



The Dual Role of Women Farm Laborers on Family Welfare in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga Sub-District, Karo District

Rebekha Prisilia Sebayang^{1*}, R. Hamdani Harahap², Bengkel³

Magister of Development Studies, Universitas Sumatera Utara

Corresponding Author: Rebekha Prisilia Sebayang rebekhasby@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Farm Workers, Basic Needs, Dual Roles of Female Farm Workers

Received : 7, September

Revised : 25, October

Accepted: 28, November

©2024 Sebayang, Harahap, Bengkel:
This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

Individuals or groups may satisfy their living requirements in a variety of ways. We refer to these techniques as survival tactics. One demographic with a weak economy is the farm laborers in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency. Despite their shortcomings or restrictions, women agricultural workers strive to satisfy their fundamental necessities by working to make a livelihood in order to improve the economy. Despite being employed as agricultural laborers, these ladies are nevertheless capable of doing their jobs. In order to support the welfare of families, this research attempts to learn more about the dual function that female agricultural workers play. Literature reviews, observations, interviews, and documentation are the methods utilized to gather data. To draw conclusions, field data are then subjected to qualitative analysis. The study's findings also demonstrate how farm workers fulfill their dual roles by continuing to perform reproductive duties, such as maintaining Human Resources (HR) and performing household chores like cooking, fetching water, searching for firewood, shopping, ensuring family health and nutrition, and raising and educating children. Work that creates items and services for sale and consumption is referred to as productive roles (farmers, fishers, consultants, services, entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship). Political involvement and service projects are related to social roles. Women often do the majority of volunteer community service projects.

INTRODUCTION

Basic needs strategy is an individual's effort to take advantage of existing opportunities to strengthen their business, despite limitations. In farming, this strategy is very important. Farm workers, who generally come from low economic and educational backgrounds, often face economic difficulties if they only rely on salaries. So, they apply various methods to survive (Juanda, 2019: 529). Agricultural workers are individuals who work on land owned by others to receive wages or results from the landowner, According to Witrianto (2011) different from farmers who cultivate their own land to get results. Female farm workers, who work on agricultural land with tasks such as plowing, harvesting, and cutting grass, often face economic and social problems, including low education and skills, and minimal positive attitudes towards progress. According to Law No. 13 of 2003 on Manpower, wages are workers' rights paid by employers in return for their work, in accordance with applicable provisions.

Farm Laborer Wages Comparison Table

Type	September	September	September
Wages	2020	2021	2022
Nominal Wages	Rp55.719	Rp56.962	Rp58.760

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS)

According to the data table obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the average nominal daily wage of farm laborers in the period of September 2020 was IDR 55,719, in September 2021 it was IDR 56,962 and in September 2022 it was IDR 58,760.

The study entitled "Analysis of the Role of Female Farm Laborers in Improving the Economy of Families Affected by Covid-19 from an Islamic Economic Perspective" (Study in Pulau Panggung Village, Abung Tinggi District, North Lampung Regency) was conducted by Dinda Laila Aisyah. From the results of the study, women in Pulau Panggung Village work as farm laborers for various reasons. Some of them are economic problems, low education due to early marriage, lack of manpower (HR), and lack of job training facilities for women.

Tigabinanga Village is one of the locations in Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency, from the results of preliminary research. Because it is a link between two big cities, namely Kabanjahe in Karo Regency and Kotacane in Southeast Aceh Regency, Tigabinanga Village is in a strategic area. The Karo tribe is the majority of the population in this village.

Due to limited funds, low education due to early marriage, and minimal human resources, many women work as farm laborers. choosing to work in agriculture because it does not require special talents and the husband's salary is not enough to support the family. This causes female farm laborers in Tigabinanga Village to take on the role of earning a living but not releasing their responsibilities as a wife and a mother in the family. and continue to carry out their roles, both productive roles, reproductive roles and social roles.

