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Shifting Dynamics of Social Politics:  
The Implication for Policy Making  
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# THE EMPOWERMENT OF FEMALE-FARMERS GROUP IN INCREASING THE LOCAL-WISDOM BASED VILLAGE-FOOD INDEPENDENCE: ANALYTICAL STUDIES OF NAILA KABEER'S INSTITUTION MODEL

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## Abstract

The menace of food crisis encountered by countries including Indonesia forces a region to increase its independence on local-based food. Indonesia's government develops a program titled KRPL (Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari/ Everlasting Food-Housing Region) as a movement to support environment-friendly food needs in local regions. Unfortunately, the empowerment of female farmers group hasn't been maximal due to gender-problems. This article analyses the institutions in KRPL program in empowering women to improve the local-wisdom based village-food independence.

The research was conducted in Karanganyar regency, Indonesia. The primary data were collected by using interviews to informants, including female-farmers group members and the program manager. The secondary data were collected through documentation studies. The data analysis employs Naila Kabeer's gender-analysis model covering five aspects, i.e.: women empowerment analysis, the right and control analysis of women towards sources, institution roles, gender-responsive program and the factors causing the program to succeed. The research result shows that: (1) the empowerment of female-farmers group hasn't been optimal in actualizing the local-wisdom based village-food independence; (2) women have got access towards resources but still haven't got sufficient control; (3) the institution role is still limited at the state and family level, whereas the support of market and the society is still limited; (4) the responsiveness of KRPL program is just limited to determining women as the target of the program and still hasn't integrated gender into all program dimensions; (5) ideology about gender influences the empowerment of female-farmers group in improving local-wisdom based village-food independence. The research concludes that the empowerment of female-farmers group in KRPL program in increasing the local-wisdom based village-food independence has not been maximal. State institutions and family have played their role in empowering women, whilst market institutions and society merely played little role. This research recommends the necessity of gender ideology deconstruction in the society and program manager and therefore this can increase women's control on program resources.

**Keywords:** *empowerment, female-farmers group, institutions, local-wisdom based village-food independence, Naila Kabeer*

## INTRODUCTION

According to the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the essential principle of women empowerment is equality in business, workplace, market place and community, this principle is a prerequisite for any society regarding empowering women. On the other hand United Nations Global Compact's report describes a group of rules and principles for the

empowerment of women, including: Establishing a high level of cooperative leadership for gender equality, treating all women and men fairly at work, respecting human rights and non-discrimination, promoting education and training, providing professional development for women, implementing enterprise development, and marketing practices that empower women (Bukhari & Asim, 2013). (Al-Kharouf & Al-Hadidi, 2011),



(Najm, 2013 )and (Niraula, 2011)approved that the women's empowerment programs included the psychological, cognitive, economic and political domains. The psychological domain is the feelings that individuals are competent, worthy of better conditions and capable of taking action on their own; the cognitive domain is the knowledge of one's social reality and the mechanisms that makes it function the way it does; the economic domain is an access to independent means of support, which helps to make individuals more autonomous in their decisions; the political domain is the gaining of the skills to participate in and modify the institutions and policies of one's community or nation. In this research will focus on the empowerment of women in the field of agriculture. Since the agricultural sector has a very important role and strategic in a country (Mulyo, Sugiyarto, & Widada, 2015). The threat of a food crisis faced by many countries, including Indonesia resulted in the importance of an area to increase the local-wisdom based village-food independence. The Government of Indonesia to develop the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region as the movement to support environmentally friendly food needs in the area.

In 2012 the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of agriculture to implement the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region that's based on Presidential directives on Food Security Council Conference in Jakarta's International Convention Center (JICC) in October 2010 that the national food resilience and self-reliance should start from the household with the utilization of local resources (Kementan, 2011). Program Everlasting Food Housing Region is an effort of land use lawns to achieve village-food independence at the household level. The program is expected to be a movement from and to the public both in urban as well as rural areas ranging from the level of the village up to the level of the household, in cooperation with the driving the member of the female-farmers group while institution government only serve as a motivator, facilitator and stabilizer over against the movement. A female-farmers group was instrumental in supporting the strategic food independence of the local-based. Unfortunately the empowerment of female-farmers group not optimal due to constrained by issues such as

the gender stereotype, marginalization, double burden, and sub-ordination.

