

Characteristics and Behaviors of Farmers That Affect the Role of Gender in Farming Success Through Patriarhkhi Indiology Mediation in Subak Umadesa, Kuta District, Bali Province

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Abstract

This study analyzes the influence of farmer characteristics and behaviors on the role of gender in farming success, with patriarchal ideology as a variable that bridges this relationship. The study was conducted on subak members in the Canggu area, Badung, using ordinal-scale survey data with a randomly selected number of 85 respondents. The analysis was carried out using SEM-PLS to test the direct and indirect influence between variables. The results of the study show that farmer characteristics and farmer behavior have a positive and significant influence on patriarchal ideology, and patriarchal ideology has a strong influence on the role of gender in farming success. In addition, patriarchal ideology has been proven to mediate the influence of farmers' characteristics and behaviors on gender roles, so that changes in aspects of farmers' knowledge, attitudes, and skills are related to changes in perspectives in the division of male and female roles which ultimately affect the success of farming.

Keywords: gender roles, subak, characteristics, behavior, patriarchal ideology, SEM PLS

Introduction

Gender issues are a significant problem in development, particularly human resource development. According to Mulyaningsih et al. (2018) in Ikhwan et al. (2023), although women have been shown to play a significant role, they are rarely involved in development programs. Gender issues are a key development issue, particularly in human resource development. The quality of these resources will be in line with the pace of development in various fields. To date, development in Indonesia has not yet fully involved women (Suminah, 2009). This imbalanced relationship results in male dominance over women, which creates gender inequality for women (Astiti, 2012).

Gender manifests in various forms in social life. First, there are differences in the ways men and women express their identity and imagine their future position and direction within their communities. Second, these differences are evident in the ways men and women communicate and express their experiences, including through their choice of language and the themes they address. Third, within social structures influenced by power relations and dominant ideologies, there are differences in the ways men and women negotiate their positions, roles, and recognition within the broader community (Udasmoro & Anwar, 2019).

Besides the lack of experience and participation for women, they also face a very strong patriarchal culture that places men at the center of gender relations (Wiranata & Putri, 2021). According to Rusni (2015) in Nurmayasari et al. (2019), the differences between men and women are based on cultural stereotypes, namely the division of roles shaped by local customs and values. This division relates to the roles, characteristics, status, and position of men and women in social life.

Bali is a province known as an island with a unique and distinctive cultural heritage (Joni & Hadiwono, 2023). One culture still strongly embraced by the Balinese people is patriarchy, demonstrated by gender inequality (Nisa, 2018). Rhoad (2013) in Wiasti & Suarsana (2023) argues that in Bali, patriarchal culture limits the role and participation of Balinese women in decision-making in public spaces, particularly regarding customs. Women in Bali have never held strategic positions within traditional institutional structures.

Gender issues occur in various fields, including the agricultural sector. In Indonesia, the agricultural sector plays a crucial role in the national economy, supporting development (Dm. Ali et al., 2025). However, gender inequality

remains significant in women's access to and participation in the workforce (Yurike & Syafruddin, 2025). Gender inequality remains prevalent in the agricultural sector. According to Arjani (2006) cited in Damayanthi et al. (2020), the lack of recognition of women's contributions is primarily due to the perception that agricultural activities are men's work. Consequently, regardless of the workload women undertake in agriculture, their role remains perceived as companions or assistants to their husbands, who are positioned as heads of households.

The implementation of patriarchal ideology towards women results in disparities in various aspects of community life, especially in farming households, both as individuals and as members of society. This is also mentioned in the research results of Arkaniyati (2010) in (Nurmayasari et al., 2019) and Singh and Sharma (2012) in Yurike & Syafruddin (2025) which show that in productive farming activities involving the roles of men and women, there are variations in roles related to access to resources that affect control, benefits, and participation of men and women at the smallest level, namely the household. In addition, according to Unggul (2005) in (Nurmayasari et al., 2019), decision-making is one way to demonstrate gender roles in households and farming activities.

According to Killic et al. (2015); Mugisha et al. (2019); Gebre et al. (2021); Habi (2023) in Kadir & Prasetyo (2023), female farmers are often overlooked in policy formulation and potentially have lower productivity levels than male farmers. Several studies in various countries confirm this trend, finding that female farmers' yields or productivity are generally lower than male farmers. Several studies show that gender relations in the agricultural sector are still very significant in farming activities such as land preparation, planting, maintenance, harvesting, and post-harvest. According to Putri (2010) in Nurmayasari et al. (2019), there are three factors that influence gender in farming households: farmer characteristics, information accessibility, and the environment.

