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The Role of Women Farmers In Decision Making In Lowland Rice Farming *(Oryza Sativa L)* (Case Study Of Waitonipa Village, Northeast Seram District)

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Abstract

This study aims to find and analyze the factors that cause the low role of women farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming. The data analysis method used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of data analysis show that the factors that significantly influence the low role of women farmers in decision making in lowland rice farming are age, experience, land ownership, land area and motivation to meet needs. While factors such as education, number of family dependents and income do not significantly affect the low role of women farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming.

Keywords: Role; women farming; decision making; farming.

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural development in general is basically an integral part that cannot be separated from national development. Agriculture is a very important sector in the national economy. The success of development does not only depend on programs and the role of government officials, but is also determined by the role of development actors, in this case the farming community. One thing that is very appropriate if you want to improve the existing economic order in countries that have large agricultural areas is to build these areas which will certainly participate in improving the structure of the economic order in the country concerned (Fikriman in Asnawati et al., 2022).

Increasing production as well as productivity is still the main concern of the government in order to close the gap between demand and availability of food (rice). Yusmel's research in Asnawati et al., 2022 states that what influences the productivity of lowland rice is age, education and income, as well as the income of the farmers

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themselves. Apart from that, in Kholik's research in Asnawati et al., 2022, this is also influenced by social factors including sharing cooperation, increasing motivation and changing behavior.

Rice as a staple crop has long been known to people. Nearly half of the world's population depends on rice. Rice is so important that a crop failure can cause widespread starvation and death. Rice is also reflected in the lives of farmers (Harahap and Tjahjono in Uliya et al., 2021). Some of the reasons why rice is preferred as food are not boring, quick to prepare, very flexible to be combined with other food ingredients, does not contain harmful compounds. (Suparyono in Uliya et al., 2021). It is estimated that more than 95 percent of Indonesian people consume rice.

Central Maluku Regency is one of the regencies with the second largest rice production after buru district in Maluku province. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) rice production in Central Maluku Regency has fluctuated where in the last four years 2020 was the year with the most rice production, namely 50,374.78 tons. This was due to the Covid pandemic that occurred in 2020 which caused farmers to stay at home so they were more focused on increasing the productivity of rice plants. Paddy production data can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Paddy Production Data by District/City in Maluku Province

Regency/city	Rice Production (Tons)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hurry up	61257.18	47,609.83	45,914.31	59,809.42
Central Moluccas	41,657.99	36,388.86	50,374.78	38,363.82
Eastern Seram	7,387.72	9,473.99	10,899.66	11673.35
West Seram	5729,12	4,613.33	3075.66	4,811.83
Tanimbar Islands	193.77	167.98	174.64	400.47
Southeast Maluku	0.59	0.33	8.33	8.28
Southwest Moluccas	2.49	0.43	0.22	0.57

Seram Utara Timur Kobi sub-district consists of several villages namely Sariputih Village, Kobi Village, Kobi Sadar Village, Leawai Village, Samal Village, Morokay Village, Waimusi Village, Waiasih Village, Waitonipa Village, Marasahua Village and Maneo

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Bawah Village. Where the majority of people work as farmers. Waitonipa Village is one of the villages in North Seram Timur Kobi District where the majority of farmers plant rice, so this area is one of the rice producing centers in Seram Utara Timur Kobi District. Data on harvested area, productivity and production in Seram Utara Timur Kobi District, Central Maluku Regency in 2017-2020 can be seen in Table 2.

Table **2. Data on harvested area, productivity and rice production in Seram District NorthEast Kobi Year 2017-2020**

Year	Harvest Area (Ha)	Production (Tons)	Average Production (tonnes/ha)
2017	6,140	28,858	47
2018	4,328	20,774.4	4,8
2019	6,452	35,486	5,5
2020	6,483	32,415	5

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the development of lowland rice production in Seram Utara Timur Kobi District fluctuated. This can be seen that in 2017-2018 there was a decrease in rice production by 8,083.6 tons. Then in 2019-2020 there was an increase in production of 14,771.6 tons. and then there was a decline again in the production level in 2020-2021 of 3,071 tons.

