

THE VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S ROLE IN AGRICULTURE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN LAMDONG PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Women have a vital role in the Vietnamese work sector, particularly in rural areas. They have been heavily involved in agricultural production and have contributed significantly to rural economic growth. Furthermore, agricultural production has primarily been carried out by women at the community level. Their contribution, however, has not been officially acknowledged. As a result, increasing women's participation in agriculture management at the community level is a critical component of the gender equality agenda.

In this article, the researcher will use the qualitative to assess the role of women's participation in the operation of the women in agriculture at the community level. In-depth interviews will be conducted with a select group of 5 people as women married aged between 23 and 60 years old and working in agriculture, they were, at the time, abused by their husband and had experience with gender equality in agriculture. The evaluation of the role of women is required in order to understand the inadequacies of gender equality in agriculture at the community level, and the result will find that the women in LamDong province remains limited, even yet, they have no power or say in the agricultural management's implementation and decision-making.

Keywords: Women, gender, agriculture in Vietnam

Introduction

In Vietnam, the role of women in agriculture is a topic that interest's students and experts. Currently, several factors have been identified that have raised the role of women and they consist of changes in the lives of women, the importance of women in agriculture, and gender equality. Socialist Republic of Vietnam Party is increasingly interested in promoting the role of women in society and creating favorable conditions for women to participate in all fields (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 2019). The rate of participation in the labor market of women in Vietnam is at a remarkably high level. They participate in all spheres of the economy, politics, culture, society, security, national defense, and increasingly show their position in society Ha (2018). During the struggle to build and defend the country, the history of Vietnam has recorded the immense contributions of women. In the process of national renewal, the state has increased the importance of women nowadays. Women always preserve, promote, and uphold the spirit of patriotism, solidarity, dynamism, and creativity, and they always create and overcome all obstacles to rise to the top in their study, work, and strive for outstanding achievements in all fields.

According to Web Portal Lam Dong's land resources are very suitable for the development of perennial industrial crops such as tea, coffee, mulberry, etc. and vegetables. Lam Dong has established many concentrated farming areas and is a potential market for raw materials for the food processing industry. Lam Dong ranks first in the country in producing high quality tea, vegetables and flowers; ranked second in the country in terms of coffee production; accounts for a significant proportion of products such as mulberry silk, cashew nuts, dairy cows, sugar cane, medicinal herbs and LamDong is the province that continues to lead the country in agricultural production, almost the people here is working in agriculture and women make up 59.2% Labor force of Lam Dong province, and the hole the important role in agriculture but there hasn't been recognized officially, therefore the improvement of women's role in agricultural management

at the community level is an essential part of the gender equality agenda.. Furthermore, there are still several issues with the implementation process and complications with the economic management mechanism moving forward. There are various topics worth discussing in today's world, such as academic problems, salary, technical expertise, age in the profession, psychological and physical characteristics of men and women, and social attitudes for women to advance, which are still much lower than those of men. Even the findings of Nguyễn (2017), say that in the family of ethnic minorities in the Northern Mountains today, there are basically still many Gender stereotypes, division of labor still follow the traditional view "men's affairs", "women's affairs". This division comes from the male concept The gender is the "strong man" who has to take on "heavy work", needs to be "calculated" and "careful" “art,” while women of the “weak sex” should be in charge of “light work,” “work.” nameless work”. The distinction between "man's work" and "women's affairs" has in fact reduced the value of women's labor, which hinders them in access and control of resources for development, limiting decision-making power regulations in domestic workers, hindering the implementation of gender equality in domestic worker’s ethnic minority families. Therefore, gender gaps still exist, especially in rural areas.

In addition, the role of women has always played a vital component in agricultural production, especially in rural areas Hoang (2017). They have been actively involved in agricultural production activities and play a relevant role in rural economic development Le (2016). Yet, rural women are often less qualified than men in their qualification to approach land, capital, or other resources. Gender equality affects their security and maintenance of daily living, making them more dependent on men and even (Francesca et al. (2016) found that Women are systematically underpaid to make common products appear on the dining table, in the wardrobe to the shoes of the people of developed economies. The reasons for this are quite complex. Pervasive gender inequality means that women's work is undervalued, and women are less empowered to claim rights and equality in their labor. This also means that women often abuse power, leading to serious consequences.