The term subak in the agricultural sector in Bali is well known as a traditional institution that is part of the culture (Sriartha & Giyarsih, 2015). According to Geria et al. (2019), subak is defined as an organization that regulates the irrigation system in the agricultural sector in Bali that has developed over centuries. Each subak is led by a pekaseh and assisted by petajuh, petengen, kesinoman (Suarjaya et al., 2017). Pitana (1993) in Rusadi et al. (2024) defines subak as an organization of wetland farmers who obtain irrigation water from the same source and have the freedom to manage their organization. Furthermore, according to Roth & Sedana (2015) in Sukanteri et al. (2021), subak can cover up to hundreds of hectares, and has its own rules in Balinese called awig-awig. The subak system also developed based on the THK concept in managing its irrigation system (Windia & Gede Sedana, 2015). Gender participation in subak management activities can be seen in one of the subaks, Subak Umadesa, located in Canggu Village, Banjar Babakan, North Kuta District, Badung Regency. Subak Umadesa's rice fields cover 74.41 hectares and has 188 members.

The implications of patriarchal ideology, particularly within the subak, are highly detrimental to women, making it crucial to promote gender equality, especially in this era of globalization. Globalization's influence permeates the dynamics of traditional institutions within society. The involvement of men and women in farming is balanced. The push for gender equality also influences Subak activities in Bali. According to Mr. Nengah Suarya, Head of Subak Umadesa, Subak Umadesa has implemented gender-sensitive farming activities. In farming activities in Subak, women are given space and time to be involved in all farming activities, from planning and implementation to maintenance, to participating in activities and participating in conflict resolution within the Subak.

This research is crucial for examining farmer characteristics and behaviors that influence gender roles. By positioning patriarchal ideology as a mediating variable, it reveals how farmer characteristics and behaviors are shaped by value structures and power relations, which then influence the division of roles and the success of farming. Theoretically, this research enriches the study of gender in agriculture. Empirically, it uncovers practices of inequality that have been normalized. Based on the above description, it is highly relevant to examine the factors influencing farming success in Subak Umadesa through the mediation of patriarchal ideology.

METHODS

Study Location

The research has been carried out on Subak Umadesa. The location of the research was deliberately chosen on the grounds that Subak Umadesa is a subak that has carried out gender roles well. Subak Umadesa is one of the subaks that has been advanced so that it is very responsive to the information offered.

Variables and Measurements

The constructs or variables in this study include characteristics, behaviors, patriarchal ideology and gender roles in the success of farming which can be seen in detail in Table 1.

Table 1. Variables and Measurements

No	Variable	Measurement	Value Range
1	Features Age Education Farming experience	Skala Ordinal	1 – 5

	Number of household dependents		
2	Behavior Knowledge Attitude Skills Action	Skala Ordinal	1 – 5
3	Patriarchal ideology (mediation variable)	Skala Ordinal	1 – 5
4	The role of gender in farming success (endogenous variables)	Skala Ordinal	1 – 5

The data obtained is converted into different categories, the determination of construct categories is carried out based on the scores achieved by the respondents using the interval class formula. The formula is as follows:

$$I = \text{Distance} / \text{Number of Classes}$$

Description

I : Class intervals

Distance : Highest score score (100%) minus lowest score score (20%)

Number of Classes : The number of classes or categories specified (5 categories). Class interval 16%

Table 2. Categories of Constructs

Score Achievement Percentage	Category
20 - 36	Very Low
36 - 52	Low
52 - 68	Medium
68 - 84	Height
84 - 100	Very High

Population and Sample

The population in this study is 188 people. From this population, 85 respondents were designated as research samples. The sample was determined using *the probability sampling* method through a *simple random sampling technique*, which is that each member of the population has the same chance of being selected as a respondent. This technique was chosen to minimize the subjectivity of researchers in sample selection and reduce potential bias, so that the sample obtained is expected to be able to represent the characteristics of the population proportionally. Thus, the results of the study can be generalized to the population studied.