The low productivity of rice is closely related to the human resources (HR) of farmers and the lack of field extension workers. Crop management systems that are not optimal also result in lowland rice production not meeting farmers' expectations. If this condition is allowed to continue, it will have a negative impact on farmers' income and land productivity which in the end can dash Indonesia's hopes that it is preparing to become a major player in the world's rice agribusiness.

The current condition shows that men still dominate in farmer group activities and agricultural extension activities, where these activities aim to increase the capacity of farmers in managing their farms. Even though women farmers also actively participate in agricultural activities, they have less opportunity to participate in extension activities than men (Karaya and Manfre in Sheny Oktoriana et al., 2021).

Waitonipa Village, North Seram Timur Kobi District is a strategic area in developing paddy rice farming, because there are potential resources that can be utilized by the local community and also because of the irrigation facilities that support their farming activities.

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So that most of the population livelihood as farmers. Because of the large area of rice fields in Waitonipa Village, many farmers have developed rice field farming.

However, in rice farming activities in Waitonipa Village, there seems to be a gap between men and women. As a result, peasant women are always left behind by peasant men. In line with the results of previous research that the role of women is more dominant than that of men in aspects of farming activities, however, women's participation in farming is lower in aspects of control (especially over land, equipment, and marketing of farm products) and aspects of access (especially opportunities to get training and information market) because the greatest authority and opportunity lies with male farmers (Unggul in Nurmayasari et al., 2019).

Overall, decision making in lowland rice farming in Waitonipa Village has not been completely dominated by the role of women, which means that there is still a male role in making the final decision in running a farming business. This is suspected by several factors including age, level of education, farming experience, number of family dependents, land ownership, land area, income and motivation to meet needs. The overall support of these factors is very important in the decision-making process for lowland rice by female farmers so that men do not doubt that women farmers are involved in farming activities, especially in asking for opinions in the decision-making process for their lowland rice farming.

Objectives

This research was conducted in Waitonipa Village, North Seram Timur Kobi District, Central Maluku Regency. The research location was chosen purposively because it is one of the centers of rice production and supply in Central Maluku Regency and most of the farmers in this area cultivate paddy rice as one of the main commodities. This research was conducted in September-October 2022.

The sampling technique used is the Accidental Sampling method. According to Sugiyono (2018) Accidental Sampling is a sampling technique based on chance, that is, anyone who accidentally meets a researcher can be used as a sample, if it is deemed that the person met by chance is suitable as a data source, with more effective reasons. The number of samples to be taken in this study were 40 respondents or 50% of 80 rice farming households. The number of samples taken can represent the entire population at the study site.

The type of data used in this study consisted of primary and secondary data. Research data processing using Microsoft Excel and SPSS 24 software. Analysis of

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research data was carried out qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative analysis to describe lowland rice farming in research locations related to farmer characteristics. Quantitative analysis is used for the factors that influence the low role of women farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming. Examine the factors that influence low decision making such as age, education, experience, number of family dependents, land ownership, land area, income and motivation to meet needs. To test the effect of several independent variables on one dependent variable.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \beta 4X + \beta 5X5 + \beta 6X6 + \beta 7X7 + \beta 8X8 + e$$

Information :
Y : Decision Making in Lowland Rice Farming
α : Intercept/Constant
β1,2,3,4,5 : Regression Coefficient
X1 : Age
X2 : Education Level
X3 : Farming Experience
X4 : Number of Family Dependents
X5 : Land Ownership
X6 : Land area
X7 : Income
X8 : Motivation to fulfill needs
e : Error

Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Test (F-Test)

This test is conducted to find out whether all the independent variables simultaneously (simultaneously) can affect the dependent variable. The method used is to compare the calculated F value with F table with the following conditions:
Hypothesis:
H_0 : There is no significant effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable simultaneously (together).
H_1 : There is a significant effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable simultaneously (together).
Test criteria:
If F count > F table, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.
If F count < F table, then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected.

