

The Role of Women in Agricultural Activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village

Intan Noor Azizah,

intanazizah88@gmail.com

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Syahrudin

syahar@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy

rezky.handy@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Mutiani

mutiani@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Sovia Husni Rahmia

soviahusni.rahmia@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Article History

Received: 03/04/24 Review: 22/10/24 Revision: 25/10/24 Available Online: 01/11/24

Abstract

Agricultural activities are synonymous with the physical strength of men compared to women. However, over time, women also have a role in agricultural activities. Therefore, it is necessary to learn about gender studies. Learning about gender can be found in the role of women in agricultural activities. The role of women in agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village can be used as an example of gender equality. This research aims to describe the role of women farmers in agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village. The method applied by the author in this research is a qualitative approach with the use of descriptive methods. The research location is Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province with the subject of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village women. The research instrument here is the researcher himself with the use of observation data collection techniques about the role of women in agriculture, interviews, and documentation used in the form of village profile data archives and moments during research related to the role of women in agricultural activities. The results of this study state that the role of women in agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village is due to hereditary factors, namely because being a farmer in this village is used as the main livelihood because the village area is suitable for agriculture and business factors to improve the family economy, namely with the aim of helping to ease the burden on husbands or female farmers who act as heads of families caused by husbands who have died or have divorced.

Keywords: Role; Women Farmers; Agricultural Activities

Abstrak

Kegiatan pertanian identik dengan kekuatan fisik laki-laki dibandingkan perempuan. Akan tetapi dengan seiring berjalannya waktu, perempuan juga memiliki peran di dalam kegiatan pertanian. Oleh karena itu diperlukan adanya pembelajaran mengenai kajian gender. Pembelajaran mengenai gender dapat ditemukan pada peran perempuan dalam kegiatan pertanian. Peran perempuan di dalam kegiatan pertanian di Desa Anjir Serapat Muara 1 ini bisa dijadikan contoh kesetaraan gender. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan peran petani perempuan dalam kegiatan pertanian di Desa Anjir Serapat Muara 1. Metode yang diterapkan penulis di dalam penelitian ini yaitu pendekatan kualitatif dengan penggunaan metode deskriptif. Lokasi penelitian di Desa Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Kabupaten Barito Kuala Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan dengan subjek perempuan Desa Anjir Serapat Muara 1. Instrument penelitian disini adalah peneliti sendiri dengan penggunaan teknik pengumpulan data observasi tentang peran perempuan dalam pertanian, wawancara, dan dokumentasi yang digunakan berupa arsip data profil desa serta momen-momen selama penelitian yang berkaitan dengan peran perempuan dalam kegiatan pertanian. Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwasanya peran

Intan Noor Azizah, Syaharuddin, Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy, Mutiani, Sovia Husni Rahmia

perempuan dalam kegiatan pertanian di Desa Anjir Serapat Muara 1 disebabkan oleh faktor keturunan yaitu dikarenakan menjadi petani di desa ini dijadikan sebagai mata pencaharian utama sebab wilayah desa yang memang cocok untuk pertanian dan faktor usaha untuk meningkatkan perekonomian keluarga yaitu dengan tujuan untuk membantu meringankan beban suami ataupun petani perempuan bertindak sebagai kepala keluarga yang disebabkan oleh suami yang sudah meninggal ataupun sudah bercerai.

Kata Kunci: Peran; Petani Perempuan; Kegiatan Pertanian

PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is famous as an agrarian country. This is proven by agricultural income which continues to increase every year. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the calculation of agricultural sector exports based on June 2021 has increased significantly. As an agriculture-based country and a producer of food crops that extends throughout Indonesia (Maulana et al., 2023). The nickname as a national rice barn establishes Indonesia's position as a producer of food crops that are worthy of potential. In addition to agriculture, Indonesia produces several other sub-sector commodities (Dina et al., 2023). There are many strategic commodities that can be developed in Indonesia, one of which is rice. Rice is one of the staple foods that is very important for the people of Indonesia. So far, the rice supplied on the island of Java is mostly produced from superior seeds (Central Statistics Agency, 2020)

In today's development, many women can earn a small salary, but the role of a working wife is seen only as a provider of additional financing, not as a provider of the family's most important financial needs (Abbas et al., 2023). The husband's failure to work has a negative effect on the family, because the necessities of life (clothing, food, board) continue to run. Therefore, wives as predictions and solutions to problems must eventually exit the domestic sector and enter the public sector. These conditions are one of the reasons why many women must be the backbone of the family (Nunung, 2021).