Data Analysis

Data analysis is an important stage in research that aims to process, present, and interpret the data that has been collected so that it can answer the formulation of the problem and test the research hypothesis scientifically. Through data analysis, relationships between variables can be objectively identified based on empirical evidence. Furthermore, to analyze the influence of each construct on endogenous variables, this study uses the Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) based Structural Equation Model approach. This method was chosen because it is able to test the causal relationships between latent variables simultaneously, both direct and indirect influences, and is suitable for use on relatively limited sample sizes and data that do not fully meet the assumption of normality. The SEM-PLS analysis in this study was carried out through two main stages, namely the evaluation of the measurement model (outer model) to assess the validity and reliability of the indicators, and the evaluation of the structural model (inner model) to test the strength and significance of the relationship between the constructs studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Features

Age

One of the things that affects a person doing activities or work is age, in detail the age of the farmer can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Respondent Age

Category	Remarks	Quantity	%
15-64	Productive	19	93%
>65	Unproductive	6	7%

Source: primary data (data processed, 2024)

The age range of 15-64 years is included in the productive age. The table above shows that 93% of the wives of Subak Umadesa members are still classified as productive and can carry out activities that have produced goods or services in the agricultural production process, while 7% are considered less productive in farming activities. Age will affect the role of gender in success because the age of productive farmers will affect the motivation of farmers so that they will do work faster and imitate an innovation in farming activities. Age also affects the physical ability to cultivate the land owned.

Education

Farmer education is the length of time that farmers take to receive formal education at school. In detail, it can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Respondent Education

Education Level	Remarks	Quantity	%
SD	Basics	9	11%
SMP	Intermediate	44	52%
SMA	Top	30	35%
S1	Height	2	2%

Source: primary data (data processed, 2024)

Table 4 shows that as many as 52% of the wives of Subak Umadesa members have secondary education (SMP), which is classified as a medium level of education. Although it is moderate, the respondents have basic knowledge to develop their farming obtained from the experience of farming which is relatively long, farmers also get knowledge from the results of counseling carried out by agricultural extension workers, namely PPL Subak Umadesa, besides that farmers also get knowledge about farming from other farmers who provide information to each other.

Experience in Managing Farming

Farmers' knowledge of managing farming can be obtained through counseling. In detail the experience of farmers is seen in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Farming Experience

Long Experience	Remarks	Quantity	%
0-10	New	14	16%
11-20	Medium	19	22%
>20	Old	52	62%

Source: primary data (data processed, 2024)

In Table 5, the highest percentage is seen as farmers who have >20 years of farming experience, which is 62% which is relatively long. According to Nurdiani et al. (2025) Farming is divided into 3 categories, namely new (<10 years), while (10-20 years) and old (>20 years).

The respondent's farming experience brought changes in the increase of their competencies which then affected the role of gender in the success of their farming. The knowledge of farmers in Subak Umadesa in cultivating their land is very good, this is evidenced by the increasing existence of this subak in farming activities so that it was selected as one of the subaks that will produce Balinese original rice which is directly selected by the Badung local government. The more experienced the farmer, it is hoped that the higher the productivity produced by the farmer, so that the better the farming will be (Kaina et al., 2024).

Household Dependents

The amount of household dependents is the need or cost of each member of the household that is borne by the head of the household. In detail, it can be seen in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Farming Experience

Number of dependents	Remarks	Quantity	%
Husband and wife only	Very Small	6	7%
Number of household members ≤ 4 people	Small	20	24%
Number of household members ≥ 4 people	Large	59	69%

Source: primary data (data processed, 2024)

Based on Table 6, 69% of farmer household members are dominated by 69% of large households, namely those that have a number of household members ≥ 4 people, this causes farmers to work harder to meet household needs, this makes understanding of the role of gender equal in farmer households, namely husbands and wives both in realizing the success of farming. Subak Umadesa farmers, namely husband and wife, both cultivate their rice fields. As stated by Hasyim (2003) in Mandang et al. (2020) The large number of household dependents affects farmers' decisions in farming.

Farmer Behavior

Farmer behavior is a stage of the farmer in trying his farming which is closely related to the knowledge, attitudes, skills, and actions of the farmer so that the farmer can decide/make a decision whether or not to accept information or innovation in determining the success of his farming. The results of farmer behavior can be seen in Table 7. The following Criteria for Farmer Behavior Indicators.