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Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

The coefficient of determination refers to the ability of the independent variable (X) to explain the dependent variable (Y). The coefficient of determination is used to calculate how much the dependent variable can be explained by variations in the independent variables. The largest R^2 value is 1 and the smallest is 0 ($0 < R^2 < 1$). If R^2 is equal to 0, then the regression line cannot be used to predict the dependent variable, because the variables included in the regression equation have no effect on the variation in the dependent variable.

Partial Regression Coefficient Test (T-Test)

T-test was conducted to determine the effect of each independent variable partially on the dependent variable. The T-test is carried out by comparing the calculated T value with the T table with the following conditions:

Hypothesis:

H_0 : There is no significant effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable partially (individuals).

H_1 : There is a significant effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable partially (individuals).

Test criteria:

If T count > T table, then H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected

If T count < T table, then H_1 is rejected and H_0 is accepted

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Lowland Rice Farmers

One of the important factors in research on farming is the characteristics of the farmers, because the identity of the sample farmers can provide a general picture of the conditions and background of the sample farmers. Characteristics of lowland rice farmers in this study include age, education level, farming experience, and number of family members.

Age

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Age affects a person in responding or responding to something new. In addition, age also greatly influences the physical condition of each person or individual, especially when carrying out farming or farming activities. The following presents the age distribution of women rice paddy farmers which can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Age (Years)	Number of people	Percentage (%)
21-30	2	5
31-40	15	37.5
41-50	14	35
>51	9	22.5
Total	**40**	**100**

Based on the data in Table 3, it can be seen that the age of most farmers is 31-40 years, namely 15 people with a percentage of 37.5%. This is in accordance with Soeharjo's opinion in Asnawati et al, (2022) which states that the productive age category is from 15-54 years old and the rest are in the non-productive age category. This means that the physical abilities and thinking skills of the farming women in Waitonipa Village are still in a productive condition. The productive age of the respondents who were in the research location greatly influenced work performance, in this case physical abilities, experience and ways of thinking in solving problems related to farming activities.

Education

The education level of farmers greatly influences the ability of farmers to think and manage their farming. Farmers who have a fairly high level of education can influence the way of thinking so that farmers are more enthusiastic and have a better level of acceptance of new technologies in increasing the production of the branches of farming that are carried out. Characteristics of female farmers based on education level can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Characteristics of Respondents by Education Level

Level of education	Number of people	Percentage (%)

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SD	14	35
Junior High School	18	45
Senior High School	8	20
Total	**40**	**100**

Based on the data in Table 4, it can be seen that the education level of junior high school is the highest, with 18 farmers. This indicates that the education level of farmers in Waitonipa Village, North Seram Timur Kobi District is still relatively low. The level of education is very influential on the mindset and ability to work in earning a living. In informal sector jobs, the higher the level of education, the more abilities or skills you have so you can manage your business well and be able to increase productivity in your business (Asnidar and Rahma, 2019). However, the ability to pay for school also greatly influences the level of education.

Farming Experience

Farming experience is calculated from when to start farming activities. The experience of farmers who have long been able to provide farmers with better farming skills or abilities. An individual's farming experience can have a major influence on the success or success of farming, especially on decision making in farming. From this farming experience, it can be used as a lesson that in general, more experience will affect the increase in production and profits for farmers. Characteristics of female farmers based on their level of experience can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Farming Experience

Farming Experience (Year)	Number of people	Percentage (%)
5-15	20	50
16-25	9	22.5
>26	11	27.5
Total	**40**	**100**

Based on the data in Table 5, it can be seen that the highest percentage of paddy rice farming experience was in the 5-15 year old group with 20 farmers. While the lowest percentage was in the 16-25 year group with 9 people. This indicates that women farmers

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in Waitonipa Village have been doing this farming business for quite a long time. There are even women farmers who have been farming for more than 26 years. This illustrates that most of the farmers already have quite a long farming experience and have the skills to run their business. This is in line with Rahmawati (2021) who says that long farming experience makes farmers more careful and mature in making decisions about their farming. Past failures can be used as lessons so that you are more careful in your actions. Meanwhile, farmers with less experience are generally quicker in making decisions because they are more willing to take risks.