Based on the government's program through the Ministry of Agriculture to implement rice self-sufficiency, other regions are also carrying out rice production development efforts (Berutu et al., 2023). South Kalimantan is a province that continues to try to increase the potential of its agricultural sector. Although on several occasions it still feels a surplus of rice, with a favorable geographical location. It is evident from the data of the Central Statistics Agency that in the 2012 report that rice production every year increases in Indonesia, especially South Kalimantan, but the overall increase in production has not affected the stability of rice prices, rice prices continue to experience rapid fluctuations in a short period of time because they are influenced by a number of factors so that they become a major contributor to inflation in South Kalimantan (Central Statistics Agency, 2020).

As a country with an agrarian predicate, of course, it encourages the dominant livelihood of the community, namely as farmers who are generally traditional farmers. Thus, farmers have

an important role in the development of the Indonesian state, namely supporting the government to meet the food needs of all Indonesian people. Because of this, community activities are certainly not far from the agricultural sector (Ilmiyanor et al., 2023). The role of the agricultural sector is not only the main source of the country's foreign exchange receipts, but also the livelihood of most of the Indonesian population, and in terms of the number of workers, the agricultural sector absorbs too many workers. Agricultural development is absolutely necessary to improve the standard of living of the community, this is reflected since the government continues to prioritize agriculture (Dwiyudha, 2023).

The island of Kalimantan, precisely in the southern part, has land characteristics that are suitable for agriculture. The fertility of Indonesia's agricultural land is also due to the country's location in a region with a tropical climate. Thanks to this, the rocks that occur in Indonesia are completely weathered and the soil becomes fertile. Barito Kuala Regency has a fairly large rice agricultural yield (Handy, 2024). Based on data from the Barito Kuala regency area, rice production in 2021 was 412,532 tons with an average production of 35.59 Kw/Ha. This result is equivalent to 261,215 tons of rice. Almost all sub-districts in Barito Kuala Regency are rice production-producing areas. This is also supported by the topography of the area which is a fairly large agricultural land stretching along the main trans road and in special areas of agricultural areas (Wahdah, n.d.).

Observing the circumstances and needs of such a society, with the current rise of women's emancipation, it is a mechanism to free women who have low socioeconomic status or legal obstacles that are restrictive in their development and progress in all aspects of social life (Rizal, 2024) . Women's emancipation fights for equality, the goal of which is to give women the opportunity to work, study and work on an equal footing with men. The agricultural sector presents informal employment opportunities that provide opportunities for women farmers in rural areas to participate. Women farmers are a potential resource for further development in Indonesian agriculture (Putro & Sopyan, 2020).

In the active role of women in helping the family economy, it shows that the role of women is farming, one of which is able to stabilize the family economy. The role of women in farming is capital in their independence, so it is very interesting to discuss (Mutiani et al., 2024). Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village is one of the villages in Barito Kuala Regency which is famous as a producer of rice farming. This is evidenced by the large number of people who work as traditional farmers in the village (Jumriani et al., 2024). One uniqueness that we can find is that in this village there are not just men, but there are many women who work as farmers. The strong participation of women in agriculture, so that the agricultural sector cannot escape the

development of women farmers in this field. Considering this situation, special actions are indeed needed to empower women farmers in agriculture and develop their capacity to generate different business opportunities to develop agriculture in various existing fields (Taufiq, 2023).

Women farmers in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village not only carry out activities as farmers, but also have side jobs in several additional jobs such as making mat weaving products, trading, agriculture in other sectors besides rice and many more. This supports the development of women in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village, which has been influenced by various factors. Through these various factors, it will advance the innovative capacity of women farmers and become a driving force for the development of agriculture in Indonesia (Firdaus, 2014). Therefore, this article aims to describe the role of women in agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village.

METHOD

In the data collection process, observation, interview, and documentation techniques were used. When using the observation method, the researcher observed every agricultural activity and activity in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village. Starting from observing the research location, the conditions there, and what happens at the research site. Then conducting interviews, namely revealing data on various agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village. Documentation was obtained from the profile data archive of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village, documentation of field observations or moments during the research process were immortalized in photos through personal mobile phone cameras related to the role of women in agricultural activities.