From the pre-research that has been carried out, the reason for choosing the research location in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District is because the research location has a large agricultural area with the main commodity that can be developed being corn. However, the residents of Tigabinanga Village do not make farming their main livelihood, because on average the residents of Tigabinanga Village have main jobs such as civil servants, entrepreneurs and teachers. Therefore, they need the services of farm laborers to take care of their corn fields.

Farm laborers in Tigabinanga work starting from planting seeds, pumping corn, harvesting corn and even sorting quality corn which will then be sold to agents who usually collect the harvest. Farm laborers in Tigabinanga Village work with a daily wage system and there are also some with a contract system when the harvest season arrives.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Role Theory

According to Edi Suhardono (1994), a role is a behavior carried out by a person in a social structure, similar to the role played by an actor on stage. Paul B. Horton and Robert L. Horton (1982) stated that a role includes behavior according to social expectations, such as how to dress and interact in society. Ralph Linton (1956) added that roles always change along with an individual's social position, where a person fulfills his responsibilities and rights based on his position.

Soekanto (2001) divides roles into three: active roles (members who contribute directly), participatory roles (members who provide benefits to the group), and passive roles (members who support without direct involvement). Role is defined as the behavior that society expects from a person based on his position, including the duties and obligations that accompany it. Erick Fromm states that a role includes obligations and responsibilities associated with a particular position in a group. According to Kozier, a role is the behavior expected in a social environment. Boeree associates roles with communal functions, and Koentjaraningrat defines it as a pattern of behavior expected of individuals in certain positions.

According to Merton, a role is an addition to an individual's social relationships based on his status, for example the position of a medical student in relation to instructors and fellow students. Scott et al. emphasize five components of a role, such as its impersonal nature and its association with specific tasks in a job. Overall, a role reflects the behavior expected of a person to perform social functions and survive in his life.

Women's Dual Role

Globalization and economic expansion have increased women's involvement in the workforce, although many of them only work part-time or in the informal sector. Women now often play dual roles as workers and housewives, which include taking care of children and the home (Dwiantini, 1995). They play roles inside and outside the home to meet the needs of the family, both as breadwinners and as housewives (Ramadhani, 2016).

The dual function of women can be understood through the concept of cultural dualism, namely the division of roles between the domestic and public spheres (Tumbage, 2017). As housewives, women have an important role in the family, such as doing housework, educating children, meeting the physical and social needs of the family, and participating in community activities such as the Majelis Taklim, Arisan, and PKK. Economic pressures and changes in societal views encourage women to work outside the home, either in factories, fields, or rice fields (Famelia, 2018). According to Hubeis' role theory (2019), women play three main roles: reproductive (taking care of the household and family), productive (work that produces goods or income), and social (involvement in community activities).

Dual roles mean playing two or more roles at once. Women can act as mothers, wives, and workers simultaneously, while maintaining a balance between domestic duties and social roles. The concept of cultural dualism shows the division of roles based on the home and public environments, where women often play a role in the domestic sphere while men play a role in the public sphere. To be successful in life, women who participate in the world of work need to adjust between domestic and public roles. Many women work to help their husbands earn a living, although the main responsibility is still often considered to belong to men as heads of families. Women's dual roles are defined as the ability to play two roles without reducing the quality of both. In the context of Tigabinanga Village, women play the role of housewives and workers, both as farm laborers and government sector employees. This creates a dual role that affects the household life of working women.

Basic Needs Theory

According to Arfida in Yuliawati (2019), "Needs" are products and services that people need to support all their daily activities. Subject and intensity are two categories that include economic needs.

1. Needs According to Subject

Individual and group needs are two categories of human desires. Needs that arise within an individual are known as individual needs. The demand for highways, bridges, public transportation, hospitals, and schools are examples of collective needs – needs that arise simultaneously among a class or group of individuals.

2. Needs According to Intensity

There are 3 types of human needs, namely:

- a. A person's primary needs such as food, drink, clothing, shelter, education, and health care are the most crucial needs for survival.
- b. Secondary needs are needs that are met as an addition to or replacement for primary needs. Electronic equipment, clean water, and home furnishings are examples of secondary needs.
- c. After basic needs are met, tertiary needs are met. Prestigious tertiary needs include the need for luxury goods such as jewelry, communication equipment, and vehicles.