Number of Family Members

The number of family members is the number of people living in one family. If the number of farming family members is large, it will affect the enthusiasm of the farmers to be more active in carrying out activities in managing the farming they cultivate. Where the number of workers will affect the size of the needs of farming families. Characteristics of female farmers based on the number of family members can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Number of Family Members

Number of Family Members	Number of people	Percentage (%)
<4	25	62.5%
5-6	13	32.5%
>7	2	5
Total	**40**	**100**

Based on the data in Table 6 it can be seen that farmers who have small family members of <4 people are 25 or 62.5%, farmers who have moderate family members are 5-6 people totaling 13 or 32.5%, and farmers who have large family> 7 people only 2 people or 5%. Farmers who have a large number of family members because they really need help in raising children, caring for sick relatives and helping with financial problems. The number of extended family members owned by farmers consists of father, mother, children, uncles, aunts, grandparents and other families.

The number of family members greatly influences farmers in managing their farming business, that is, in addition to being encouraged to meet the needs of their family's life, it also helps in making decisions in managing their farming business so as to

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increase family income. Meike and Esry (2017) said that in general, family members who are included in the number of dependents help in terms of providing labor. Thus the availability of labor in the family will affect the absorption of labor from outside the family. But on the other hand, the more members of the family, the greater the costs required to meet family needs.

Factors that influence the low Role of Women Farmers in Decision Making in Lowland Rice Farming

Multiple linear regression analysis was carried out to find out and predict whether the factors of age (X1), education (X2), experience (X3), number of family dependents (X4), land ownership (X5), land area (X6), income (X7) and motivation to meet needs (X8) influences decision making in lowland rice farming (Y) in Waitonipa Village. The analysis tool used is the SPSS 24 program. Based on the calculations, the results of multiple linear regression analysis are obtained which can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Results

Model	Coefficientsa				
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std Error	Betas		
(Constant)	-7,461	4,154		-1,796	0.082
Age	0.770	0.111	0.553	6,944	0.000
Education	0.082	0.112	0.062	0.729	0.472
Experience	0.417	0.101	0.307	4,114	0.000
Number of family dependents	0.034	0.117	0.026	0.295	0.770
Land ownership	0.214	0.090	0.197	2,389	0.023
Land area	0.666	0.115	0.468	5,778	0.000
Income	0.117	0.123	0.082	0.949	0.350
Motivation fulfills Need	0.607	0.167	0.294	3,632	0.001

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Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Fromthe results of the analysis that has been processed with the help of SPSS 24, the equation of the multiple linear regression analysis model is obtained as follows:
Y= Y= -7.461 + 0.770 + 0.082 + 0.417 + 0.034 + 0.214 + 0.666 + 0.117 + 0.607
The constant values and coefficients of these functional relationships can be interpreted as follows :

1. Constant (α)
   Constant value -7.461, meaning that if age (X1), education (X2), experience (X3), number of family dependents (X4), land ownership (X5), land area (X6), income (X7) and motivation to meet needs (X8) then decision making in lowland rice farming will decrease by -7.461.
2. Age regression coefficient (X1)
   The value of the age regression coefficient (X1) is 0.770, meaning that if age (X1) has increased by one unit, decision making has increased by 0.770 units assuming the other independent variables have a fixed value.
3. Education regression coefficient (X2)
   The value of the education regression coefficient (X2) is 0.082, meaning that if education (X2) has increased by one unit, then decision making has increased by 0.082 units assuming the other independent variables have a fixed value.
4. Experience regression coefficient (X3)
   The experience regression coefficient (X3) is 0.417, meaning that if experience (X3) has increased by one unit, decision making has increased by 0.417 units assuming the other independent variables have a fixed value.
5. Regression coefficient of number of family dependents (X4)
   The regression coefficient value of the number of family dependents (X4) is 0.034, meaning that if the number of family dependents (X4) increases by one unit, then decision making increases by 0.034 units assuming other independent variables have a fixed value.
6. Land ownership regression coefficient (X5)
   The value of the regression coefficient of land ownership (X5) is 0.214, meaning that if land ownership (X5) has increased by one unit, then decision making has increased by 0.214 units assuming the other independent variables have a fixed value.
7. Land area regression coefficient (X6)

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The regression coefficient value of land area (X6) is 0.666, meaning that if the land area (X6) has increased by one unit, decision making has increased by 0.666 units assuming the other independent variables have a fixed value.

