affairs of the household sector are the obligations of women.

The household sector includes the following basic activities: taking care of children and husbands, cooking, shopping for daily needs, and cleaning the house. All the work must be done by housewives every day. For housewives who do not work outside, they will have enough time to do those activities, but for housewives who also work outside the house, they must be clever to manage their time. Here is a portrait of time management conducted by mothers of farmer families in Sumberdodol Village:

Table 3. Time Schedule of Women Farmers in Sumberdodol Village

No.	Time	Activities
1.	03.30	Cooking
2.	05.00	Preparing for children needs before they go to school (for they who have school children)
3.	06.00	Go to work in rice field or sugar cane field
4.	12.00	Back to home, and preparing for lunch for their family (children and husband)
5.	14.00	Cleaning the house, washing the clothes of family, and also take care of their own ground/field
6.	16.00	Grocery shopping for tomorrow's needs
7.	18.30	Preparing for dinner
8.	19.00	Take care of children when they do their homework
9.	21.00	Sleep

Source: interview with women farmer in Sumberdodol Village, 2018

The table above shows that domestic work is fully handled by women. The involvement of women in earning a living does not reduce their role as housewives in dealing with domestic work. Meanwhile, men only focus on their role to work or in public sector.

Second, we will explain what is the women's role in public or economic sectors particularly in this study we will explain about agricultural activities. On the observations made by researchers in Sumberdodol Village the role of women in agriculture is very large. Some work on self-

owned land, others become laborers by working on their employer's land. There are at least three types of farming work undertaken by housewives in Sumberdodol Village. They work in sugarcane fields, in ricefields, and in their own fields.

In sugarcane fields, women are involved in the preparation process until harvest. Magetan Regency is one of sugarcane-producing areas. There are several sugar factories that are actively operating. Therefore, many found sugar cane farms around Magetan Regency. Sugarcane farming is one of agriculture that absorbs a

lot of workers, because sugar cane farming requires a long maintenance process starting from planting, caring, and harvesting. In sugarcane agriculture absorption involves the role of women and men.

The process that involves the role of women in it are preparing the planting board, preparing of sugarcane seedling, planting the sugarcane, and fertilizing. Then, the next process are ndangir. Ndangir is hoeing to cover the fertilizer that has been sown on the sugarcane. Then is sulam, that is re-planting for sugarcane seedlings that do not grow well. After sulam, it need re-fertilizing. After that, they embracing to make planting boards to be higher. The next process is kresak, that is throw away the dried leaves. This step need up to two times. And for the harvesting process, there are cutting and kepras. Cutting is harvesting of sugarcane, and kepras is taking off the buds of sugarcane and plant it back. In those process are involving women except logging process. The logging process does not use female labor, but only men. Farming activities in sugar cane fields start at 06.30 and end at 11.00 and the salary for women is Rp 30.000,00 and for men is Rp 35.000,00 each day. There is a difference in salaries given to men and women even though the same workload. The payroll system is given every week for 6 days or Monday-Saturday.

Women in ricefields is also taking an important part. Some women in Sumberdodol Village work in ricefield, either self-owned or belonging to others. In general, farming activities undertaken by women are activities during the planting process and during the treatment process. In the process of rice farming women participate in 3 processes: tandur (rice planting), sulam (cleaning weeds in rice), panen (harvesting of rice). To work on rice fields women get a salary in one day Rp. 40.000, - with working hours starting at 07:00 to 16:00 with a given break time during the day for approximately 2 hours. To work in people's paddy fields if work is done in one full day then they will get a share of breakfast and lunch from the owner of the rice field.

Women in Sumberdodol Village usually have their own field. Besides working in sugarcane farming and working in ricefields, some women who have own field also taking care of their own field. The field usually in the yard or in the back of their house. But some of them also have the ricefield. Most of the houses in Sumberdodol Village have gardens surrounding their homes. The garden is planted by various vegetables.

The gardens around their houses are usually planted with cassava, ginger, turmeric, coffee, coconut, fruit plants such as

bananas, avocado, manga, rambutan, and others. Those plants do not need much water as well as easy maintenance. . If the rainy season arrives, garden in this village can also be planted with several types of vegetables such as mustard greens, tomatoes, celery, cabbage, and so on. Some of them usually still work in the ricefields as labor. But, usually they still give their time to maintenance their garden in the morning and afternoon. From the garden, the women will get additional income to cover their economic needs. They usually sell vegetables and other fruits produced by their garden. Those are a portrait of housewife activity in taking care of their garden.

Gender Inequality in Domestic Sector

The increasing access of women to the public sphere does not always place women in a favorable position. In this study shows that most housewives in rural areas that perform double roles have a greater workload than men. Women's involvement in the public sector does not mean reducing the role of women in the domestic sector. Women are still forced to remain responsible for domestic sectors or households. The dual roles of women are not yet fully accepted by the patriarchal societies. Therefore, the implication is that it will be able to create the shift of role and function in the family, that is the change of fungsional structure in the life

of family, such as: in the household, managing the household, balancing the role of work in each of the domains, socio-economic activities, self-development, and the use of leisure time in community activities in its environment (Utaminigsih, 2017).