METHODOLOGY

This study combines an ethnographic approach with a descriptive research methodology. "a portrait of a people" is the basic definition of ethnography, according to Harris and Johnson (in Creswell 2008). However, overall, "Ethnography is a written description of a particular culture-the customs, beliefs, and behavior-based on information collected through fieldwork." The study of a group of individuals in their natural environment is the basis of ethnography.

Research Location

The research location was carried out in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency. The researcher chose the location. The researcher conducted the research in Tigabinanga Village in Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency because most of the population lives and makes a living from the agricultural sector, with corn as the main commodity.

Research Informants

A total of seven participants participated in this study as informants, consisting of one key informant, four main informants, and two additional informants. One landowner who employs farm laborers is the main informant for this study. Four farm laborers working in Tigabinanga District became the main informants of this study. The other two informants were the regional secretary and the village head of Tigabinanga, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency. The purposive sampling technique was used to obtain informants for this study. This method is used from certain considerations to select representatives of the population. Where the selection is based on certain characteristics, traits, or characteristics which are the main characteristics of the population, the subjects selected most contain these characteristics (Umar and Choiri 2019; 114-116). The seven informants in this study consisted of one main informant, four main informants, and two additional informants. The main sources of information in this study were four farm laborers working in Tigabinanga Village and one landowner who employed farm laborers. The other two informants were the village secretary and the village head of Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency.

Data Collection Techniques

This study uses several data collection techniques as follows:

1. Literature Study

Literature study is conducted to collect relevant data from various sources such as books, journals, scientific works, and the internet, which are related to the research issue.

2. Field Study

Data is collected by visiting the research location directly and involving research participants. This method includes:

- a. Observation: Directly observing the role of female farm laborers in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency to obtain an accurate picture.
- b. Interview: Conducting structured and flexible interviews with informants to obtain the necessary data according to research needs.
- c. Documentation: Collecting photos, images, or archives that support information from observations and interviews as additional evidence (Silalahi, 2009).

Data Analysis Techniques

In quantitative research, data analysis is carried out continuously from collection to preparation of reports. According to Miles and Huberman (Afrizal, 2017), this process involves data reduction (sorting relevant information), data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The analysis was conducted through in-depth interviews and observations related to the activities of farm workers involved in the research, to ensure that the data obtained was valid and of high quality.

RESEARCH RESULT

Factors Influencing Women Working as Farm Laborers

1. Economic Limitations

The main factor that women choose to work as farm laborers is because of economic limitations that force them to struggle even harder to be able to meet their living needs. The economic limitations that hit their families also mean that they do not have agricultural land that they can work on themselves, so to provide income for their families they must be willing to work on other people's agricultural land. Even after getting married, most of them are still at the economic level where their families come from and they still have to contribute to supporting the welfare of their new families. In order to support the welfare of their families, they have no choice but to be willing to participate in earning a living, because when only one person or only a man earns a living in the family, the needs are not enough.

In addition, in today's era, needs are increasing both in terms of quantity and price. As stated by Mrs. Kumala, the presence of children in the family does add joy to married couples. However, this also causes additional needs that must be met. Starting from baby needs, health costs, especially education costs, plus having to meet the family's living needs. The income of the head of the family is not comparable to the cost of living, requiring female farm laborers to work for their families. Max Weber emphasized that when talking about social activities, sociological ideas are very important. According to this idea, human behavior and social action differ when actions have subjective meanings that are focused on goals and expectations.

According to Weber, action is a subjective definition of subjective open and closed behavior when considering the behavior of others. Yes, it is focused on behavior and action. Traditional action, value-oriented action, goal-oriented activity, and emotional action are the first four categories of social action behavior identified by Max Weber. Actions that have historical roots or have developed into inherited behaviors are called traditional actions. Value-oriented behavior is based on personal beliefs and is motivated by them without considering the results. Next is goal-oriented activity, which, in Max Weber's view, is calculated by relevant circumstances and aims to achieve goals in a reasonable way.