8. Income regression coefficient (X7)
   The value of the income regression coefficient (X7) is 0.117, meaning that if income (X7) has increased by one unit, decision making has increased by 0.117 units assuming the other independent variables have a fixed value.
9. Regression coefficient of motivation to meet needs (X8)
   The value of the regression coefficient of motivation to meet needs (X8) is 0.607, meaning that if motivation to meet needs (X8) increases by one unit, then decision making increases by 0.607 units assuming the other independent variables are fixed.

F Test (Simultaneous)

Simultaneous hypothesis testing (F test) between the independent variables in this case between the variables age (X1), education (X2), experience (X3), number of family dependents (X4), land ownership (X5), land area (X6), income (X7) and motivation to meet needs (X8) on low decision making in lowland rice farming (Y). The results of this F test calculation can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8. F Test Results (Simultaneous)

	ANOVAa					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	MeanSquare	Fcount	Ftable	Sig.
Regression	74,841	8	9,355	19,420	2.24	0.000b
residual	14,934	31	0.482			
Total	89,775	39				
a. Dependent Variable: Y						
b. Predictors: (Constant),X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, X8						

From SPSS 24 calculation results in Table 8 obtained an F-count value of 19.420 with a significance level of 0.000, thus the significance level is less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05). Then F-count > F-table (19.420 > 2.24), then the regression model can be used to predict the dependent variable. Thus it can be concluded that the independent

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variables are age (X1), education (X2), experience (X3), number of family dependents (X4), land ownership (X5), land area (X6), income (X7) and motivation to meet needs (X8) simultaneously has a significant effect on the dependent variable of decision making in lowland rice farming (Y).

Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

The coefficient of determination refers to the ability of the independent variable (X) to explain the dependent variable (Y). The coefficient of determination is used to calculate how much the dependent variable (Y) can be explained by the variation of the independent variables (X). The value of the coefficient of determination can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9. Test Results for the Coefficient of Determination (R2)

Summary modelb				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.913a	.834	.791	.69407
a. Predictors: (Constant) X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, X8				
b. Dependent Variable: Y				

Based on SPSS 24 calculations in Table 9, the coefficient value (R) is 0.913 which means that the variables are age (X1), education (X2) experience (X3), number of family dependents (X4), land ownership (X5), land area (X6), income (X7) and motivation to meet needs (X8) have a strong relationship to the dependent variable of decision making in paddy rice farming (Y) of 91.3%. While the value of the coefficient of determination or (R Square) is 0.834 which means that the variables are age (X1), education (X2), experience (X3), number of family dependents (X4), land ownership (X5), land area (X6), income (X7) and motivation to meet needs (X8) contributed or influenced decision making in lowland rice farming by 83.4%. While the remaining 16,

T Test (Partial)

This test is used to determine whether each independent variable individually has a significant influence on the dependent variable. The t test is used to determine how much influence each factor of production partially (individually) has in explaining the

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dependent variable. The t test is carried out by comparing the t-count value with the t-table value of 1.695. Each variable is declared influential if it has a t-count value > t-table and the significant value of each variable is less than <0.05. The results of the t test can be seen in Table 10.

Table 10. t test results (partial)

Variable	t table	t count	Sig	Information
Age	1,695	6,944	0.000	Influential
Education	1,695	0.729	0.472	No effect
Experience	1,695	4,114	0.000	Influential
Number of Family Dependents	1,695	0.295	0.770	No effect
Land Ownership	1,695	2,389	0.023	Influential
Land area	1,695	5,778	0.000	Influential
Income	1,695	0.949	0.350	No effect
Motivation to Meet Needs	1,695	3,632	0.001	Influential

Based on the results of the table above it can be concluded as follows:

Age (X1)

Based on the results of the t test, the age variable has a t-count > t-table (6.944 > 1.695) with a significance value of 0.000 or less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05). This shows that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the age variable (X1) has a significant effect on the low role of women farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming. The significant relationship between age and the low role of female farmers in decision making in lowland rice farming is due to the fact that female farmers in Waitonipa Village consider that the age of female farmers greatly influences decision making. For example, female farmers who are of productive age will have higher physical abilities than older farmers.