In Vietnam, women account for more than 50% of the country's population, they participate in all fields of economy, politics, culture, society, security and defense, and increasingly represent their position and role. their role in society. During the struggle to build, defend and build the country, the history of Vietnam has

recorded the great contributions of women. In the Party's national renewal process, they always preserve, promote and uphold the spirit of patriotism, solidarity, dynamism and creativity, overcoming all difficulties in order to rise up in study, labor, and enthusiasm. achieve excellent results in all fields. In the family, each woman is both the daughter-in-law, the wife, the mother, the teacher of the children, the physician of the family. Our Party and State are increasingly interested in promoting the role of women in society, creating favorable conditions for women to participate in all fields of economy, culture, society, security and national defense. In rural areas, along with actively participating in the family economic development, each woman also participates in many social activities, making an important contribution to socio-economic development, stability and security. Local defense and security change the face of rural Vietnam. Vuong (2012) found that Lam Dong is a mountainous district of Dalat province, with 50.5% of the population being women. This force has been making great contributions to the socio-economic development of the whole district. However, the contribution of women has not been properly recognized, not commensurate with their position and role in the economy, in social relations and in family life. In order to solve the gender imbalance in agricultural human resources and decision-making, women's roles should be adequately recognized. As a result, it is critical to achieve gender mainstreaming in all levels of agricultural management, from management through decision-making.

In the light of the studies given and the gaps found, study is to strengthen women's roles in agriculture at the community level in order to promote gender equality in the country's government. This paper adds to the debate about gender in agriculture by gathering empirical evidence in three areas of particular interest in the literature:

1. How much of the agricultural labor is performed or contributed by women in Lamdong Province?
2. How vital is the role of women in lam dong's agriculture?
3. Do women face discrimination in agriculture in lam dong province?

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To establish the overall background of the proposed benchmarking study, this literature review begins with a section focused on agriculture in Vietnam. The first section explains why agriculture is important in Vietnam and how this is calculated in agriculture in the country, and the first section will also discuss the correlation between agriculture and women. This literature review looks at women's significance in agriculture in Vietnam, and here will show you a thesis from China and an article from Africa about the role of women in agriculture. This last section of literature will show you different studies about gender equality in Vietnam.

Agriculture in Vietnam

In general, the statistics (2021) of Vietnam emphasized that agriculture is the main material production industry in the economy, providing essential products such as food for human existence and providing raw materials for industry. In countries that are in the process of industrialization such as Vietnam, agriculture is also a source of foreign currency that comes through the export of agricultural products and provides labor and capital production factors for other economic sectors. In addition, agriculture is also a market for products and services from industry and other economic sectors and has the effect of preserving and protecting natural resources and the environment. Dezan (2021) finds that agriculture is an important economic sector in Vietnam. Agriculture can always play an extremely important role in economic development, poverty eradication, social security assurance, and helping the country overcome the crisis. Agriculture comprises crops, livestock, fishing, and forestry. After 40 years, the tropical climate, fertile soil, ample water resources, and rich biodiversity have all contributed to the development of Vietnam's agriculture economy. of "renewing" economic reform implementation. in the direction of diversified trade, meeting domestic and international needs.