Finally, according to Max Weber in Fathiha (2022), affective action is an activity determined by emotional conditions and orientations.

1. Low Level of Education

According to John Dewey, education is the process of developing important skills related to human nature and ordinary people, both intellectually and emotionally. On the other hand, a broad theory of education can also be seen as a philosophy of education. 10. According to John Dewey, education is the process of reconstructing or rearranging the many experiences and events that a person has experienced to make everything new more relevant and focused. (Arifin, 2020: 210). The economic limitations they experienced from a young age did not give them the opportunity to pursue higher education.

Farm laborers are considered a job that can adapt even though they do not have a high level of education, the order is chosen as a job because work as a farm laborer does not require a minimum level of education.

That is what causes women in Tigabinanga Village to choose to work as farm laborers. Dropping out of high school or just graduating from high school makes them not have more provisions to find decent jobs.

2. Limited Skills

According to Elfindri et al. (2011: 67), soft skills are skills and life abilities that can be used by someone with the Creator or for themselves, groups, or society. Having skills or soft skills is an added value for someone. Not having reliable skills is one of the factors that makes them choose to work as farm laborers. When viewed using Max Weber's social action theory, female farm laborers in Tigabinanga Village decide to become farm laborers because they have low education and want to help their family's welfare by working as farm laborers.

3. Geographical Conditions

Another factor that makes some women in Tigabinanga Village decide to work as farm laborers is the geographical factor. The geographical conditions in Tigabinanga Village which are not far from the foot of Mount Sinabung cause the fertile soil conditions in most

areas in Tigabinanga Village to still be used for agriculture with corn commodities. Fertile soil with weather conditions that are not too cold is suitable for planting such as corn. Not only that, the distance of the fields that are not far from their homes is also a supporting factor for women to work as farm laborers. Because with a work location that is not far away, they do not need much time to travel, so that when they come home from work they are still able to carry out their roles in the family.

From the research conducted by Nathalia Christie Kuhu, Benedicta Moku and Jouke Lasut in the title *The Role of Female Fishermen in Improving Family Welfare in Tounalet Village, Kakas District, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Province*, the factors that influence women to work are:

a. Fishermen's Self-Confidence

Women are very confident that all choices and actions carried out with the aim of improving the dignity of the family are honorable. It has been recognized that self-confidence alone, without practical action, is not enough. Every person who is confident must act and move to get closer to the desired results. Therefore, self-confidence is a driving factor for female fishermen to remain steadfast in their determination despite facing various obstacles, pleasures, and tragedies.

b. There is certainty

All the fish will definitely be sold today, so that the female fishermen can get money to buy daily necessities at home.

c. Dare to Change

All forms of change must start from oneself. Many things change, such as the way of thinking, the way of viewing the world, the way of working, the way of interacting with others, and so on. It is very important to adapt to a new job as a fisherwoman. After pursuing a career as a fisherman, and especially after being able to manage the money earned by one's own efforts, one will feel proud of oneself, satisfied, and life becomes more meaningful.

d. Unraveling Dreams

After being able to manage one's own finances every day, it really reawakens a long-buried dream, and even feels like a dream come true. It is true that these mothers seek work as fishermen (fish collectors and sellers) because they are burdened with the financial needs of their families. This dual role is solely based on the awareness that meeting the daily needs of the family if only relying on the husband will never be enough. Parents must plan for the future of their children because as they get older, their needs will increase. Only by sending children to higher education will their future be better.

Dual Roles of Female Farm Laborers in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency

The limited education and skills possessed by the people in Tigabinanga Village, Karo Regency lead them to become farm laborers. The difficult economic situation requires women to play dual roles as farm laborers and have to work to help the welfare of their families in meeting their daily needs. To meet their living needs, female farm laborers take on roles so that their needs are met and they can make ends meet. The dual roles carried out by female farm laborers in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency are:

1. Reproductive Role (Domestic)

The reproductive role (domestic) is a role carried out by a person to meet the needs of Human Resources (HR) and household tasks such as cooking, fetching water, looking for firewood, shopping, ensuring the health and nutrition of the family, and raising and educating children. Although rarely seen as a real type of work, the reproductive process is very important for maintaining family life.

