

Women's Land Ownership: Role In Achieving Economic Welfare During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the role of women landowners, analyze their involvement in land management assistance from the Land Redistribution Program, and their contribution to achieving household welfare during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research method uses a qualitative approach. The research was conducted in Jarangan Village, Pasuruan Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. Data were collected through structured interviews, in-depth interviews, participatory observation, checklists, and documentation. The technique of determining informants is using snowball sampling and Key Informants are determined by purposive sampling. Data analysis used Harvard Model gender analysis, qualitative analysis of Nvivo 12 QSR software, and contribution analysis. The results of the study show that there are three roles of women's landowner in land redistribution management, namely productive, reproductive, and social. The results of the QSR Nvivo 12 Word Frequency Query, the word 'Pond' is the word with the most frequency that appears, namely 12.50% of all research data sources on the involvement of men farmers in the program. Meanwhile, for women farmers, the word 'Processing' is the word with the highest frequency, which is 3.25%. The men farmer contributed Rp. 34,436,441,-/year or 62%. Meanwhile, women farmers contributed to the household economic welfare of Rp. 21,522,775,-/year or 38%. However, women farmers can allocate their time to continue to carry out their reproductive roles in the household.

Keywords: Women's Land Ownership; Role; Welfare; Covid-19

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic that is hitting many countries around the world has an impact on the potential for an economic crisis (Susilo et al., 2020). Uncertain economic conditions have resulted in people experiencing a decline or even losing their income. Moreover, the household economic sector has also been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic (Sina, 2020). Despite the economic downturn in various business sectors, the agricultural sector has become the last sector to survive (sector of the last resort) which is proof that the agricultural sector is the safest (Khairad, 2020).

As the sector that is mostly cultivated by the people in Indonesia, agriculture plays an important role in fulfilling the economy of most people, it can be seen from the data of people working in the agricultural sector of 87.50% in 2019 (BPS, 2019). The agricultural sector is a priority need in dealing with the spread of Covid-19 because it is directly related to the fulfillment of human needs, so the demand for food will always exist. In this situation, land resources are important in ensuring the availability of food to achieve household welfare, especially during the current Covid-19 pandemic (Ghosh et al., 2021).

Soil is one of the factors of production that cannot be separated in agricultural cultivation. In human life, especially in rural Javanese society, the land is something that has many values, from economic values to cosmological values. so that the legalization of land ownership by farmers is crucial (Ramadanu & Harfianty, 2018). Land Redistribution Program implemented by the government through the National Land Agency based on the Decree of the Head of BPN RI No. 293 of 2012, is expected to be able to help farmers to get the legality of their land ownership.

Social problems arise when the owner of agricultural land is a woman. The assumption that the role of women farmers who own land is not comparable to that of men farmers in managing their land implies a bias that indicates that men are landowners or main decision-makers in agricultural activities, regardless of how much work or control women have in agricultural production (Twyman, 2015). Women have the same right to develop themselves in all fields (Liu et al., 2021). However, the role of women is still biased, especially in the resource extraction industry. This is because the development paradigm in Indonesia is still oriented towards physical productivity and ignores elements of human resources, especially women human resources (Yuliati, 2014). Result research about women farmers concluded that village decision-making is still gender-biased because men in the community take on production roles while women get traditional roles. The definition of work that applies in society makes wages a benchmark to categorize someone as working or not so that women are said to be working if they get wages (Sukesi & Inggrida, 2019).

An area in Pasuruan Regency that has been participating sustainably in the Land Redistribution program is Jarangan Village, Pasuruan district. Through this program, in 2020 the BPN of Pasuruan Regency issued 23 certificates of land ownership in the name of women farmers out of a total of 69 fields or 33%. Community stereotypes that exclude women's roles to the extent that they are limited to the domestic sphere lead to inequality in access to agricultural land management, such as involvement in farmer groups and KUD (Village Unit Cooperative), despite the high potential for involvement of women farmers who own land in pond management.