The use of the Milles and Huberman analysis model (Sugiyono, 2017), is data reduction, data display and verification used in this study. In the source triangulation, namely using data from village profiles related to agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village, after which data was checked to the Head of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village, namely Mr. KA and the researcher also checked data on female farmers, namely Mrs. D, M, I, N, J, M, R. Meanwhile, in the triangulation of techniques The use of observation techniques, interviews, and documentation are part of the triangulation of methods/techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village is located in Anjir Muara District, which is in the southern part of the capital city of Barito Kuala Regency which is about 65 Km away which has an area of 15.05 km², this village consists of 8 RTs spread across so much agricultural land that it has great potential for agricultural activities. Agriculture is generally carried out in villages because the availability of land is more adequate. Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village is a

village that has a developed agricultural sector in Barito Kuala Regency. This village has an area of 1,201.50 hectares of rice fields. Agriculture in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village has a difference when compared to agriculture on other islands in Indonesia, which is characterized by only carrying out harvesting once a year. This phenomenon has resulted in the majority of people in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village working as farmers.

Picture 1. One of the existing rice fields in the village of Anjir Serapat Muara 1



Source: Personal Documentation 2023

A. The Process of Agricultural Activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village

Agriculture in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village implements traditional agriculture or it can also be called conventional agriculture (Muhtarom et al., 2023). The stages of agricultural activities carried out in this village were explained by the informant, Mrs. R (43 years old) as follows:

"Meulah the seeds or usually splice to sow, here the splice is manugal. After decapitation, it has to be uprooted, it goes home, it goes home, after it is called, it is called tracking, it is finished tracking only planting. So four stages only plant. (For the seeds or usually said to sow them, here it is called beheading. After the beheading is later revoked, his name is inflated. After waving the name is tracking, after tracking it is newly planted. So four new stages were planted)."

The first stage that is carried out is to make rice seeds or what is commonly called sowing. However, in the village of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 it is called manugal. After the beheading stage is carried out, it is then revoked. The next stage after being revoked is to levitate. The fourth stage is tracking. Tracking activities in this village are carried out for a maximum of 2 months and usually start to be carried out in February. As explained as follows:

"Mun this (February) tracking season, after this is only planting. After tracking this, it is a waste to slash first to clean up the public. When it was clean, the seeds were planted. That's the stage. Tracking this is at least 2 months old. Some are in the 3rd month, some"

are planted in the 4th month. The seeds are light in 40 days of harvest and can be 5 months old. If it's only 3 months and 10 days, it's 4 months. So planting it is 9 months. If most of them are 3 months old in this district, the tides are low. (If this is (February) the season is tracked, after that it will be planted. After planting to raise rice, cut down the weeds in the rice fields first. After it is clean, the large rice can be planted. Those are the stages. Tracking this is up to 2 months. Some are planted in March, some are planted in April. If the rice is light which is 40 days of harvest, then plant it in May. Meanwhile, rice that is 3 months and 10 days, in April it is planted. So harvest rice in September. Most of them are 3 months in the district here, the tides are low)." (Interview February 23, 2023)

After the four stages are carried out, planting activities will be carried out. The stages of planting carried out here also vary depending on the rice. While waiting for the rice to grow, farmers usually clear the farmland from weeds so that they can plant rice. The majority in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village plant rice in April due to the ebb and flow of water. And in September is the stage of harvesting rice. The final stage of agricultural activities is harvesting which is carried out at the right time so that the results planted are of high quality and optimal when consumed. The majority in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village harvest in September. They harvest in that month because they adjust to the rice they plant. If the rice they plant is different from the usual rice, then they not only harvest in September, but adjust to the best time for the rice to be harvested so that the rice yields obtained are of high quality (Runtunuwu, 2012).

B. The Role of Women Farmers in Agriculture in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village

In this day and age, it is undeniable that the role of women is needed in all fields, be it educational, economic, social, and other fields. Women's involvement in life is related to the role of tradition and the role of transition. The meaning of the role itself is something that is carried out by the individual in each situation and adapts to the situation. Roles can be realized in behavior (Ilhami, 2024). The role of tradition or it can be called domestic is the role of women who play the role of wives, mothers, and household managers. Meanwhile, in the transitional role, women are commonly referred to as workers, actively participating in economic activities or earning a living in various fields that are commensurate with the available education, skills, and job opportunities. The profession as a farmer is not only engaged by men but also by women (Saraswati & Susrama, 2020).