Approach to development of Program Everlasting Food Housing Region is done by developing sustainable agriculture, such as establishing nurseries and give priority to local resources coupled with the utilization of local knowledge (Local Wisdom) until the preserved natural sustainability (Indonesia, 2016). It is intended because the empowerment of women is currently regarded as a very important aspect for the development of the country (Khan & Moin, 2013). Many governmental and non-governmental organizations (private organizations) have adopted the principles of women's empowerment as a strategic objective for these organizations, where empowerment is associated elements in the development based on productivity, sustainability and social justice (Oyelude & Bamigbola, 2012 ). Empowerment in this research is strengthening the active role of women in the overall development. So, women individually and collectively gain knowledge in each development (Al-Zoubi & Rahman, 2014 ). So, Women's empowerment refers to a strategy to achieve gender equality as well as to the inherent capacity building processes for women (Suja, 2012). Therefore it is a political decision makers and policy makers should support initiatives aimed at gender equality in all areas ranging from the fields of education, politics, economics, and social events.

Through a farm field in each district or city beginning in 2012 until now to implement the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region. Activities Program Everlasting Food Housing Region is done with the accompaniment by the agricultural field extension officers to groups of women farmers with the aim of empowering women farmers group members as the goal of empowerment in UU No. 19 2013 stating that empowering women farmers do to promote and develop the mindset and working patterns of female-farmers group, increase farmer, as well as to grow and strengthen institutional farmers to compete and a high competitive power. In the execution of development requires the participation of women in this case are is a female-farmers group (Kirain,

Dipak, Grupta, Pandey, & Upadhaya, 2012) dan (Luh, Wayan, & dan Setiawan, 2015). Village women's participation in agriculture played a crucial role in development, because without these roles will not be able to achieve the development goals (Kirain, Dipak, Grupta, Pandey, & Upadhaya, 2012). In the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region, one goal is the empowerment of women in managing their local food sources that are on the grounds of the House (BKP, 2017). But unfortunately the majority of the role of women are still at the level of the medium or low empowerment (Kirain, Dipak, Grupta, Pandey, & Upadhaya, 2012). The research result (Yuliati & Iskaskar, 2016) to create the village food independence of villages influenced by four important factors i.e. : 1) provide financial resources for working capital with low interest rates; 2) optimize the use of revolving funds to improve food security through the development of community activities and village food storages to increase farmer income or revenue farmers group; 3) improve the ability of public institutions to develop into one of the drivers of rural economy; and 4) achieving food security at the household level. But it is different with the opinion (Ahamad, Hemlata, & Narayana, 2015) who says that in doing the empowerment of women in the agricultural sector should include lives of women at various levels such as the family, the community, the market and the State. As way as with third concept of Gender Analysis Naila Kabeer, namely the concept of institutional analysis. Therefore, in this study the researchers will examine "How the institutional role of contributing to the empowerment of female-farmers group through Sustainable Program Everlasting Food Housing Region in Karanganyar Regency in increasing the local wisdom based village food independence?"

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Empowerment of women both individually and group needs to be done, because women are still at levels lagging behind compared to men and not to the development of the ideology of gender in society so diskrimination for women. Therefore, the public should be aware of programs that positively impact women's empowerment for families, communities and

entire countries, and social and cultural barriers may constitute barriers to the empowerment of women (Jabeen & Jabeen, 2013). According to (Floyd, 2005) the empowerment means enhancing spiritual, political, social, educational, economic, and gender strength of individuals and communities. By increasing the capacity of women in various aspects so women can be empowered. This is same with the opinion of the (Ahmed & Khalid, 2013) that indicates that empowerment by increasing the power of the political, social, economic and education are particularly appropriate for dealing with social change in General and with structures that are not equivalent in particular. It is intended to create people, communities, and organizations with the coercion skill, confidence, and strength to transact effectively with social change in the world that distributes the needs, resources, and strengths that are not equivalent. Therefore, in this article use gender analysis Naila Kabeer to analyze the process of empowerment in the female-farmers group in the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region through the approach to social relations.