Women farmers who own land are an important source of agricultural information which is often underestimated (Twyman, 2015). The results of research conducted by Elizabeth (2015) show

that more than 70% of Indonesian women live in rural areas, and 55% of them depend on the agricultural sector. This indicates the strategic role of women farmers in farming productivity and their potential in increasing income and leading to prosperous farmer households in rural areas. Pintakami (2013) identifies the high involvement of women farmers in land management programs launched by the government even though it was not accompanied by formal acknowledgment by the relevant agencies. The results of the study report that women farmers contribute up to 50% of household income, but at the same time are still able to carry out their dual role for reproductive as a housewife in the household.

The novelty of this research methodologically uses QSR Nvivo 12 to analyze qualitative data, whereas in previous studies many used quantitative approaches in analyzing gender involvement in economic welfare. Attention to the role of gender in overcoming environmental problems and the underdevelopment and oppression of environmental development is very important (Husein et al., 2021). So this research needs to be done to examine the dual role and potential contribution of women farmers who own land in achieving successful management of pond land in the Land Redistribution program. Paying attention to women farmers during the Covid-19 pandemic is expected to improve the household economy.

Methods

This research is a qualitative method's type in the form of case studies. The research was conducted in Jarangan Village, Subdistrict, Pasuruan Regency, which is one of the target areas of the largest and sustainable Land Redistribution Program in Pasuruan Regency with 23 certificates of land ownership in the name of women farmers out of a total of 69 fields or 33% in 2020. The preliminary study was conducted from March to May 2021. The population of this study was all landowners participating in the Land Redistribution program in Jarangan Village in 2020. The informants were determined by the snowball sampling method, which is an extracting information method from one informant who is also a reference for determining informants, to obtain the complete data (Pintakami, 2013). This study will also involve 5 key informants who were determined intentionally (purposive sampling).

Primary data collection was carried out through structured interviews, in-depth interviews, participatory observations, checklists, and documentation of the implementation of the Land Redistribution program by the Land Agency of Pasuruan Regency and operations from the implementation of the Land Redistribution program between the Land Agency of Pasuruan Regency and smallholders who involved in the program. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained through related agencies related to research.

Gender analysis using the Harvard model (USAID, 2008) will be used to map the roles of men and women farmers in Land Redistribution activities and identify factors that cause differences. The qualitative analysis of the Nvivo 12 QSR will be used to describe the extent to which the involvement

of women farmers who own land in maintaining the sustainability of agricultural land management as an effort to fulfill the obligations and requirements of the recipients of the land redistribution program. Bandur (2016) states that qualitative research data is very rich from various sources with varied data collection techniques that can be analyzed in the QSR NVivo 12 software. Data analysis techniques in this way have been carried out by several researchers in the past such as (Amnda et al. 2020; Braun & Clarke, 2019; Agusti et al. 2018). Farming analysis and analysis of women's contribution to household income were used to analyze the contribution of women's landowners' income to household economic welfare from the Land Redistribution program.

Results and Discussion

The Role of Women Farmers Land Owners in the Land Redistribution Program

The dual role of women farmers who own land consists of a work role as a housewife (feminine role) and a role as an additional and main breadwinner (Elizabeth, 2015). So according to Whatmore (2016) the division of work in society, the work role of women peasants who own land in the Land Redistribution program is divided into three categories, namely productive, reproductive, social, and from this work, society determines its human role.

a. The distinction of Role/Activity Profile Profil

Productive Activities

Productive activities are efforts to generate household income through economic activities (Yang & Qiu, 2016). In productive activities, women play an important role in family welfare, especially in rural areas, according to BPS population data showing 50% of the total population of Indonesia are women, more than 70% of women (approximately 82.6 million people) live in rural areas and 55% of them live off agriculture (Elizabeth, 2015). This is following the situation in Jarangan Village, where most of the community, especially women farmers who own land, still depend on the aquaculture sector. Therefore, land ownership certification through the Land Redistribution program is the most important thing for the sustainability of the community's economy during the current covid-19 pandemic (Escalante & Maisonnave, 2021). The agricultural sector that is cultivated by the pond farming community is milkfish cultivation. The division of work between men and women in the land of the Land Redistribution program is still based on the severity of the work. There are 5 activities in pond farming, 3 activities are carried out by men farmers, 1 activity is carried out by women farmers, and 1 activity is carried out together. Table 1 shows the division of labor in the land of the Land Redistribution Program.