Each agricultural subsystem contributes to global food production (Nunung, 2021). With the contribution of women to agriculture, it is hoped that it can increase and stabilize household income. Women in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village do not only work as housewives, but also support improving the economy of their husbands and families by working as farmers.

Becoming a part-time farmer can boost the family economy, meet basic needs, and ease the burden on husbands who have insufficient income. Mrs. D (46 years old) said:

"So this farmer is the main worker, but I usually take care of men" (being a farmer is the main livelihood, if I usually help my husband).

The same thing was also explained by Mrs. N (40 years old):

"Hiih behuma is the main wife, the main thing besides behuma is to be a housewife. Amun gawian beside the sea here is a fish pang, as the pocket is high and the river is big. (Yes, farming is the main job, besides the main farming, which is being a housewife. If the men's side job here is to go to sea to catch fish, some of those with high schools can work anywhere)."

Based on the results of these two interviews, it can be seen that women who work as farmers are the main livelihood. The main livelihood is the job that is the most prioritized source of livelihood. Women's involvement in agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village provides the view that between husband and wife there is no standardized role that the wife can only play a role in the household (domestic) while the husband who serves outside the household. In fact, the farming families in this village have a good spirit of cooperation between husband and wife who participate directly in earning a living. Mrs. N (40 years old), who she said:

"Starting from fine to public relations, starting from elementary school to learning to public relations, hereditary to public relations. (since childhood I have been to the rice fields, starting from elementary school to study in the rice fields, from generation to generation).

According to the results of the interviews, it can be concluded that the majority of women in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village have gone to the rice fields since childhood. From a young age, they have been introduced and taught to the rice fields. Therefore, they are used to going to the rice fields and can use agriculture as their source of income. The main factor why they became farmers for generations is that the land in this village is dominated by rice fields and far from urban areas. People think that agricultural land is dominant in their area, therefore they use agricultural land and choose to work as farmers. The second factor is the culture of farming from generation to generation because people think that by farming they can help their parents and women hope to help their husbands in the future. Helping the husband in question can be by farming together or becoming a single female farmer to meet the needs of the family.

Women's involvement in playing an active role in life is an efficient action because women have a dual role as housewives and earn a living if both married couples generate income. The role of women as those who take care of the household is such as taking care of her husband and taking care of her children. Women are considered to be completely only for

Intan Noor Azizah, Syaharuddin, Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy, Mutiani, Sovia Husni Rahmia

the family and in the division of labor at home. In fact, the role of women is not only to do housework, but women can also work outside the home. Outside the home, women can get a share of tasks that include gender support.

Gender support will not affect the role of women in the household because it is something that needs to be prioritized by women. From this, it can be concluded that women play a dual role as breadwinners and housekeepers. Women's contributions in the field of work are sometimes not taken into account. The involvement of women in society is quite influential in developing society, for example the role of women farmers in the family economy and society. The role of women farmers in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village is varied. Some go directly to the farm with their husbands, some share tasks, and some work alone. The two female farmers with their husbands go directly to the rice fields, namely by doing the work together to ease the burden on their husbands. This is in accordance with the words of Mrs. M (50 years old), she shares duties with her husband, she said:

"The two men are not good people, the men take my wages to the public relations of a person. My man was looking for money, so he went to the public relations to pay for it. Divide the gawi, about the two are strong." (A married couple goes to the rice fields, my husband works to cultivate other people's rice fields while I myself cultivate privately owned rice fields. My husband was looking for money, I went to the rice fields to clean the weeds. Sharing work to move both).

This explains that the role of women farmers here is to share work with their husbands who are farmers with the aim of meeting the needs of life. The way to share the work of this married couple is that the husband works other people's rice fields, which is usually called taking wages while the wife farms on private land. By sharing such work, their work is lighter and their income increases.

Some female farmers living in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village share their duties in the rice fields with their husbands and some do not. Who does not share tasks in the rice fields with her husband due to several factors. The first factor is because the husband is a different profession or not a farmer. The second factor is due to the husband who has died. After her husband's death, the woman who became a farmer in the village worked alone and acted as the sole breadwinner to support her life. Female farmers who farm alone are women who farm alone on private land without hiring others. However, there are also female farmers who work other people's fields to earn income. The following are the results of an interview with a female farmer whose widow was left by her deceased husband, namely Grandma I. He said:

"I went to the funeral of the soran, my man has died, but there are still my two men. The days of amun kada uyuh and kada mentulak are lucky to be at home first. Starting from betanam all kinds to harvesting, it's like I'm trying to kill someone. (I went to the rice

field by myself, my husband had died, if there was still a husband both of us farming. Every day, if you are not tired and uncertain, you will go to finish the work at home first)."