From observations in the research conducted, female farm laborers, even though they work in running their lives, still do household chores such as preparing food, shopping for family needs, caring for and educating children. As implemented by Mrs. Desi who continues to carry out her activities as a mother before she goes to work by cooking food for the family, after work she buys necessities that will be cooked the next day and takes care of her children.

The same thing is also implemented by Mrs. Kumala who chooses to work but still carries out her responsibilities as a mother, namely by preparing food for the family, cleaning the house, shopping for basic necessities and caring for her children. As with Mrs. Ayu who continues to cook for her only child because she feels that giving her child the responsibility to do housework is a form of parenting pattern that can be given, with the aim that her only child is able to be responsible for the cleanliness of their house. Mrs. Lela also applies something similar by entrusting the cleanliness of the house to her children so that they learn to be responsible for the cleanliness of their house.

However, for heavy work such as washing and ironing, it is done as a form of parenting pattern to teach her children the meaning of teamwork.

Table of Reproductive Roles of Female Farm Workers in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency

No	Informant	Childcare	Cooking	Housekeeping	Shopping for Necessities	Washing and Ironing
1	Utama I	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Utama II	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Utama III	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Utama IV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

2. *Productive Role*

Work that produces goods and services for sale and consumption is called productive work (farmers, fishermen, consultants, services, businesses, and entrepreneurs). The difference between men's and women's obligations can be seen from the division of labor in production roles. For example, in the agricultural industry, men are responsible for plowing and using machine tools, while women are responsible for light work such as planting, weeding, and milking. Both men and women are capable of carrying out productive work, which is compensated with money.

From observations in the research conducted, in order to help meet the cost of living, Mrs. Desi, Mrs. Kumala, Mrs. Ayu and Mrs. Lela chose to work as female farm laborers. They work on other people's agricultural land, which is then rewarded in the form of wages that they receive as a result of their work. Where the wages they receive are used to buy basic necessities and daily needs.

The details of the activities they routinely do as female farm laborers are planting seeds, fertilizing, pumping, and harvesting.

The Productive Role of Female Farm Workers in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency

No.	Informant	Planting Seeds	Fertilizing	Pumping	Harvesting
1.	Utama I	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Utama II	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Utama III	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.	Utama IV	✓	✓	✓	✓

3. *Community Role (Social)*

Political involvement and service projects are related to community roles. Women often carry out most of the voluntary community service projects. For example, helping to implement health care initiatives (posyandu, karang balita), carrying out the main tasks of the PKK, and cooking food for community meetings and celebrations, among other things. Men tend not to participate in such volunteer work. In society, political positions are positions that are associated with a person's position or authority in an organization in the village or higher level. Men are usually involved in most political activities.

From observations in the research conducted, in carrying out their social roles, Mrs. Kumala, Mrs. Ayu and Mrs. Lela are active actors in social activities in the community such as being members of religious studies at the mosque around their house, being members of STM and participating in social activities in their neighborhood. However, Mrs. Desi is not currently an active member because she has a 2-year-old child and will be active again when her child has entered elementary school.

Table of Social Roles of Female Farm Workers in Tigabinanga Subdistrict

No	Informant	Becoming a Member of STM	Participating in Environmental Social Activities	Becoming a Member of the Study Group
1	Utama I	✓	✓	✓
2	Utama II	✓	✓	✓
3	Utama III	✓	✓	✓
4	Utama IV	✓	✓	✓

The Impact of the Dual Role of Female Farm Workers in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency

Humans cannot be separated from the existence of a function in everyday life. Every human being must have a role, whether as a mother, farm laborer, social, or others. As part of a dynamic society, the function itself has an important meaning and can be in the form of status. According to Soekanto (1987), a person is said to have a role if he is able to fulfill his rights and responsibilities according to his position.