In 2009, the output value of agriculture reached 71,473 trillion (compared to 1994 prices), an increase of 1.32% compared to 2008 and accounted for 13.85% of the gross domestic product, but Quynh Anh (2020) points out that in 2020, the output value will reach about 27 trillion and this will continue to increase in 2022, and agriculture will continue act as a “protection net” for the entire economy in this time of pandemic. Not only a protection net, agriculture and development Vietnam in 2020 found that the agriculture industry helps ensure national food security by providing enough food for the population of 96.48 million people through rice, the main food of Vietnam. According to history, the agricultural sector has always been the industry that employs the most labor, with the proportion of laborers in agriculture accounting for 65% of the labor force according to statistics in 2000. Ducvien (2020) mentions that nearly 50% of rural households in 2016 said their main source of income was still from agriculture, and also that he makes it very clear that Vietnam is still an agriculture-based rural country. The agricultural sector has contributed to Vietnam's socio-political stability, industrialization, and modernization during the previous several years, particularly by serving as a safety net for the entire economy throughout the crisis, especially in 2020, according to Open Development Vietnam (2020). The agricultural sector continues to perform this function, during this time of the pandemic 2021 by distributing food to the poor and unemployed, stabilizing consumer prices, providing alternative jobs, and generating business export revenue, In the study of Duong (2019), agriculture was source of income and the main input of the people.

Historically, agriculture has always been the largest employer, accounting for 65% of the labor force in 2018. However, in recent years, this number has decreased significantly to 47.4% in 2012 and 39.4% in 2019. Nearly 50% of households doing agriculture in rural areas in 2020 said their main source of income is still agriculture (Open develop Vietnam2020). It can be said that the agricultural sector has contributed to socio-political stability, industrialization and modernization of Vietnam in many years, especially playing the role of "protection net" for the entire economy in times of crisis. The agricultural sector continues to fulfill this function during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, by distributing food to the poor and unemployed,20 stabilizing consumer prices, providing alternative jobs, and generating business. export revenue ADB's forecast indicates that Vietnam's economy will continue to grow the fastest in Asia despite the impact of Crisis in the time of pandemic. However, the most vulnerable group of people, especially Women, who

perform the majority of the jobs and play the most important part in agricultural production activities. As a result, they can see that women are inextricably linked to agriculture.

Women's agriculture activities

In Vietnam, the renewal and opening-up policies since 1986 have brought many changes to the economy, gender and family relations. The diversification, industrialization, and privatization of the economy have created conditions for individuals to develop, especially creating opportunities for women to participate in economic development activities. However, a positive change in the economic position of women does not mean that their household responsibilities are reduced. Many studies on family relations by gender, division of labor, and role of women have confirmed that, compared to men, women continue to take on more household chores. Not only are they mainly engaged in agriculture, and women play an important role in Vietnam's industry, but their role has not been properly recognized by the state.

According to Messay Tegegne (2012) In most societies men's roles in agricultural activities are understood to be directed and clear. Nevertheless, the role of women in agriculture is not clearly recognized in the thesis of Hoang and Le (2019). So they need to have a clear understanding of the participation of women in agriculture, because through the thesis of Linh (2018), she found that women have a very important role in household economic development, which is shown by the fact that women participate in most stages of household economic production, including agricultural production. Women contribute to the income of their family that is not inferior to that of men. Also she can prove that, the results also show that women are the main senders of household economic management. Although Linh's research results on the role of women in household economic development because it shows that it has been improved and changed quite a lot compared to before, she still said that besides those positive points, there are still influencing factors on the role of women in household economy and agriculture.

Nhung (2017) and Nguyen (2019) experimentally examined women in agriculture, and they found that women play a significant role in agriculture and even in supporting their particular families and communities in general. They have made significant contributions to the food supply as well as to their own families. As

Nguyen (2019) pointed out, not only in Vietnam but all over the world, female workers account for a fairly high proportion, 69.7%, a fairly high percentage of the entire workforce, even according to surveys. Nguyen (2019) and Dinh ha (2016) conclude that women have a great role in agricultural production, especially in charge of important farming, it's important and taking care of poultry despite role in agriculture Despite an an role in agriculture, women still show disparity, show by the result of Duong (2019) proved the time work a day of women work. The women was work 9.78 hours/day, the highest is 13 hours/day, the lowest is 4.53 hours/day, and the average for housewives is 3.73 hours/day and almost the women spent all the time in work, However, women's monthly wages are lower than men's, at 3.5 USD per day found in Un Women (2017). Despite the fact that the women and the men both work at the same job, the same outside in the field, but the pay of men is still higher than the women Linh (2020) suggests that gender equality still exists in agriculture in Vietnam.