Table 7. The following Criteria for Farmer Behavior Indicators.

Indikator	Remark	%
Behavior	High	75,91
Knowledge	High	81,94%
Attitude	High	75,58%
Skills	High	81,17%
Action	High	80,94%

Based on the results in the table shows that farmers' knowledge in farming was relatively high with a score of 81.94%, farmers' attitudes towards farming activities were relatively high with a score of 75.58%, while their skills and actions were also relatively high with scores of 81.17% and 80.94%, respectively. This illustrates that the behavior of farmers in their farming activities is relatively high with a score of 75.91%. Farming activities in this case include technical activities of rice plant cultivation to crop and post-harvest processing.

Idyology Patriarchy

Patriarchy is the concept that men hold power over all important roles in society, government, military, education, industry, business, healthcare, advertising and religion. However, women have very little access to power. Patriarchal ideology is an understanding in society that prioritizes the interests of men over women can be seen from four indicators of gender role in the success of farming in Subak Umadesa, North Kuta District, Badung Regency which include (1) taking care of the household is entirely the responsibility of the wife only, while the husband is the breadwinner, (2) women do not need to be highly educated, (3) men have full rights in farming and (4) men have rights fully in the property of the ownership of the property.

The results of the study show that there is a shift in the value of partyiarkhi ideology in Bali, especially in what happened in the subak Umadesa, North Kuta District. In the patriarchal ideology indicator, there is an acknowledgment from the community that taking care of the household is the responsibility of the wife only, while through the survey it was obtained that the perception of farmers about this statement is classified as disagreeing with the statement, with a score of 70.11%. This is supported by 42.35% of farmers stating that they disagree and 16.47% stating that they strongly disagree and only 10.59% agree that the wife only plays a role in taking care of the household and the husband plays a role in earning a living.

The community began to provide opportunities for women to be involved in the public sector as breadwinners. Women (wives) help each other with men (husbands) to meet their needs. Emphasized in an interview with PPL Subak Umadesa "Many women (wives) of Subak Umadesa Members work outside agriculture, many of them work as construction workers to help their husbands in meeting household needs" (Interview Ir. Nengah Sucita, 2024). Women have a role in household economic activities and this is a factor in women working outside the home. In farming, women contribute almost the same amount of working time as men. So with such conditions, the role of the wife to help meet the needs of her household emerges.

In the indicators of ideological of women's parties, there is no need to be highly educated. The results of the study showed that farmers did not agree with the statement with a score percentage of 68.71%. Only 10.59% of farmers have the perception that women do not need to have higher education, while almost the majority (53.47%) of farmers stated that they did not agree and strongly disagreed with this statement. This illustrates that education is a right for everyone, both men and women. Society no longer has a male-oriented view or prioritizes the education of boys over girls. Male orientation is also related to a culture that has been firmly rooted in the assumption that women do not deserve to be highly educated because later they will only work in the kitchen.

In farming activities, the patriarchal ideology is characterized by men (husbands) having full rights in farming. Through the results of interviews with farmers, it was found that farmers did not agree with the statement with a score of 68.70% supported by 57.62% of farmers who stated that they did not agree and strongly disagreed with

the statement, that men have full rights in farming. Only 21.17% of farmers said they agreed with the statement. This indicates that the position between husband and wife is balanced in the decision-making process of managing their farming. Thus, the wife is given the same rights in the management of her husband.

In addition, it is also related to the ownership of valuables in accordance with the patriarchal ideology that is completely controlled by men or husbands. The results of the study showed that farmers expressed their disagreement and even strongly disagreed with the statement, which was scored by 57.65% of farmers and 42.35% of farmers expressed doubt, agree and even agree with the statement. This illustrates that the ideology of the patriarkhi has undergone a shift which is indicated by the ownership of valuable objects considered between male and female peasants who both have rights regardless of who produces or cultivates them.