According to Wirutomo in David Berry (1981: 99–101), "a person is expected to be able to carry out his obligations related to the feelings he has in a role related to work." The expectations given to those who have a certain social position are known as roles.

The actions carried out or considered to be the responsibility of women are known as women's roles. Women often occupy marginal and disadvantaged roles. The idea of nature states that there are universal and unchangeable differences between men and women, namely nature.

From this biological difference, the conclusion is that men and women have different roles and responsibilities. The majority of women today have many responsibilities in their various jobs. This is due to the many demands placed on women today for the sake of their families, which causes them to enter the public sector.

The impacts of women working:

1. Increased family income

Women in Tigabinanga Village work directly as farm laborers due to economic reasons. The low family economy requires them to help with family welfare. as implemented by Mrs. Desi, Mrs. Kumala, Mrs. Ayu and Mrs. Lela. Based on the research, the conclusion is that the husband's income will not be enough for a month's living expenses. As conveyed by Mrs. Kumala "A child is born, costs automatically increase. If you expect your husband's money, it won't be enough. "Proving that it is true, economic factors are what make them have to work even though they are farm laborers.

2. Family needs are met

By working as a farm laborer, these informants get wages as a result of their hard work working on other people's agricultural land. Thus, these informants are able to meet their family's living needs. because with the increase in family income, the family's needs can also be met.

3. Expanding relationships

Becoming a farm laborer gives women in Tigabinanga Village the opportunity to build relationships and good communication between fellow farm laborers and with the land owners. And the farm laborers also gain insight into agricultural plant care.

Efforts of Female Workers in Overcoming the Impact of Dual Roles

Female employees try to reduce the impact of dual work in a number of ways, such as:

1) Good time management

Women who have two roles have a number of challenges, including dual workloads that require effective time management. In order not to waste time, women try to manage their time as effectively as possible by utilizing it well and always being on time.

2) Motivating themselves.

Women who play two roles face a number of consequences, including dual work that is physically tiring and makes them bored. Women try to stay motivated by reminding themselves of some of the domestic tasks they have to complete.

Research Limitations

1. The difficulty of meeting key informants due to the distance between the researcher's location and the research location and the busyness experienced by key informants.
2. The difficulty in meeting the four main informants due to their busy working hours because when conducting the research it was entering the harvest season.

Differences with Previous Research

The difference between the author's research and previous research is the type of research used in this study, namely descriptive research with an ethnographic approach. While in previous research, analytical and descriptive research types were used. The location and type of commodities in the research location are also different from the author. Not only that, the informants in this study and previous studies are also different.

This study is relevant to the research conducted by Rizka Aulia, Laili Hurriati, Baiq Rizka Milania Ulpah and Ahmad Suhendri. With the title "The Role of Female Farm Laborers in the Family Economy in Merembu Village, Labuapi District, West Lombok Regency" and also research conducted by Brilian Naftaly Silap, Esry Olly Harryani Laoh and Audrey Julia Maria Maweikere. With the title "The Role of Female Farm Laborers in the Family Economy in Atep Satu Village, South Langowan District, Minahasa Regency". Where in both studies it

was concluded that the role of female farm laborers 40%100% of the income earned was used to meet the family's living needs because the husband of the informant no longer met the family's living needs because he had died. So women have to take over the role and function of earning a living.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the results of the study conducted in Tigabinanga Village, Tigabinanga District, Karo Regency, the conclusion is that even though women work as farm laborers, the informants are still able to carry out their roles, both productive roles, reproductive roles and social roles. Despite being a farm laborer, these informants still understand their responsibilities as wives and mothers.

The factors that drive informants to work as farm laborers are:

1. Economic limitations

The main factor that women choose to work as farm laborers is because of economic limitations that force them to struggle even harder to be able to meet their needs. The economic limitations that hit their families also mean that they do not have agricultural land that they can work on themselves, so to provide income for their families they must be willing to work on other people's agricultural land.