Conditions that occur in Sumberdodol Village, Magetan Regency are an opportunity for women involvement in development. Women have a biological role in the family, namely the reproductive role. It is an example of a welfare cycle in WID. Secondly, the equality approach by providing jobs for women and men. Third, the anti-poverty approaches, that is the wage to support the family's economic condition. Fourthly, the efficiency approach focuses on the participation of women in a restructured economy. Finally, the empowerment approach has not been seen in the activities in Sumberdodol Village because in decision making, whether in the family, work, or organization is still reversed by men.

The criticism that emerges from the discussion is, first, the women placed as the object of development. Thus, women's offerings are placed as active agents in development that not only support the family economy but also engage in decision making in private and public spheres. Second, the division of labor must be changed which is no

longer the sexual division of labor but the equality division of labor. The implication is that wages given to men and women are not viewed from sexuality but from workload. Third, the division of roles within the private sphere is dominated by women so as not to reduce the workload of women. Thus, men in this case must also take a balanced role in the private or domestic sphere.

CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, we conclude that women in agricultural societies play a dual role, both in the domestic/household as well as economic/public sphere. Women in Development (WID) approach lack in looking the gender gap in development. The approach of Gender and Development (GAD) proposes to fill the gap by using gender equality approach. The result of this research shows that the development in rural area, by study in Sumberdodol Village, Magetan Regency, neglected gender equality at work. Therefore, it need restructuring development program.

REFERENCES

- Arsanti, T. A. (2013). Perempuan dan Pembangunan Sektor Pertanian. *Jurnal Maskipreneur*, III(1), 62-74.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2017, June). *Statistik Indonesia 2017*. Statistik Indonesia, p. 10.
- Basith, A. (2017, September 20). Luas Lahan Pertanian Indonesia Masih Minim. Consulté le July 10, 2018, sur Nasional Makroenomi: <https://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/luas-lahan-pertanian-indonesia-masih-minim>
- Deny, S. (2014, March 07). 42% wanita RI lebih pilih bekerja daripada berdiam diri di rumah. Consulté le July 08, 2018, sur Liputan 6 : <https://www.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/2019532/42-wanita-ri-lebih-pilih-bekerja-daripada-diam-di-rumah>
- Desa Sumberdodol. (2017). *Buku Profil Desa Sumberdodol*. Magetan: Desa Sumberdodol.
- E, S. M., M, T. F., & Tumengkol, T. S. (2017). Peran Ganda Ibu Rumah Tangga dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga di Desa Allude Kecamatan Kolongan Kabupaten Talaud. *Jurnal Acta Diuma*, VI(2).
- Fischer-Kowalski, M., Reenberg, A., Schaffartzik, A., & Mayer, A. (2014). *Ester Boserup's Legacy on Sustainability: Orientations for Contemporary Research*. Dordrecht, Heidelberg, New York, London: Springer.
- Hutajulu, J. P. (2015, April). Analisis Peran Perempuan dalam Pertanian di Kecamatan Rasau Jaya Kabupaten Kuburaya. *Jurnal Social Economic of Agriculture*, IV(1), 83-90.
- Peet, R., & Hartwick, E. (2009). *Theories of Development: Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives (2nd Edition)*. New York: Guilford Publication, Inc.
- Priherdityo, E. (2016, March 08). Wanita Karir Indonesia Terbanyak Keenam di Dunia. Consulté le July 10, 2018, sur CNN Indonesia: <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20160308121332-277->

- 116053/wanita-karier-indonesia-terbanyak-keenam-di-dunia
- Primus, J. (2015, October 23). Ekonomi Makro. Consulté le July 10, 2018, sur Desa adalah Masa Depan Indonesia: <https://ekonomi.kompas.com/read/2015/10/23/130407826/Desa.adalah.Masa.Depan.Indonesia?page=2>
- Suwito. (2018, July 03). Women's education in Desa Sumberdodol. (T. Subekti, Intervieweur)
- Taufik, M. (2018, July 2). Springs in Desa Sumberdodol. (T. Subekti, Intervieweur)
- Tim PSG STAIN Pekalongan. (2010, July). Peran Perempuan di Sektor Pertanian: Studi Perempuan Petani Tebu Kecamatan Sragi Pekalongan. *Jurnal Muwazah*, II(1).
- Utaminingsih, A. (2017). *Gender dan Wanita Karir*. Malang: UB Press.
- Zamroni, S. e. (2015). *Desa Mengembangkan Kehidupan Berkelanjutan*. Yogyakarta: IRE.