The Role of Gender in Farming Success

The role of gender in the success of farming can be seen from the aspect of control in farming, where access and control are the mastery or authority to make decisions. Detail what resources men and women have mastered to carry out their activities and what benefits are obtained from these activities. This aspect concerns full authority in making decisions on the use of agricultural resources. Control activities in farming are carried out by men and women in the form of decision-making ranging from planning, implementation, and maintenance. In this case, women are also involved even when handling conflicts in subak, women also take part. This shows that husband and wife both have the right to assets owned by farmer households. This is supported by the farmers' statement that 42.64% said they agreed and strongly agreed with the statement that men and women have equal rights to the assets owned by their households. However, there were 23.53% of the sampled farmers who felt doubtful about the statement, meaning that there were still doubts that the success of uasahatani was determined by gender roles. Meanwhile, 18.82% of the sampled farmers stated that they disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement that the quality of farmer household farming is determined by the role of gender in the success of farming management. Through the analysis carried out, the role of gender in the management of farming from the aspect of mastery of valuable goods is classified as agreeing that gender roles are very influential on the success of farming with a score of 69.65%.

It is true that in farming activities it is undeniable and unrealized that men have the authority to make decisions. This happens because men as husbands have the responsibility of being the leader of the household. However, without letting go of the role of women in decision-making in their farming activities. The results of the study show that the role of gender in the management of farming from the aspect of the decision-making pattern is moderate, which is supported by the statement of farmers that 75% of farmers agree and strongly agree that women are involved in the decision-making process in their farming activities.

The results of the study show that women or wives are able to contribute and even more than men (husbands) in supporting the household and women are also considered worthy in managing farmers' household finances. The success rate of gender roles in farming management in terms of its contribution to meeting household needs is relatively high with a score of 83%. This is supported by the farmers' statement that 75% of farmers agree and strongly agree that women contribute to the fulfillment of their household needs. Only 10% of farmers said they disagreed and even strongly disagreed with the statement. This indicates that the patriarchal ideology is getting weaker in peasant households, because women are already able to contribute to their households and are considered worthy to participate in managing their household finances.

Factors Influencing the Role of Gender in Farming Success

Structural Model Analysis (Inner Model)

Structural models are measurements to determine the relationship between variables and other variables. The exogenous variables in this study are the characteristics of farmers and farmer behavior, while the endogenous variables are patriarchal ideology and the role of gender in the success of farming, the following are the results of the model analysis:

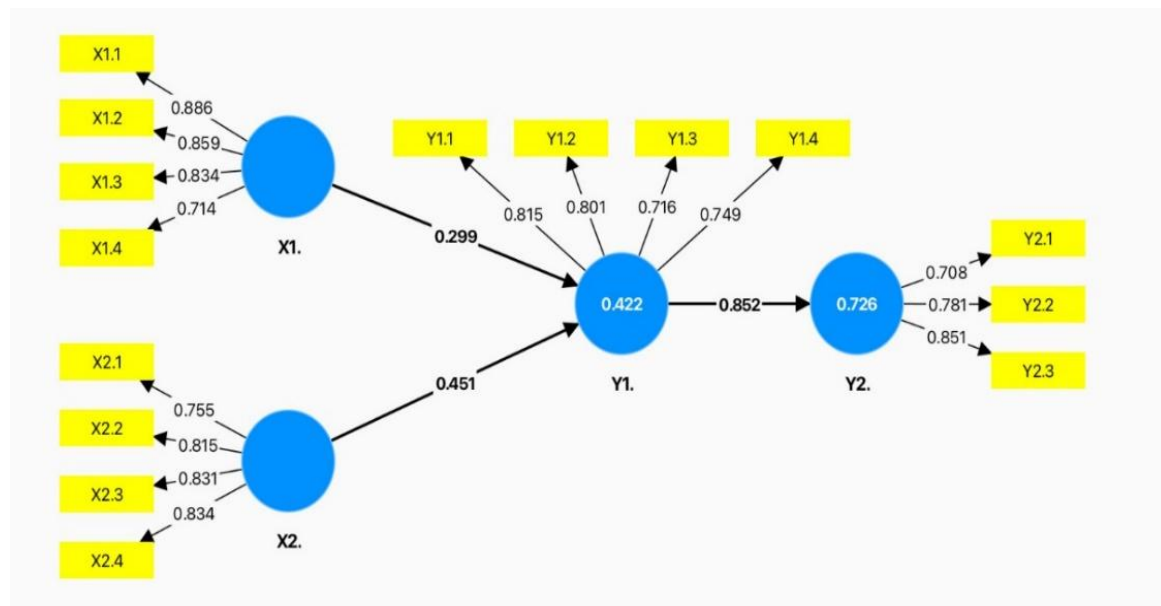


Figure 1. Inner Model

Uji Path Coefficients

Evacuation Test Path Coefficients are used to show how related exogenous variables are to endogenous variables.