2. Low level of education

Farm laborers are considered a job that can adapt even though they do not have a high level of education, the order of choice as a job because work as a farm laborer does not require a minimum level of education.

That is what causes women in Tigabinanga Village to choose to work as farm laborers. Dropping out of high school or just graduating from high school makes them not have more provisions to find decent jobs.

3. Lack of skills

Not having reliable skills is one of the factors that makes them choose to work as farm laborers. If viewed using Max Weber's social action theory, female farm laborers in Tigabinanga Village decide to become farm laborers because they have low education and want to help their family's welfare by working as farm laborers.

4. Geographical Conditions

Another factor that makes some women in Tigabinanga Village decide to work as farm laborers is the geographical factor. The geographical conditions in Tigabinanga Village which are not far from the foot of Mount Sinabung cause fertile soil conditions

Most of the areas in Tigabinanga Village are still used for agriculture with corn commodities. Fertile soil with weather conditions that are not too cold is suitable for planting such as corn. Provide some conclusions and implementation of the research results.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

From the conclusions that the author has summarized, there are several suggestions that the author wrote as follows:

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful as a reference for other academics who will conduct research related to the research title of the dual role of female farm laborers and also research located in Tigabinanga Village, Karo Regency

In this study, the researcher saw the lack of government role in paying attention to the welfare of farm laborers so that women have to work directly as farm laborers to increase family income. Each study has limitations; thus, you can describe it here and briefly provide suggestions for further research.

REFERENCES

Afrizal. 2017. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Aisyah, D.L. 2023. Analisis Peran Buruh Tani Perempuan Dalam Meningkatkan Perekonomian Keluarga Terdampak Covid-19 Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Studi di Desa Pulau Panggung Kecamatan Abung Tinggi Kabupaten Lampung Utara). Skripsi, Lampung: FEBI - UINRIL.

Andon Supangat.2022. Peran Ganda Buruh Tani Wanita Desa Darmayasa Terhadap Pengasuhan Anak Perspektif Hukum Islam. Skripsi,Purwokerto

Badan Pusat Statistik. Upah Buruh Tani Harian. <https://www.bps.go.id/id>.

Brilian Naftaly Silap , Esry Olly Harryani Laoh dan Audrey Julia Maria Maweikere. 2023. Peran Buruh Tani Perempuan Terhadap Ekonomi Keluarga Di Desa Atep Satu Kecamatan Langowan Selatan Kabupaten Minahasa Vol.19 No.2.

Creswell, John W. 2008. Educational Research:Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Debby Puspita Sari¹, Wenti Astuti, Nanda Dzulfikry Vol. 1. No. 1. April, 2023 Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis, dan Pariwisata

Dewi, O.K. dan Lestari, P. Peran Ganda Perempuan Buruh Tani Di Desa Bojong, Kecamatan Mungkid, Kabupaten Magelang. Jurnal, Yogyakarta: FIS - UNY.

Fadlianti, N. 2019. Peran Perempuan Buruh Tani Merica Dalam Meningkatkan Ekonomi Keluarga Di Desa Wawondula Kecamatan Towuti Kabupaten Luwu Timur. Jurnal S-1 Sosiologi Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Makassar.