The gender-family research institute and UN Women (2017) have just published a study showing the main labor force in agriculture in many rural areas is mainly women, because, currently, at present, the industrialization zone is being carried out strongly and the trend of men leaving to work as workers is becoming more and more popular. According to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Huu Minh, Director of the Institute for Gender-Family Studies, said in 2016 that agricultural women cause men to migrate a lot, making laborers emerge as female farmers, from which they can understand that women nowadays not only do farming work such as sowing seeds, weeding, but now they need to do also the work of the man.

Another study by the Institute for Social Development Studies (ISDS) on gender inequality in (2015) on more than 8,000 people also showed that women take more tasks in agricultural work than men. What men do most often is spraying and tillage, and the tasks were planting, fertilizing, weeding, harvesting, tending, processing, selling, managing revenue and expenditure was the task of the women. Dr. Khuat Thu Hong, Director of Investor-State Dispute Settlement, said in (2019) that, in production, women also do more, 12/14 of the family work is mainly done by women. They also participate in production labor to contribute income to the family, but also take on the roles of wife and mother. They have to do most of the housework and take care of the children. These jobs are of great importance to the survival and development of the family and society in the future.

Women make up a large proportion of the labor force, not only in Vietnam but even in a country like China, which is reflected in the results of Xiangdan Meng (2014), who argued that women receive regular management workloads in agriculture, so he said that:" they should admit that the women can do farm work like men, and even he found that the women are better farmers than their husbands. This means that we can prove that women are very important in agriculture. Even the study Basavarai and Suresh (2018) found that women who are employed are more likely to be employed in agriculture than in other sectors. Despite the fact that agriculture employs nearly 70% of women in Southern Asia and more than 60% of women in Sub-Saharan Africa, Women working in agriculture are equally or even more capable than men. Thus, whether acknowledged or not, the reality of life and what women have done and contributed have affirmed their role and position in the fields of agriculture, family and society. Through all the findings of much research, they can say that Women have to perform many roles at the same time, so they need to be shared, deserved, and recognized .

Table 2:

A "scoreboard" Descriptions of the significance of women's role in agriculture.

Authors research er(s)	Country	Summary of the author about the role of the women in agriculture
		Women
Le Thi Tuyet Nhung(2017)	Vietnam	From the participation of women in agricultural production and irrigation management at Gia Xuyen commune, the women play an important role in agricultural production and agriculture is the main source of income.

Nguyen Thi Thuy Duong(2019)	Vietnam	Women in the whole commune account for 51.7% of the total population of the commune, female workers accounting for 51.13% of the total number of employees in the commune. In agricultural production. Male occupation is the person who performs jobs that require health, economic experience and women do most of the other work, they play the main role in agricultural production activities, being the regular performer through the care and reproduction of labor power. However, women are still unequal in decisions in production, in the family and in community.
Nguyen Le Thu (2017)	Vietnam	The majority of women in rural areas work in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery Karma. According to statistics, currently 70.5% of women in rural areas work in agriculture, 10.2% of women work in business, 12.9% of women work in some fields other sectors: civil servants, public employees, workers, forestry, fishery, handicrafts. However, the percentage of rural female workers participating in economic activities in each of these areas is very small, insignificant. Women in rural areas are the main force in agricultural production determining the success of the cause of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas and are. The main figure is in charge of household chores, raising children, preserving traditions and good culture of the nation. However, up to now, women in rural areas still face barriers in QCN implementation such as: little access to land resources, credit and other resources and economic resources; opportunity access to social security services; the majority of women in rural areas work in the area informal sector, unpaid and exposed to many risks from natural disasters, Climate Change; position and role in the family is still limited; is the main victim weaknesses of domestic violence, of outdated customs... That poses obligations and responsibilities of subjects in respecting, protecting and promoting the realization of rights in fact.