Table 8. Output Path Coefficients

	Original Sampel	Sampel Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistic	P Value	Remarks
Characteristics of Patriarchal Ideology Peasants →	0,299	0,303	0,139	2,158	0,016	Positive and Significant
Peasant Behavior → Patriarchal Ideology	0,452	0,455	0,090	5,001	0,000	Positive and Significant
Patriarchal Ideology → The Role of Gender in the Success of Farming	0,852	0,856	0,027	31,883	0,000	Positive and Significant

Source: primary data (data processed, 2024)

There are three relationships that occur in this study between factors and testing that the relationship between farmer characteristics and farmer behavior has an effect on patriarchal ideology on the role of gender in the success of farming which is concluded to be positively and significantly related.

Indirect Influence of Exogenous Variables on Endogenous Variables

There are several pathways in which an exogenous variable also has an indirect influence on the corresponding endogenous variable through the mediation of other latent variables. In this study, the variabel patriarchal ideology plays a role as a mediator of the influence of all dimensions of gender roles in the success of farming. This identifies the indirect influence of the patriarchal ideology dimension on the role of gender in the success of farming, so an indirect influence test was carried out with the following table.

Table 9. Indirect Influence of Exogenous Variables on

Endogenous Latent Variables in Inner Model

	Original Sampel	Sampel Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistic	P Value	Remarks
Characteristics of Farmers → Patriarchal Ideology → Gender Role in Farming Success	0,255	0,260	0,120	2,128	0,017	Positive and Significant
Farmer Behavior → Patriarchal Ideology → Gender Role in Farming Success	0,384	0,389	0,076	5,055	0,000	Positive and Significant

Source: primary data (data processed, 2024)

In the research model, there are two indirect relationships as shown in the table showing all indirect relationships. Two indirect influences, each of the indirect influence of farmer characteristics and farmer behavior through the mediation of the latent variable of patriarchal ideology, showed a significant influence with a coefficient path of 0.255 and 0.384.

Total Output Path Coefficients

The output of PLS bootstrapping to test the research hypothesis shown in Table 10 shows that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that this study has five relationships that occur between factors and the testing shows a significant relationship and influence.

Table 10. Total Output Path Coefficient

	Original Sampel	Sampel Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistic	P Value	Remarks
Characteristics of Patriarchal Ideology of Peasants →	0,299	0,303	0,139	2,158	0,016	Positive and Significant
Characteristics of Farmers → , Gender Roles in Farming Success	0,255	0,260	0,120	2,128	0,017	Positive and Significant
Peasant Behavior → Patriarchal Ideology	0,451	0,455	0,090	5,001	0,000	Positive and Significant
Farmer Behavior → and Gender Role in Farming Success	0,384	0,389	0,076	5,055	0,000	Positive and Significant
Patriarchal Ideology → The Role of Gender in the Success of Farming	0,852	0,856	0,027	31,883	0,000	Positive and Significant

Source: primary data (data processed, 2024)

Feasibility of the Structural Equation Model

The validity of the convergence can be determined based on the principle that the measurements of a construct should be highly correlated (Ghozali, 2024). The convergent validity of a construct with reflective indicators is evaluated with Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The AVE value should be equal to 0.5 or more.

Table 11. Value Average Varians Extracted (AVE)

No	Variable	Average Varians Extracted (AVE)	Remarks
1	Characteristics of Farmers	0,682	Valid
2	Ideology Patriarchy	0,655	Valid
3	Farmer Behavior	0,595	Valid
4	The Role of Gender in Farming Success	0,612	Valid

Source: primary data (data processed, 2024)

An AVE value of 0.5 or more means that the construct can explain 50% or more of the variants of the item and based on the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value to determine the achievement of the convergent validity condition, then all constructs have achieved the convergent validity condition because the AVE value is all > 0.50. Likewise with other variables where the value is > 0.5 so that all of them are valid. Table 9 above shows a loading factor value of > 0.7 and AVE > 0.5 indicating that the measurement model can be declared to have convergent validity, feasible and valid for further analysis use.