Table 1. Division of Labor in Pond Land Land Redistribution Program

No.	Kinds Of Activity	Men	Women	Men and Women
1	Seeding	√		
2	Livestock	√		
3	Production/Feed	√		
4	Processing		√	
5	Marketing			√

Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

Gender Differences in Reproductive Activities

Reproductive activities are activities that do not produce money or goods but ensure the survival of the family (Rahmawati & Abdulkadir-Sunito, 2015). Reproductive activities are the main responsibilities of women in Jarangan Village. This happens because of the culture that has been embedded in the village of Jarangan, that all matters of the house and children are the work of the wife.

In table 2, the distribution of gender activities shows that 71% of reproductive activities are carried out by women who own land or their wives, while there are three activities carried out by men and together. During the current COVID-19 pandemic, the role of women in reproductive activities is very much needed, especially in child care. For example like when the children carry out online schools from home so they need assistance from parents. The results showed that childcare activities were carried out entirely by women.

Table 2. Gender Activity in Reproductive Activity

No.	Kind of Activity	Men	Women	Men and Women
1	Parenting:			
	- Have a child		√	
	- Prepare children's needs before school		√	
	- Help with homework		√	
2	Cooking		√	
3	Cleaning House			√
4	Picking up groceries at the relief field			√
5	Shopping			√
6	Washing Clothes and kitchen utensils		√	

Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

Social Activities

Women have equal involvement in community activities. In formal activities, men and women devote the same time with a percentage of 50%. However, to formal activities in the form of farmer groups, women farmers who own land have not been involved because farmer group activities are still intended for men farmers, even though through farmer groups the community will get a lot of information related to the agricultural sector, especially since the Land Redistribution program.

Table 3. Gender Activities in Community Social Activities

No.	Kind Of Activities	Men	Women	Men and Women
1	Formal			
	- Having PKK		√	
	- Having Posyandu		√	
	- Joining Farmer’s group			√
	- Joining Village unit cooperative			√
2	Non-formal			
	- Studying/joining a study club		√	
	-Conducting Arisan			
	-Mutual corporating		√	
	-Cleaning the village		√	
	-Please help/splice: (marrying, circumcising children, helping in distress)		√	√

Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

b. Distinguishing Access and Control Profiles on Resources

Access describes the extent of opportunities for men and women in the research village in interacting with existing resources(Doss et al., 2014). What is meant by control is the ability to control existing resources, so it can be said that someone who has control over a resource has the right to determine or make decisions on these resources(Dutt et al., 2016). The resources that can be accessed and controlled in this study are limited to sources that include: information, facilities and infrastructure, organization, finance, and natural resources (agricultural land, land ownership, and water).

The access and control of women farmers who own land in organizational activities are very limited, especially farmer groups. It is through farmer groups that the community gets information related to land management assistance for the Land Redistribution program and its sustainability (Saka & Adebiji, 2021). This situation shows the existence of a bias that indicates that men are the main landowners or decision-makers in agricultural activities, no matter how much work or control women

have in agricultural production (Twyman, 2015).

c. Benefit Profile Distinction

The benefits aspect is the opportunity to obtain benefits or results from the division of labor based on sex. Aspects of benefits in the form of opportunities to obtain benefits include experience and skills (Banwell, 2021). The benefits obtained from the results of this land redistribution are shared by the whole family and increase the welfare of farmers in Jarangan Village. However, the benefits in the form of experience can only be obtained by men due to the limited access and control of women farmers who own land in the activities of farmer group organizations. This causes the women farmer who owns the land to be limited to the legality of the name in the certificate but in the acquisition of skills benefits (Relawati, 2011).

Uncertainty over land tenure by households headed by women can be caused by formal limitations such as limited access by social allocation and inheritance, as well as informal restrictions where women's ability to fight for their land rights is limited by the lack of effective control over land, lack of insight and legal implementation, lack of physical ability, and financial problems (Tefera & Kaneko, 2020). Overall, the weak position of women as landowners makes them less secure in terms of their land ownership compared to men (Quisumbing & Pandolefelli, 2010).