Social relations of gender in the analysis and planning of development developed by Naila Kabeer is there are three key concepts in it that is used to analyze, i.e.,: Development as increasing human well-being; Social Relation Concept; Institutional analysis; Institutional Gender Policies; and Social Relation of Causes and Effect. The concept of Naila Kabeer's gender analysis (March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay, 2010) analyze gender differences in the distribution of resources, accountability, and power through social relationships. In this study will analyse the institutional involved in empowering women farmers Group that will elaboration with five tools developed by Naila Kabeer which will be developed in more detail as follows:

### Social Relations Approach Concept 1 : Development as increasing human well-being

In the Social Relations Approach, development is primarily about increasing human well-being. It is not simply about economic growth or improved productivity. Human well-being is seen as concerning survival, security, and

autonomy, where autonomy means the ability to participate fully in those decisions that shape one's choices and one's life chances, at both the personal and the collective level. Therefore, development interventions must be assessed not only in terms of technical efficiency, but also in terms of how well they contribute to the border goals of survival, security, and human dignity.

#### **Social Relations Approach Concept 2 : Social relations**

Social Relation in this theory to describe the structural relationships that create and reproduce systemic differences in the positioning of different groups of people. Such relationships determine who we are, what our roles and responsibilities are, and what claims we can make; they determine our rights, and the control that we have over own lives and those of others. Social relations produce cross-cutting inequalities, which ascribe each individual a position in the structure and hierarchy of their society.

#### **Social Relations Approach Concept 3 : Institutional Analysis**

The underlying causes of gender inequality are not confined to the household and family but are reproduced across a range of institutions, including the international community, the state, and the market place. Kabeer suggests that, for analytical purposes, it is useful to think of four key institutional realms- the state, the market, the community, and family or kinship. One could choose to add the international community. To give an example of how an institution relates to organisations, the state provides the larger institutional framework for a range of legal, military, and administrative organisations. Naila Kabeer defines the institution as a framework of rules to success especially in the social or economic purposes. There are 5 aspects of social relations that is shared by the institutions, i.e. : 1) Rules, rules on how it's done, what is done, by whome it will be done, and who will benefit; 2) Activities, What activities have been done, who dose what, who gets what, and who can claim what; 3) Resources What are the resources used and what is produced; 4) People, who they allow in and whom they exclude, who is assigned various resources, tasks, and responsibilities, and who is positioned where

in the hierarchy; and 5) Power, about who decides and whose interests are served.

#### **Social Relations Approach Concept 4 : Institutional gender policies**

Naila Kabeer classifies policies into two types, depending on the degree to which they recognise and address gender issue such as : 1) Gender-blind policies : these recognise no distinction between the sexes. Policies incorporate biases in favour of existing gender relations and therefore tend to exclude women; 2) Gender-aware policies : these recognise that women as well as men are development actors, and that they are constrained in different, often unequal, ways as potential participants and beneficiaries in the development process. In Gender-aware policies can be further subdivided into three policy types, that is: a) Gender-neutral policy approaches, use the knowledge of gender differences in a given society to overcome biases in development interventions; b) Gender-specific policies, use the knowledge of gender differences in a given context to respond to the practical gender needs of either women and men, they also work within the existing gender division of resources and responsibilities; and c) Gender-redistributive policies, are interventions which intended to transform existing distributions to create a more balanced relationship between women and men.

#### **Social Relations Concept 5 : Cause and effects**

Analyze the cause and effect of things urgen, principal, and structurally the most was a factor causing the problem and its effect in a variety of engagement actor.

#### **METHOD**

This research is a descriptive qualitative research that illustrates the empowerment of female-farmers group in increasing the local-wisdom based village food independence. The location of the research in the Karanganyar Regency Indonesia with consideration because the Karanganyar Regency is an area that has the expansive lawns of land and one of the locations was made an example of the application of the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region.



The research on a subject of this research is the field of the Food Agriculture and food agency of Karanganyar Regency, Agricultural extension officers Karanganyar Regency Hall and female-farmers groups Karanganyar Regency.