Factors Influencing the Role of Gender in the Success of Farming in Subak Umadesa

The Influence of Farmer Characteristics through Patriarchal Ideology Mediation on the Role of Gender in Farming Success

Based on the results of the validity analysis with the Smart PLS V. 4.1.0.0 program, it shows that the age factor by indicator XI is the characteristics of farmers who have the highest outer loading of 0.886. Age can also affect a person's ability to carry out activities and concepts. As in planting activities, embroidery, weeding, fertilization and harvesting that are carried out require strong energy and physical strength so that it is not possible to do it for women farmers who have old age or are not productive.

The lowest indicator that reflects the characteristic factors of farmers is X1.4 the burden of household dependents who have an outer loading of 0.714. The number of household dependents will be related to the availability of labor for farming activities and in addition can encourage farmers to work more actively to meet the living needs of their household members. The more household members, the greater the burden of life that must be borne so that the number of household members affects farmers' decisions to run farming. It can be concluded that household dependents will make farmers more open-minded and fulfill gender roles in the success of farming, namely farmers have a position and jointly realize the success of their farming.

The Influence of Farmer Behavior with Patriarchal Ideology on the Role of Gender in Farming Success

The results of the validity analysis with the Smart-PLS V. 4.1.0.0 program showed that farmer behavior was dominated by the X2.4 indicator or "farmer action" which had an outer loading of 0.834. This means that the indicator is dominant and reflects the behavioral factors of farmers from respondents in the role of gender in farming success. Women farmers have great potential in supporting agricultural development through the role of farmers to produce quality products according to market demand. In addition, women also play a very important role in harvesting, post-harvest handling and product marketing. High skills will be associated with high productivity as well. The low skills of farmers do not rule out the possibility of a lack of extension workers.

The lowest indicator in reflecting farmer behavior factors is X2.1 or "Farmer knowledge", which has an outer loading of 0.755. Farmers already have good knowledge in the field of farming, but it would be better if Subak Umadesa farmers also gained additional knowledge about the application of agriculture in accordance with the modern agricultural system. Success in this farming system can be achieved by obtaining direct training from extension workers apart from years of experience. This is in accordance with the opinion Prastisi et al. (2023) which states that the high knowledge possessed by farmers is influenced by the existence of counseling and training related to farming activities in Subak. The gender role of gangat is important in extension activities in farmers' households, but from the results of the study, it was found that women farmers are still limited in access to agricultural innovations.

The Influence of Patriarchal Ideology on the Role of Gender in Farming Success

Based on the results of the validity analysis with the Smart-PLS V.4.1.0.0 program, it shows that patriarchal ideology is dominated by the Y1.1 indicator or "taking care of the house is the responsibility of the wife only, while the husband's duty is to earn a living for the household only" which has the highest outer loading value among other patriarchal ideologies of 0.815. This means that the respondents of Subak Umadesa are aware of the role between women and male farmers. Even though women are mothers and wives, they can still help their husbands in supporting their household. It is evident that not a few respondents work outside the home, without leaving their duties as wives or mothers. Usually, peasant women in rural areas have two roles, namely as wives and housewives, to help husbands earn a living from domestic life. Such a work situation provides income outside of farming is very important. Like the respondents, most of them work as daily construction workers. Business activities outside of farming can contribute to household income so that they can help farmers' households (Cerrato & Cifre, 2018).

The lowest indicator in reflecting the patriarchal ideology factor is Y1.3 or "Men (husbands) have full rights in farming" of 0.716. Education is the main factor that results in women having strong independence, especially household income independence. Farming women, on the other hand, are more actively involved in decision-making and gain higher trust than the head of the household as the main actor of farming in making decisions. Therefore, it is better for women farmers (wives) to participate in farmer capacity building programs, such as agricultural extension activities, mentoring, and group coaching.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the success of gender roles in farming is not only determined by technical factors or farmers' experiences, but is also strongly influenced by perspectives and norms of role sharing at the household and community levels. Farmer characteristics and farmer behavior have been proven to form patriarchal ideologies, and patriarchal ideology is a key factor that explains the strong and weak role of gender in the success of farming. Because patriarchal ideology serves as a link, efforts to improve the success of farming through strengthening gender roles will be more effective if they not only focus on increasing the technical capacity of farmers, but also target mindset change, joint decision-making, and a fairer division of labor between men and women.

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