Cheryl Doss(201 2)	African and Asian	As seen above, women play a significant role in the agricultural labor force and in agricultural activities, although to a varying degree. Consequently, their contribution to agricultural output is undoubtedly extremely significant, although difficult to quantify with any accuracy. It has often been claimed that women produce 60-80 percent of food See in the result. However, assigning contributions to agricultural outputs by gender is problematic because in most agricultural households both men and women are involved in crop production. It can be attempted to allocate output by gender by assuming that specific crops are grown by women and others by men and then aggregating the value of women's and men's crops to determine the share grown by women.
Son Thi Thieng (2019)	Vietnam	Thesis "The role of village women in household economic development in the area, Table of Tra Cu district, Tra Vinh province, referring to the position and role of village women. in family economic development in Tra Cu district today. Research results show that women play an important role in household economic development. They participate in all household activities and their participation is more active than men. They both engaged in productive labor and set up family life.
Le Thi Kieu(201 9)	Vietnam	Firstly, the role of women in economic development can be seen in the family. This is shown through work and success that women achieved over the years. The current role of women in production and economic development is also significantly improved with women also participating in all stages of production important output from agricultural production to trade in services to decision making decide to use resources, or decide to borrow capital.

Ha Xuan Mai (2018)	Vietnam	Socio-economic conditions of the commune are still underdeveloped, infrastructure conditions are lacking poverty; people's lives are still difficult. Relative population structure in balance, female employees account for 53.14% of the total number of employees. Female laborers ethnic minorities account for 46.37% of female laborers in the commune. This is the role of human resources important in local economic development. Cultural, professional, and political reasoning of ethnic minority women is still relatively low. Officials of unions. Most have only secondary and high school qualifications without any professional qualifications. Women still bear much of the burden in the family. In activity income generation, women and men play an important role in production, in reproduction, women do the housework and take care of children, men are less involved.
Nguyen Thi Thanh Nhan (2017)	Vietnam	Women in rural areas are the main force in agricultural production determining the success of the cause of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas and are the main figure in charge of household chores, raising children, preserving traditions and good culture of the nation. However, up to now, women in rural areas still face barriers in QCN implementation such as: little access to land resources, credit and other resources and economic resources; opportunity access to social security services; the majority of women in rural areas work in the area informal sector, unpaid and exposed to many risks from natural disasters, climate Change; position and role in the family is still limited; is the main victim weaknesses of domestic violence, of outdated customs. That poses obligations and responsibilities of subjects in respecting, protecting and promoting the realization of rights in fact.

Gender equality in agriculture

In Vietnam, women have played the traditional roles of motherhood and homemaker in both rural and urban areas, however, their work has never been limited to the household and the family as found by Do et al. (2012). Women today in the era of modernization of the country, has deeply analyzed the role of women in: access and manage development resources; decision-making authority important in the family and agriculture and came to the conclusion: although became a main worker with her husband creating a source of wealth provide for the family, but women are still the only ones to do it household chores. According to the study, the actual data found that women do not have access to, control and management of resource development. The current role of women in production and economic development is also significantly improved with women also participating in all stages of production important output from agricultural production to trade in services to decision making decide to use resources, or decide to borrow capital. Although the findings of the International labour organization (2019) say that women are the main agricultural workforce, they have low incomes, few benefits and are vulnerable. Le (2017) with the article Labor and employment issues from a gender perspective pointed out that there are still many aspects of inequality between men and women, specifically is the status of regular high-income employment of men is higher than that of women; men have many advantages in finding and choosing professions as well as opportunities for recruitment. even she found that in agricultural and agricultural, forestry and fishery production, gender equality still exist in the time era of industrialization and modernization of the country and a lot of reasons lead to gender equality, but according to the Linh (2017) in her article, she points out that the overriding cause is determination Gender prejudice still exists in the minds of many people in society.

Women play a very important role in all activities in the household and agriculture but households headed by women represent the lowest percentage in relation to men. This is seen very clearly in the study of Ha (2019) where the increase the role of rural women in household economic development in phu ninh district, phu tho province in found that Women play a particularly important role in agriculture, household chores and participate in production management, however of the due to the ancient traditional concept of the Vietnamese people, the final decision within the family remains the husband though that finding , they

can say that the gender equality still exist in our today.