The role of women in agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village is based on several factors. The factor of women becoming farmers in this village is because it has been passed down from generation to generation to agriculture from parents who first became farmers, even since childhood children in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village have been introduced and taught how to farm so that they are used to and know agriculture. In addition to hereditary factors, among others, it helps husbands earn a living, adds to insufficient income, and meets daily rice needs. Although the cultivation results are insufficient, the harvest itself can meet the daily needs of rice. This makes spending on basic necessities slightly reduced because the rice consumed for daily meals comes from its own harvest. Because of these factors, women in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village became farmers. This is in line with the results of an interview with Mrs. N (40 years old), which she said, namely:

"The results of this are enough to help you with your daily needs, but you can eat enough food every day or basic necessities. (The results of this farming are not enough for daily needs, but if for daily meals or basic food needs it is enough).

The most important good impact of this agricultural activity is to help the family economy, such as basic needs, namely rice for daily meals. The fulfillment of rice consumed for daily meals which is the result of one's own harvest, therefore there is no need to buy rice. By not buying rice, spending on buying necessities is reduced, in other words, you can save money in this way. Apart from that, the positive impact of this agricultural activity does not affect the role of women as housewives. The majority of women in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village are housewives. Housewives and working women need a high degree of flexibility in terms of working hours to balance their roles. The farming activities of women farmers in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village do not affect her life as housewives and they can divide their time between housewives and farmers. Mrs. M argued that:

"Kada affects the opponent of household activities, tulak to the rice field after the gawian in the tuntung house, that's how to divide the time" (Does not affect with household activities, go to the rice field after the work at home is finished, that's how to divide the time).

The results of the interview that has been presented by Mrs. Masniah prove that women in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village can divide their roles and time. They can fully fulfill their role as housewives without being distracted by their role as farmers. Likewise, their role as women farmers, they can carry out their roles well without interfering with their role as housewives.

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be interpreted that this woman works as a farmer head on her own land. She was given the trust and responsibility by her husband to manage her private land and carry out all the processes of agricultural activities. Which means that in this agricultural activity women have a role or position. So, here it can be seen that women are not weak creatures and can be given a role in agricultural activities.

Picture 2. Rice drying process



Source: Personal Documentation 2023

The photo above is one of the agricultural processes, namely rice drying. Here it can be seen that female farmers are carrying out one of the processes of agricultural activities. Women are believed to carry out this activity because they are considered more thorough and diligent in carrying out the rice drying process. Therefore, the majority of husbands here entrust the entire process of agricultural activities to their wives. Although there are still those who carry out this agricultural activity with their partners to manage private land together.

CONCLUSION

The role of women in agricultural activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village, it was found that the role of women in agricultural activities here is caused by several factors. The main factor for women to play a role in agricultural activities is due to the generations of previous families, the majority of whom are farmers. The community here has taught their children from childhood to know and know agricultural activities that are their main livelihood in the village. Becoming a female farmer is expected to help the family economy or ease the burden on her husband. The husbands of women farmers in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village give trust and responsibility to their wives to manage privately owned agricultural land or other