This research use two types of data, primary data and secondary data. the primary data were collected by using interviews to a number of informants, including female-farmers group member and the program manager. Secondary data were collected through documentation studies. Data analysis in this study uses the gender analysis model Naila Kabeer which covers five aspects, i.e: women empowerment analysis, the rights and control analysis of women towards sources, institution roles, gender-responsiveness program and the analysis of factors using the program to succeed.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Development as increasing human well-being

At this stage of human well-being consists of three main indicators there should be, i.e. : survival, security, and autonomy. At this stage of this program means the survival Program Everlasting Food Husing Region is already able to meet the needs of the household. In the security Program Everlasting Food Husing Region are able to achieve food security, so every household is already assured of the food problem with the Program Everlasting Food Husing Region. At this stage of autonomy is defined as the ability to participate fully in decision-making in the form of an option and the one chance that both in decision-making at the level of the individual and at the level of the group. In this case the empowerment of female-farmers group in the prosperity is not optimal. Moreover in realizing based village food independence of village-based local wisdom. This is due to get the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region, female-farmers group have to rely on field extension officers who have been appointed by the Department of agriculture and food security section thickness, Karanganyar Regency. **Most of** Female-farmers group in Karanganyar Regency already has empowered because most of members have jobs, there is that as civil servants, private, entrepreneurial, and traders. The leader

of the female-farmers group in Karanganyar Regency already has the innovation to empower its members without giving it a burden to its members. Already there are innovations to optimize the potential of discernment of each local area. As leader of the female-farmers group of the village Karangpandan (the female-farmers group Al-Amin) that optimize planting vegetables in summer, guava tree planting when the rainy season, and serves excellent products "soybeankampong" managed by the leader of the female-farmers group. Female-farmers group Sri Rejeki that optimizes its territory with orchid plants and vegetables. There have got aid from the Government either funds or assistance tool that's now been developed further. But in the development community can not innovate toward aid seedlings provided by the Government. So, seed provided by the Government could not develop. Female-farmers group Muning also already optimizing potential. The potential of the region in the form of cassava processed into food for sale as well as selling medicinal herbs as superior product regions.

From the above findings can be known that to achieve human well-being, Program Everlasting Food Housing Region is still at the stage of survival. The impact caused the presence of Program Everlasting Food Housing Region is only able to meet the food needs of every household and haven't been able to reach the stage of security and autonomy. Thus to create food independence has not been optimal. So from the first model, the analysis of Naila Kabeer development as increasing human well-being female-farmers group in new stage of prosperity on the fulfillment of food needs alone. According to Sara Longwee (March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay, 2010 ) to achieve the empowerment of groups of women farmers must achieve five criteria empowerment i.e. welfare, Access, awareness, participation, and control. It cause of empowerment of female-farmers group make the food independence of the village has not been optimal.

### Social Relation in Female-farmers group

Social Relation in this theory to describe the structural relationships that create and reproduce systemic differences in the

positioning of different groups of people. Such relationships determine who we are, what our roles and responsibilities are, and what claims we can make; they determine our rights, and the control that we have over own lives and those of others. The research found that a female-farmers group known their position in the program. A female-farmers group in the program as the target group of the program of the Government and at the same time as the implementor of the program. All members of the female-farmers group in Karanganyar Regency doing activities that already exist in the technical execution of the activities. For example, a female-farmers group plant that belongs to the plant stalls alive (Chili, mustard greens, eggplant, celery etc.) and plant that include to the Toga plant (turmeric, galangal, ginger, galingale etc.).

On the other hand a female-farmers group are also doing the orchid cultivation and planting plants are also cultivated catfish. Each Member of the female-farmers group who are located in Karanganyar Regency at each meeting delivered the obstacles faced in the implementation of the program. But, for decision-making are still tied to the leader of the female-farmers group. What a female-farmers group leader delivered always adhered to and carried out. This shows that the concept of social relations in these women have had access to resources but don't have adequate control especially in decision making. Because when there are constraints of the members of female-farmers group still depend on fathers who are members of group Gapoktan (Farmer Group) to overcome the obstacles faced and female-farmers group don't have control over resources adequate financial support from the Government. When the aid just go down once and uninitiated visibility will decline a female-farmers group can't get information clarity decline assistance and Gapoktan dominance in the field of agriculture. The Government gives more socialization at Gapoktan as well as knowledge about agriculture and the granting of subsidies for fertilizers are also more dominant at Gapoktan. From the results of the findings found that women or in this cause is female-farmers group into groups that are marginalized.