Table 2 provides the result of all the author in the reality of women in The right to make decisions in production activities

Researcher/R esearches	Country	Women
Le Thi Thu(2019)	<i>Vietnam</i>	In the life of today's families, the wife has really become the person who plays an extremely important role in building the family's economic life. They also generate income no less than men, even in many areas of production they are the main source of income. It is from this fact that the economic position of women in families is increasingly enhanced, this is evident in the decision-making power

for production and business. The survey data shows that the decision-making power over production and business activities in the family is now not only reserved for the husband but also for the wife. Both husband and wife make the same decision in this activity, accounting for the highest percentage of 40%, we see that there is not too much difference between the two. Ethnic groups, with participation in decision-making power in the operation current production, has raised the position of women to the level of men gender, making them important with their husbands in decision-making and implementing the economic function of the family.

However, in reality, women are not the main decision makers in changing the structure of livestock and crops, division of labor, purchasing materials and tools for production, business and sale of products, in terms of To a certain extent, their role is limited to the implementer, subject to the decisions of the husband. Survey data show that, the right to decide on production jobs in ethnic minority families today, the wife only accounts for one billion rate (20.5%) lower than that of the husband (34.3%).

Ha	Xuan	<i>Vietnam</i>	Women play a very important role in all activities in the household. The results of the study in Table 3.9 show that the percentage of women headed households is low compared to men, the lowest is in Phu Loc commune (24%) and the highest is in town, Phong Chau accounts for 30%, the average percentage of women headed households in the household accounts for 25.3% compared to 74.7% for men. Although, women play a particularly important role in family affairs and participate in production management, but due
Mai(2019)			

			to customs, important concepts and due to the perception of rural people, the final decision-making in the family is still the husband.
Nguyen Thi Thuy Duong(2019)	Thi	<i>Vietnam</i>	Deciding role in crop production: Both sexes play a decisive role in farming activities, accounting for a high proportion in both groups of households. However, in the poor group, there is more discussion between the husband and wife, because the poor group is still inexperienced in business, so before performing the production work, both husband and wife discuss it. In both groups of households, the proportion of men making decisions is higher than that of women. In some stages of cultivation, the proportion of women making decisions is higher than that of men, because in these households, the husbands work part-time, which are still difficult households.

In recent years, scientific and technical progress has been strongly applied in agricultural production areas to improve productivity and quality of products that bring economic benefits to farmers. Many advanced transfer training classes in science and technology were also organized in the study area, however, the percentage of women participating in training courses on improving production techniques is lower than that of men that can found in the result of Ha (2019), according to Ha (2019) Although women do most of the work related to related to agricultural production they have few opportunities to attend training courses in the transfer of scientific and technical knowledge. This study affirmed that women have less opportunity to improve, understand and expand social relationships than men in the study area. For this reason, this study placed high priority on the role of women in Agriculture at Lamdong Level. This aim to encourage the equal participation among male and female as well as promote the role of women in Agriculture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To seek an in-depth understanding of the governance arrangements related to the role of women and gender equality and the contributions of women in agriculture in Lam Dong, Vietnam. The various issues discussed in this chapter include the qualitative methodology of the research, research aims and questions, the subject's location, limitations of the study, and data analysis. The research utilizes qualitative methods to clarify concepts, characteristics, descriptions, and demonstrate the implications of the issue under question. The study's data is derived from primary sources. Primary data is collected directly from respondents using questionnaires, interviews, and group discussion with focus groups.

Research Aims and Questions

In this paper, the research will contribute to people in government and most especially to men in Vietnam, particularly in Lam Dong province, to have a better review of women based on the important role of women, gender equality and the contributions of women in agriculture.

What is the main significant role of women in the field of agriculture?

What are the challenges faced by women working in agriculture?

Do women face discrimination in agriculture in Lam Dong province?

How do government groups help in improving the role of women in agriculture?