- Gintiyani, S. dan Lenggono, P.S. 2021. Peran Ganda Dan Kontribusi Ekonomi Perempuan Buruh Tani Hortikultura Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. *Jurnal Bioindustri* Vol. 3 No. 2.
- Hafiz, M. 2023. Peran Buruh Tani Perempuan Dalam Meningkatkan Ekonomi Keluarga (Studi Pada Masyarakat Desa Wakan Kecamatan Jerowaru). Skripsi, Mataram: FEBI – UIN Mataram.
- Ikhsan, M. dan Akbar, W.K. 2023. Dampak Peran Ganda Buruh Tani Perempuan Terhadap Kehidupan Rumah Tangga. *Journal on Education* Vol. 5 No. 4.
- Isnayati Nur. 2020. Peran Buruh Tani Perempuan Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Studi Pada Buruh Tani Perempuan Desa Melati Jaya Kecamatan Semendawai Timur Kabupaten Oku Timur). *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah* Vol. 2 No.2
- Juanda, Aster Yuni dkk. 2019. Strategi Bertahan Hidup Buruh Tani di Kecamatan Danau Kembar Alahan Panjang. *Jispo* Vol. 9 No. 2 Edisi: Juli- Desember Tahun 2019
- Mekarisce, A.A. 2020. Teknik Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Pada Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Kesehatan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Masyarakat* Vol. 12 Edisi 3
- Muhammad Ikhsan¹ dan Waza Karia Akbar. 2023. Dampak Peran Ganda Buruh Tani Perempuan Terhadap Kehidupan Rumah Tangga. *Journal on Education* Vol.5 No.4
- Muthiah Syakirotn¹ dan Anne Charina. 2019. Tingkat Kesejahteraan Keluarga Buruh Tani Wanita pada Bidang Produksi Kopi di CV. Frinsa Agrolestari *Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia (JIPI)* Vol. 25
- Nasir, B. 2021. Teori-Teori Pembangunan. Diktat, Samarinda: FISIP – UNMUL.
- Nurhasanah dan Zuriatin. 2023. Gender Dan Kajian Teori Terkait Wanita. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi* Vol. 6 No. 1
- Radhitya, Theresia Vania. 2018. Peran Ganda Yang Dialami Pekerja Wanita K31. *Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial*. Vol. 1 No. 3
- Riyadi. 2002. Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Strategi Mengendalikan Potensi Dalam Mewujudkan Otonomi Daerah. Jakarta. Gramedia.
- Rizka Aulia , Laili Hurriati , Baiq Rizka Milania Ulpah dan Ahmad Suhendri. 2024. Peran Buruh Tani Perempuan Terhadap Ekonomi Keluarga Di Desa Merembu Kecamatan Labuapi Kabupaten Lombok Barat. *Jurnal Kompetitif* Vol. 10 No.1

Sebayang, Harahap, Bengkel

Rompas, F.C.M., Kawung, E.J.R. dan Goni, S.Y.V.I. Tingkat Kesadaran ASN Terhadap Peran Gender Di Sekretariat Wilayah Kota Manado. *Jurnal Holistik* Vol. 13 No. 2.

Sebayang,Rebekha Prisilia. 2021. *Strategi Bertahan Hidup Buruh Tani di Desa Bandar Tongging Kecamatan Merek Kabupaten Karo*. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik. Universitas Sumatera Utara. Medan

Siagian, Matias. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Sosial Pedoman Praktis Penelitian Bidang Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial dan Kesehatan*. Medan: PT Grasindo Monorotma.

Sidiq, Umar, Choiri Moh. 2019 *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*. Ponorogo : CV Nata Karya

Silalahi, Uber. 2009. *Metode Penelitian Sosial*. Bandung: PT.Refika Aditane.

Silap, B.N., Laoh, E.O.H. dan Maweikere, A.J.M. 2023. Peran Buruh Tani Perempuan Terhadap Ekonomi Keluarga Di Desa Atep Satu, Kecamatan Langowan Selatan, Kabupaten Minahasa. *Jurnal Sinta* Vol. 19 No. 2.

Suhardono,Edi. *Teori Peran: Konsep, Derivasi dan Implikasinya*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2016

Undang-Undang No. 13. (2013). *Terkait Ketenatidakerjaan Pasal 1 ayat 1*

Wibowo, D.E. 2011.Peran Ganda Perempuan dan Kesetaraan Gender.*Jurnal Muwazah* Vol. 3 No. 1.

Widiyawati, A. 2022. Motivasi Perempuan Bekerja Sebagai Buruh Tani (Studi Buruh Tani Pada Pengusaha Tanaman Cabai Besar Dan Tomat Di Desa Yosomulyo, Kabupaten Banyuwangi). *Jurnal Pendidikan* Vol. X Issu 3.