The Involvement of Women Farmers Land Owners in Pond Land Management Land Redistribution Program

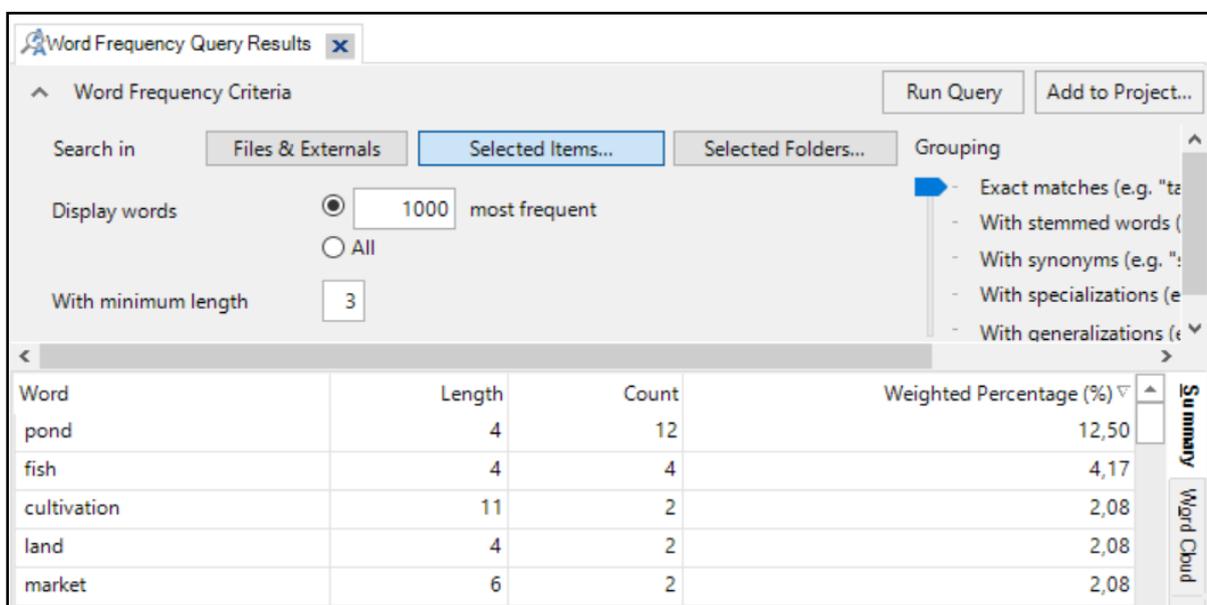
The Land Redistribution Program is a land certification assistance program intended for the agricultural sector free of charge for farming communities. The Land Redistribution Program has provided economic benefits, namely in the form of legalizing assets that can be managed (Sumarja et al., 2020). Certificates can be pledged as collateral, but are not transferable.

Most of the farming communities that received assistance from the land redistribution program were used for production land for aquaculture. The majority of the community in the Jarangan village is a farming community with a coastal culture. This unique coastal culture forms a unique habit of the community in fulfilling household welfare. The size of the pond land tenure greatly affects the family's income every season. The wider the ownership of pond land by households, the higher the income obtained, and vice versa, the narrower the land tenure, the lower the income obtained from pond cultivation activities.

The legalization of land rights in most developing countries has developed as a way to ensure the security of rights for landowners (Rivière, 2021). Bezabih (2012) argues that this legality will improve the status of women landowners in both the household and community, as well as give recognition to women for their active participation in implementing land policies which is an important component in future planning. The involvement of women in the land management program, in its implementation in the field, is very large. This is based on the results of observations, it is known that

women farmers who own land have been able to engage in productive activities, through processing the results of the ponds of the Land Redistribution certification assistance program. Although the movement space of women farmers in the village of Jarangan is limited, they can be involved in improving household welfare.