## Institutional Analysis in Program Everlasting Food Housing Region

Institutional analysis of the underlying causes of gender inequality not only household and family but gave birth to cross-institutional, including the international community, states, and markets. In this study will analyze the institutions involved in the implementation of the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region among other things:

1. The State, in this case is the Government's food security through a field of Karanganyar Regency which became one of the branches of the field at the Department of agriculture and Food Security Agency Karanganyar Regency and Field extension officers who are members of Agricultural Seeds Karanganyar Regency Hall who perform the duties of their respective in accordance with Standard Operational Procedures. As well as the monitoring and evaluation of programmes in the field and running the administration process becomes her responsibilities.
2. Family, it is the role of the family in the area of Sustainable Program Everlasting Food Housing Region very dominant because every household would certainly be a member of female-farmers group who implement the program. Every household is required to actively implement the programs in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures of the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region.
3. Community, in this case the role of the community there is only on informal groups only. So between the Group of female-farmers group communicate with each other and work together in terms of procurement of seed villages. Their mutual exchange of seed plants are owned by the respective seed villages. There is no existence of aid funds from private parties or other funds of donor agencies.
4. Market, in this research the market not play a role optimally. There is no agency funds from private parties or cooperative so that members have not been able to develop the program.

Table 1 : Institutional analysis of Agencies involved in the Program

Institutional analysis	State	House Hold	Community	Market
State	X	Mediators and facilitators	X	X
Household	Implementor of the program and administrative accountability report	X	The relationships between the female-farmers group in the form of barter seeds	Sales proceeds production
Community	X	X	X	X
Market	X	There has been no access to sell production results	X	X

From the table above we know that the role of the dominant in the program Program Everlasting Food Housing Region is institution of the State and the family. There has not been the role of the market and society, and the role of the market in a strategy of empowerment that are very important in community empowerment, especially in creating the local-wisdom based village-food independence. It's same with the result (Oduol, Mithofer, & Place, 2017) who says that in the empowerment of women in the field of agriculture requires the role of markets for selling their product. If the result of local product can be marketed with large numbers then to reach women where empowerment would not be difficult.

Naila Kabeer also defines the institution as a framework to realize success in particular in social or economic goals. There are five aspects of social relations that is shared by the institutions, namely:

Table 2 : The relationship between Social Institutions

Aspects Of Social Relations	Description
Rules	The Decision Of The Minister Of Agriculture Number 12/ KTPS/ KN.210/ K/ 02/ 2016 about technical guide Food Consumption Diversity Acceleration Motion in 2016
Activities	A female-farmers group do planting each vegetable crop five in every home; Help manage Nurseries Village; The Division of the village Nurseries care schedules and maintenance of aquaculture animals (in the field cultivated Catfish were found and cultivated orchids)

Resources	There is already a financial support in the form of funds and assistance from the Government and tools of human resources in the form of a field companion for any female-farmers group who implement the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region
Community	There is already a relationship formed between female-farmers group in terms of exchange of seed plants but there has not been the role of public institutions that support such as : Village tribunals, voluntary associations, patron-client relationship, and NGOs
Power	The leader of the female-farmers group have full power in decision making, but keep paying attention to the aspirations and interests of its members

So, from the perspective of institutional analysis we know that Program Everlasting Food Housing Region has been implemented based on The Decision Of The Minister Of Agriculture Number 12/ KTPS/ KN.210/ K/ 02/ 2016 about technical guide Food Consumption Penganekaragaman Acceleration Motion 2016. This is evidenced by the activities a female-farmers group do planting each vegetable crop five in every home; Help manage Nurseries Village; The Division of the village Nurseries care schedules and maintenance of aquaculture animals (in the field cultivated Catfish were found and cultivated orchids) with the support of the Government's financial resources and human resources support by field extension officers. There is already a relationship formed between female-farmers group in terms of exchange of seed plants but there has not been the role of public institutions that support such as : Village tribunals, voluntary associations,



patron-client relationship, and NGOs. But in the process of empowerment needed the role the role of the NGOs, because the NGOs is part of the community (Finn, Heinrich, & Fioramonti, 2007).