Education (X2)

Based on the results of the t test, the education variable has a t-test < t-table (0.729 < 1.695) with a significance value of 0.472 or greater than 0.05 (0.472 > 0.05). This shows that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, which means that the education variable (X2) has no significant effect on the low role of women farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming. The insignificant relationship between education and the low role of female

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farmers in decision-making in lowland rice farming is due to female farmers in Waitonipa Village who think that the level of formal education of farmers has no effect on the low level of farmer decision-making, because in the implementation of lowland rice farming farmers gain knowledge and information. regarding paddy fields from outside formal education, such as observing agricultural businesses owned by other farmers and farmers choosing to decide to farm paddy rice even though they do not understand about paddy rice. But with their own volition, with the progress of paddy rice farming, farmers continuously learn from other farmers or other literature obtained by farmers.

Experience (X3)

Based on the results of the t test, the experience variable has a t-count > t-table (4.114 > 1.695) with a significance value of 0.000 or less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05). This shows that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the experience variable (X3) has a significant effect on the low role of women farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming. There is a significant relationship between experience and the low role of women farmers in decision-making in lowland rice farming, because female farmers in Waitonipa Village say that lowland rice farming is a source of daily needs. The length of time someone has been doing farming is closely related to the skills and abilities of that person in doing farming in his field.

Number of family dependents (X4)

Based on the results of the t test, the education variable has a t-count < t-table (0.295 < 1.695) with a significance value of 0.770 or greater than 0.05 (0.770 > 0.05). This shows that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, which means that the variable number of family dependents (X4) has no significant effect on the low role of women farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming.

The insignificant relationship between the number of family dependents and the low role of female farmers in making decisions in lowland rice farming is due to the fact that female farmers in Waitonipa Village say that in farming there is no need to ask for opinions from children as family dependents. even though the number of dependents of farmers is increasing which causes the number of needs that must be met to increase, they do not necessarily only carry out farming activities only to rice plants. Women farmers in Waitonipa Village have side businesses such as cultivating several other commodities such as chilies, tomatoes, oranges, bitter gourds, corn, long beans, kale, mustard greens

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and spinach. Meanwhile, other female farmers have side businesses outside of agriculture, such as having a basic food stall business,

Land ownership (X5)

Based on the results of the t test, the variable land ownership has a t-count value <t-table (2.389 > 1.695) with a significance value of 0.023 or less than 0.05 (0.023 <0.05). This shows that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the land ownership variable (X5) has a significant effect on the low role of women farmers in making decisions in paddy rice farming. Land ownership has a significant relationship to the low role of women farmers in decision making in lowland rice farming. Women farmers in Waitonipa Village said that if the land used is their own land the farmers are free to make decisions in managing their land and are free to determine the commodities they want to plant. However, if the land used is leased land, decision-making must be in accordance with the agreement between the land owner and sharecroppers. Where landowners and sharecroppers carry out an agreement system at the beginning of planting that if you want to rent land, then the commodities that must be planted are commodities that do not last long or with one planting season and then it is over. Then the costs incurred in paddy rice farming are fully borne by sharecroppers and returned to the land owner in cash. The land rental fee is IDR 1,000,000 in one planting season with a land area of 0.75 ha in one land. then the commodities that must be planted are commodities that do not last long or with one growing season and then it is over. Then the costs incurred in paddy rice farming are fully borne by sharecroppers and returned to the land owner in cash. The land rental fee is IDR 1,000,000 in one planting season with a land area of 0.75 ha in one land. then the commodities that must be planted are commodities that do not last long or with one growing season and then it is over. Then the costs incurred in paddy rice farming are fully borne by sharecroppers and returned to the land owner in cash. The land rental fee is IDR 1,000,000 in one planting season with a land area of 0.75 ha in one land.