Most of the recipients of the Land Redistribution Program are men, 67%, while 33% are women farmers. Very few women's groups access land ownership in the form of including their names on the land certificates due to the husband's dominant role as the head of the family and some difficulties experienced during the management and administration of land ownership. Consequently, it is men who most often include their names on certificates or in other land administration matters. Whereas the land may be the property of his wife, the inheritance of his wife's family, or the result of joint efforts in his household life. The involvement of women farmers in the management of aquaculture land assistance for Land Redistribution is less than that of men farmers . This can be seen from the allocation of time devoted, where men devote 8 hours/day and women 5 hours/day. This is because men are the heads of households who are responsible for providing for them.



Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

Figure 1. Word Frequency Query QSR NVivo 12 on the involvement of men farmers

Based on the search results with the Word Frequency Query feature of the QSR NVivo 12 software from various data sources that have been imported, the word 'Pond' is the word with the most frequency appearing, namely 12.50% of all research data sources on the involvement of men farmers in land management programs. The next figure 2 is the result of Nvivo's analysis in the form of a Word Cloud. Word cloud is one of the methods in Nvivo 12 analysis to visually display text data. By using a

word cloud, an overview of the frequency of words can be displayed in an attractive but informative form. The more often a word is used, the larger the size of the word will be displayed in the word cloud. Figure 1 shows that the word 'Pond' has the highest frequency of words from the transcripts of interviews with men farmers. This shows that men farmers are mostly involved in productive activities in the form of pond cultivation in land management of the Land Redistribution Program. The results showed that men farmers often went to take care of the ponds and had more contributions. In addition, the majority of the land in this village is pond ponds, so that the average population makes a living as fish farmers.



Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

Figure 2. Word Cloud QSR NVivo 12 on the involvement of men farmers in pond management

Figure 3 shows that in the Word Frequency Query feature of the NVivo 12 QSR software the word 'Processing' is the word with the most frequency that appears, namely 3.25% of all research data sources on the involvement of women farmers in land management programs for Land Redistribution. Then in Figure 4 shows the Word Cloud of the 1000 dominant words used in this research data source.

Word	Length	Count	Weighted Percentage (%)
processing	10	4	3,25
children	8	3	2,44
cleaning	8	3	2,44
participate	11	3	2,44
pokdarwis	9	3	2,44

Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

Figure 3. Word Frequency Query QSR NVivo 12 Involvement of women farmers

The results of Word Frequency Query and Word Cloud Nvivo 12 both on the involvement of men and women farmers show differences in their respective dominant activities. Men landowners are fully involved in productive activities in the management of pond land in the Land Redistribution program. Productive activities in the form of milkfish cultivation in ponds. The area of ponds in the village of Jarangan is approximately 300 hectares or more than 70% of the total village area. The biggest livelihood of the residents of Jarangan Village is as fish cultivators, especially milkfish. In addition to the availability of large ponds, this activity is supported by easy river irrigation.



Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

Figure 4. Word Cloud QSR NVivo 12 on the involvement of women farmers in pond management

Meanwhile, women landowners are dominant in the productive activities of processing pond products which supports the economic sustainability of farmer households through active involvement in the Women Farmers Group. They do several activities that benefit them such as training and processing pond products to fish or shrimp crackers. However, real involvement in pond products management is not accompanied by the formality of involvement of women farmers who own land in village government counseling activities related to land redistribution programs or other information related to commodity cultivation. As for social activities, women farmers in the Jarangan village are quite involved, although they are limited to formal social activities.

The involvement of women farmers in utilizing access to land assistance from the Land Redistribution program for household welfare is considered good (Mishra & Sam, 2016). However, in the implementation of the management of the Land Redistribution program and formal guidance, there is no special attention to the role of women in the management and sustainability of the program. The role of women in the management of fishpond products in the program-assisted land area in the villages studied is very large.

The Income Contribution of Women Farmers Land Owners to Household Economic Welfare from the Land Redistribution Program

The economy is an inseparable part of human life (Anderson et al., 2021). In addition, the economy also has an important role to maintain the stability of social life. The level of growth and development of a community living in an area can also be seen from its economic indicators. As well as the people who live in the village of Jarangan. Talking about the economy, this cannot be separated from the Livelihoods of the individuals who live in it. Because Livelihoods are closely related to the economy. The economic progress of an area can be seen from the income of each community generated from the livelihoods they have (Balasubramanian et al., 2019).