Gender Policies in Program Everlasting Food House Region

Gender policy analysis are classified in four different types of policy, i.e. : 1) *Gender-aware Policies*; 2) *Gender-neutral Policies*; 3) *Gender-specific Policies*; dan 4) *Gender-redistributive policies*. Based on the category of Naila Kabeer, Program Everlasting Food Housing Region included in categories *Gender-aware policies* because the program has put women as actors in development and the implementor in the activities of the program. However, the program also raises problems and perception of men who think that such a program exists and is made for women. So there is no role and involvement of men in the program. This is commonly called *Gender-neutral Policies*. Furthermore because the program puts women as targets of the program then this program is included in the *Gender-specific Policies* to women. Because only women who are established as the target program, not existence of a relationship between raises female-farmers group with farmers group (Gapoktan) so this program called *Gender-redistributive Policies*. This has resulted in the need for the integration of gender in all dimensions of the program. According to the report (Empowerment, 2009 ) Care International SII on Women's Empowerment revealed that the relationship between men and women in the program of empowerment.

Table 3 : Categories of policy in the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region

Findings	Categories of policy
Program Everlasting Food Housing Region has put women as actors in development and the implementor in the activities program	Gender-aware Policies
A problem has occurred and perception on the man who thinks that the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region there and created for women. So there is no role and involvement of men in the program	Gender Neutral Policies

Women in the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region was set as the target program	Gender-specific Policies
Program Area Homes Preserved Food put women as targets of the program, this raises not existence of a relationship between Female-farmers group with the combined group of farmers	Gender-redistributive policies

The causes and consequences of women's empowerment of female-farmers group

The cause has not been optimal empowerment of female-farmers group in increasing the local-wisdom based village-food independence Program Everlasting Food Housing Region is only for female-farmers group. So men do not want to play an active role in the program. But in terms of the equation of the position, both men and women equally serves as the subject or perpetrator's development. In the position as the subject of development, men and women have an equal role in planning, implementing, monitoring and enjoy development results (Battjo, 2013). Consequently the aim of the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region to community empowerment in particular of female-farmers group is not reached and the program has not been able to create the local wisdom based village food independence. Therefore, gender mainstreaming is required in all the dimensions of the program. Program made need to be specific as to who the target of the program. And Program Everlasting Food Housing Region is already stated specifically that the goals of the program are women. It's same with the statement (Ara, 2006) say that on every program should integrate gender, because doing so will increase women's participation in the program and the dimensions of the female empowerment is formed.

DISCUSSION

In this study according to the theory of Naila Kabeer at this stage of development of welfare Program Everlasting Food Housing Region are still at the stage of survival in realizing human well-being. Whereas in the theory is to achieve a level of human welfare that there are three stages, namely survival, security, and autonomy. While the result

in a field just to the survival stage only. Therefore at this stage of this one was to be expected that the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region hasn't been able to empowerment women in increasing the local-wisdom based village-food independence. This is because the relationships that occur in the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region this only occurs the connections between of female-farmers group only. There is no relationship between groups, especially relations with the combined group of farmers. As a result there is only the active role of female-farmers group whereas according to the Care International SII on Women's Empowerment revealed that the relationship between men and women influential in the empowerment program. Therefore the goal of the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region has not been able to empowered women in this case are a female-farmers group. In this program, there is only the active role of State institutions and institutions of family, there has not been the role of public institutions and market institutions the programme. But on the third concept Naila Kabeer revealed that to build social relationships in terms of empowerment it is necessary to involve the role of state, community, families and market. The program is a program of the Government of the target program is just for women. The role of men in the program is still a little or even no their role. This is causing the existence of gender integration in the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region. So the women empowerment to bring about village-food independence has not been optimal. Whereas the beneficiaries empowerment program that not only women, but also all sectors of society (Dito, 2013). In addition to empowerment can vary from one community to another, but generally refers to the ability of individuals to be active and productive members in the development of the community.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This research concluded that empowering of female-farmers group in the Program Everlasting Food Housing Region increases local-wisdom based village food independence has not been optimal. So far, the role of State institutions and the family has been active in performing the role of empowerment of women, while the market institution and the community for less active

role. According to an analysis of the theory of Naila Kabeer Program Everlasting Food Housing Region recently reached at the survival course. The program is only able to food needs of households, not be able to guarantee food needs and have not even capable of providing opportunities for female-farmer groups to have their rights and control in agriculture. This is because the relationships that occur in the field only the relationships between female-farmers group, there is no relationship between the female-farmers group with a combined group of farmers. This is because male or Farmers groups consider that the program that is the program for women only, and in certain jurisdictions it is also mentioned that the targets in this programme are women. Therefore this research recommends the necessity of gender ideology deconstruction in the society and program manager and therefore this can increase women's control on program resources.

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