Land area (X6)

Based on the results of the t test, the variable land area has a t-count > t-table (5.778 > 1.695) with a significance value of 0.000 or less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05). This shows that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the variable land area (X6) has a significant effect on the low role of women farmers in decision making in lowland rice farming. The significant relationship between land area and the low role of female farmers in decision making in lowland rice farming illustrates that the area of land

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owned by farmers in Waitonipa Village is arable land, which is an average of 0.75-2 ha as many as 39 farmers. While there is one farmer who has arable land > 2 ha, that is, with an area of 3 ha. The wider the land owned, the more motivated farmers will be to ask for opinions from female farmers and involve their wives to participate and contribute to rice farming activities. This is because the success of farming is inseparable from the role of women farmers in it. Therefore, in the decision-making process, so that women farmers feel valued, farmers will ask for opinions and input from women farmers. As in planting activities, farmers will ask women farmers for their opinion regarding what planting system to do. Using the table system (direct planting of seeds) or using the jajar legowo grafting system (backward planting with a planting system that pays attention to planting rows that have several rows interspersed with one empty row). Then in the harvesting process, the involvement of women farmers in this case, for example, giving opinions to their husbands about using machines or harvesting manually. Women farmers in Waitonipa Village said that for land that is narrow or with an area of <0.5 ha, it is often not possible to farm intensively, because in the end farmers have to do other activities besides farming to get the additional income needed to meet family needs.

Revenue (X7)

Based on the results of the t test, the income variable has a t-count value < t-table (0.949 < 1.695) with a significance value of 0.350 or greater than 0.05 (0.350 > 0.05). This shows that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, which means that the income variable (X7) has no significant effect on the low role of women farmers in making decisions in paddy rice farming. The insignificant relationship between income and the low role of female farmers in decision-making in lowland rice farming in Waitonipa Village is due to female farmers who think that the income generated from lowland rice commodities can only partially fulfill primary needs, such as meeting basic needs in financing children's education. their children and build a decent house to live in. While secondary and tertiary needs such as buying luxury goods are still not met by some farmers. So according to women farmers in determining paddy rice farming is not influenced by the income aspect. However, to meet secondary and tertiary needs, women farmers in Waitonipa Village also run side businesses such as cultivating various types of plants such as chilies, tomatoes, oranges, bitter melon, corn, long beans and kale. and some of them have side businesses outside the agricultural sector such as having a basic food stall business, brown sugar manufacturing business, copra collecting trader business, catering business, itinerant

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vegetable seller, herbal medicine seller, clothing online business, credit seller, mobile herbal medicine seller, cracker seller, peanut seller and retail gasoline seller.

Motivation to fulfill needs (X8)

Based on the results of the t test, the motivation variable fulfills the need to have t-count > t-table (3.632 > 1.695) with a significance value of 0.001 or less than 0.05 (0.001 <0.05). This shows that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the motivational variable fulfilling needs (X8) has a significant effect on the low role of women farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming. The significant relationship between motivation to meet needs and the low role of women farmers in decision making in lowland rice farming is due to women farmers in Waitonipa Village who say that motivation to meet needs greatly influences decision making in lowland rice farming. As is the case with female farmers in Waitonipa Village who are motivated by the motivation to meet needs in both economic and social aspects. In the economic aspect, this is closely related to income and increasing the welfare of farmers. This is due to the hope of peasant women to change their lives in a better direction. The encouragement of economic motivation makes farmers try hard to grow rice so that family consumption needs can be met properly. Meanwhile, in the aspect of social motivation related to female farmers who have the desire to add friends or relations, and are able to work together with other female farmers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, the conclusion is based on the results of the simultaneous test (test f) thatthe calculated f value > t table is 19,420 > 2.24 and the significance value is less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05) meaning that the regression model can be used to predict the dependent variable. For the Rsquare value on the eight variables of 0.834, it means that the eight variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable of decision making (Y) of 83.4%, the remaining 16.6% is influenced by other variables outside this regression equation or variables not examined. .While based on the results of the partial test (t test) there are 5 variables that influence the low role of female farmers in decision making in lowland rice farming experience, land ownership, land area and motivation to meet needs. Meanwhile, for education variables, the number of family dependents and income does not have influence on the low role of female farmers in decision making in paddy rice farming.

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