Income is the money that a person receives because someone works (Ekadianti, 2014). The presence of women as one of the development resources, where women should have equal rights and obligations as well as opportunities in development activities so that both of them can collaborate as physical resources that mutually support the achievement of national development goals (Fortier, 2020). Family income consists of income earned by a working husband plus income earned by a working wife. The income earned by the husband and wife in the Jarangan village comes from the aquaculture sector. This household income is obtained through the difference between household income and expenditure. The contribution of women's income to household income is calculated for one year because it is for one year.

The income earned by farming households in the Jarangan village is the difference between the income obtained from the agricultural sector minus the expenditures incurred by a household, both for farming activities and daily needs. The total income earned by farming households in the

village of Jarangan, annually is Rp. 55,959,216,-/year. The details are shown in table 6.

Table4. Farmer Household Income

No	Explanation	Average	Average
		(IDR/Month)	(IDR/Year)
1.	Income	6.396.600	76.759.200
2.	Outcome	1.733.332	20.799.984
Income		4.663.268	55.959.216

Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

If we calculate the contribution of women farmers to household income, it can be obtained through the workload allocated by women farmers to perform productive roles divided by the total workload of men and women farmers' productive roles then multiplied by the total household income (Klemmer & McNamara, 2020). In the table below is the contribution of women farmers to household income for one year.

If we calculate the contribution of women farmers to household income, it can be obtained through the workload allocated by women farmers to perform productive roles divided by the total workload of men and women farmers' productive roles then multiplied by the total household income. In the table below is the contribution of women farmers to household income for one year.

Table5. Income Contribution of Women Farmers Land Owners

No	Explanation	Allocation of Production Role		Contribution Toward Income (IDR/Year)
		Time	Presentation (%)	
1.	Men Farmer	8	62	34.436.441
2.	Women Farmer	5	38	21.522.775
Total Income				55.959.216

Source: Primary Research Data, 2021

The table above shows that men farmers make a larger contribution to household income, namely Rp. 34,436,441,-/ year or 62%. Meanwhile, women farmers contributed to household welfare in the amount of Rp. 21,522,775,-/year or 38%. However, women farmers can allocate their time to carrying continue out their reproductive roles in the household, including taking care of children, cooking, preparing food, washing dishes, and cleaning the house. In addition, women contribute greatly to the

social role of society to provide skills to fellow women in the management of fishpond products. While men farmers allocate little time for reproductive roles, most of them perform production and social roles.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Land Redistribution Program is important in promoting a more productive agricultural sector during the COVID-19 pandemic. This program is expected to help increase community work productivity. Especially for today's situation where the government applies the restrictions area to be reached due to the COVID-19 pandemic, agrarian reform is relevant to be developed and accelerated. Community stereotypes that override the role of women landowners create inequality in access to agricultural land management (Agarwal et al., 2021). The division of work between men and women in the land of the Land Redistribution program is still based on the severity of the work. There are 5 activities in pond farming, 3 activities are carried out by men farmers, 1 activity is carried out by women farmers, and the rest are carried out together.

The division of gender activities shows that 71% of reproductive activities are carried out by women who own land or their wives. Women have equal involvement in community activities. In formal activities, men and women devote the same time with a percentage of 50%. However, in the type of formal activity in the form of farmer groups, women farmers who own land have not been involved.

Access and control of women farmers who own land on organizational activities are very limited, especially farmer group activities. In the aspect of benefits in the form of experience, men can only get because of the limited access and control of women farmers who own land. The Income Contribution of Women Farmers Land Owners to Household Economic Welfare From the Land Redistribution Program is seen from how much women farmers landowners can contribute. The results showed that men farmers contributed Rp. 34,436,441,-/year or 62%. Meanwhile, women farmers contributed to household welfare in the amount of Rp. 21,522,775,-/year or 38%. However, women farmers can allocate their time to continue to carry out their reproductive roles in the household. Meanwhile, men farmers are very limited in allocating their time for reproductive roles.

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