people's land because women farmers here have known and know how to farm since childhood so that women in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village have a strong role in agricultural activities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdussamad, Z. (2022). *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*.
- Abbas, E. W., Ilhami, M. R., Mutiani, M., Yusup, Y., Hairunisa, H., & Cahya Puspita, R. M. (2023). MGMP IPS Partnership Program to Improve the Ability to Compile Classroom Action Research (PTK) for Social Studies Teachers in Banjarbaru City. *Journal of Social Development*, 1(2), 83. <https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.9788>
- Badan pusat statistik. (2020). *Badan pusat statistik*. Badan pusat statistik.
- Berutu, U. H. H., Syaharuddin, S., Jumriani, J., Ilhami, M. R., & Noor Handy, M. R. (2023). Community Economic Activities in The Mawarung Baimbai Area As A Source of Social Studies Learning. *Journal of Social Development*, 1(2), 127. <https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.10059>
- Dina, D., Abbas, E. W., Noor Handy, M. R., Ilhami, M. R., & Sari, R. (2023). Local Wisdom of Rice Farmers in Anjir Village Serapat Muara. *Journal of Social Development*, 1(2), 64. <https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.10055>
- Dwiyudha, H. (2023). *Analisis Pengaruh Indeks Persepsi Korupsi, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Efektifitas Pemerintah Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Pada Negara Lower Middle Income Di Asean (6 Negara) Tahun 2015-2021*.
- Firdaus, N. (2014). Pengentasan kemiskinan melalui pendekatan kewirausahaan sosial. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan*, 22(1), 55–67.
- Handy, M. R. N. (2024). Training In Making Educational Posters Using The Canva Application for IPS Education Students FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University. *Journal of Social Development*, 2(1), 33–41.
- Ilhami, M. R. (2024). Training on Classroom Action Research Proposal Making to Improve Skills for Social Studies Teacher Deliberation in Banjarbaru City. *Journal of Social Development*, 2(1), 10–17.
- Ilmiyanor, M., Abbas, E. W., Hasanah, M., Sari, R., & Noor Handy, M. R. (2023). Factors of Failure of the 2022 Rice Harvest for Local Rice Varieties of Banjar Rice. *Journal of Social Development*, 1(2), 97. <https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.10126>
- Jumriani, Mutiani, M. Ridha Ilhami, Raihanah Sari, Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy, & Rizky Martha Cahya Puspita. (2024). Assistance in Using Digital Marketing for MSMEs in Banjarmasin City. *Journal of Social Development*, 2(1), 01–09.
- Maulana, A., Syaharuddin, S., Rusmaniah, R., Sari, R., & Noor Handy, M. R. (2023). Factors Affecting the Income of Street Vendors Around the Barito Bridge. *Journal of Social Development*, 1(2), 47. <https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.10058>
- Muhtarom, H. Z., Tanjung, A., & Setiawan, R. F. (2023). Peningkatan Kewirausahaan dalam Bidang Pertanian: Strategi Inovatif untuk Pembangunan Pertanian Berkelanjutan”. *Journal of Community Service (JCOS)*, 1(3), 249–255.
- Mutiani, Desy Safitri, Rusmaniah, Syarifuddin, Jumriani, & Ahmad Fazri. (2024). Student Assistance as an Effort to Improve Understanding of Local History in The City of Banjarmasin. *Journal of Social Development*, 2(1), 42–49.
- Nasution, H. F. (2016). Instrumen penelitian dan urgensinya dalam penelitian kuantitatif. *Al-Masharif: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Keislaman*, 4(1), 59–75.
- Nunung, N. (2021). *Peran Ibu Rumah Tangga Dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Ekonomi Keluarga Melalui Usaha Jepa Di Desa Kola-Kola Kecamatan Banawa Tengah*.

- Pieris, K. W. D. (2015). Ketahanan dan krisis pangan dalam perspektif Malthus, depedensi dan gender (Women in Development). *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 8(1), 1–13.
- Putro, B. E., & Sopyan, N. A. (2020). Optimalisasi Pemanfaatan Pekarangan Untuk Pemberdayaan Pangan Mandiri Berbasis Teknologi Hidroponik. *IKRA-ITH ABDIMAS*, 3(3), 137–146.
- Rahman, F. (2023). *Jejak rasa nusantara: Sejarah makanan Indonesia*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Rizal, M. K. (2024). Utilization of Mangrove Forest on Curiak Island. *Journal of Social Development*, 2(1), 18–32.
- Runtunuwu, E. (2012). Keragaman waktu tanam tanaman padi di Pulau Kalimantan. *Jurnal Agronomi Indonesia (Indonesian Journal of Agronomy)*, 40(1).
- Saraswati, P. S., & Susrama, I. N. (2020). Peran Perempuan dalam Keluarga Untuk Melindungi Serta Pemenuhan Hak Anak Dimasa Pandemi Covid-19. *Prosiding Webinar Nasional Universitas Mahasaraswati 2020*.
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods*. CV. Alfabeta.
- Taufiq, M. F. (2023). *Analisa Double Role Buruh Petani Perempuan Dalam Penguatan Ekonomi Rumah Tangga Di Desa Undaan Lor Kudus*.
- Wahdah, R. (2022). Pengembangan Lahan Basah Sub-Optimal: Kesesuaian Lahan Tanaman Kelor (*Moringa Oleifera*) Pada Tanah Sulfat Masam Barito Kuala Kalimantan Selatan.