Subjects and/or materials:

In the paper, the sample will be selected from women who identify themselves as women married aged between 23 and 60 years old and working in agriculture. They were, at the time, abused by their husband and had experience with gender equality in agriculture. The LamDong province area will be selected for the case study because the research was born in that place and, through her observation, the women in LamDong Province experience gender equality, which they will not recognize in their contribution to agriculture, which is different from that in other areas of the country. A questionnaire will be given to

some respondents to facilitate the gathering of data for the subject.

How long have you been in the field, and why do you still work there?

Who is the one deciding in the process of your planting?

Do you have the desire to improve your expertise in managing technology based on agriculture?

What is the benefit of receiving help from other government groups?

In the past 3 years, has everything in farming been different from before? If yes, what?

Do women play an important role in agricultural activities? Why?

Farming to choose vegetables in the family Who decides?

Who is in charge of fertilizing a lot of planting and harvesting in agriculture?

Location

Lam Dong is one of five provinces in the Central Highlands region, and at the same time, is the 7th largest province in the country adjacent to the southern key economic region. Located on the highest plateau of the Central Highlands, Lam Vien-Di Linh has an altitude of 1500 meters above sea level and is the only province in the Central Highlands that does not have an international border. The provincial capital is Da Lat City, located 300 km from Ho Chi Minh City to the north and 210 km from Nha Trang seaport to the west. In 2010, Lam Dong was the first province in the Central Highlands to have 2 cities directly under the province (Da Lat and Bao Loc).

Procedure

The study will be conducted in the rural areas of the three towns of LacLam Town, Lacvien Town, and lastly, Lacson Town. The reasons for selecting three towns will be time, location, and most importantly, the constraints on resources. And it will be very difficult for researchers to include all the towns in Lam Dong Province within given time and resources. At a first stage, the simple random sampling technique will be used to select 20 towns from these three towns through the Purposeful method, and the researcher will deep interview the groups in Zoom so that the researchers can easily facilitate the progress. At the same time, the researcher will ask someone to assist the researcher who is good at technology so that it will help the researcher smoothly in the interview. The researcher was interviewed in Zoom because the main reason was that the researcher will be out of the country. The researcher will interview the participant at the weekend because at the weekend they have more time to talk and it is mostly in the absence of the people around them, so they cannot influence the respondents and make them free to express themselves. It will also be very difficult for the researchers to collect data as most of the respondents will not be able to understand the meaning and context of the questions and for most of the first time they encounter the interview. It will take two and a half months for the researchers to complete this interview and translate all the data collection.

Limitations

Almost all of them don't know how to speak English well. It will take a lot of time for the researcher to translate and explain so that the participant will understand the question more. Second, the technology also limits the participants, because all of them don't know how to use zoom and google meet.

Data analysis

The analysis of the transcribed interviews proceeded in the following four steps (Potter & Wetherell, 1987): “Reading,” “coding,” “analysis,” and “writing.” First, the researcher will read the interview transcripts carefully and slowly from beginning to end so that the participant will have knowledge of the structure and content of the interview. The second step in the analysis will be to code, select and categorize text segments related to the research questions. (Potter & Wetherell, 1987), that is, all of the sections of the interview transcripts in which participants discussed topics relevant to their construction of Gender Equality, contribution and the role of women in agriculture (percent of women in agriculture, owner and decision in the agriculture, women important in agriculture). At this early stage, encoding will intend to be as inclusive as possible. The researcher will use qualitative data management software, “Hyper RESEARCH,” to help with this sorting and coding process. In step three, the researcher will analyze the excerpts that will be considered relevant in the coding process, and analysis in terms of patterns (i.e. variability and consistency) In the construction of accounts and subject positions as well as the direction of action (i.e., what was accomplished in the conversation). For example, this involves identifying the regularities in the women’s talk about roles of women, contribution and gender equality in agriculture. This required identifying the features of the text that will be shared in the participant’s accounts, as well as examining the instances of variability within and across the account.in other words, the focus will place on what participants will say and how they will say it in light of what their talk accomplished. The researcher is particularly interested in the history, culture, (i.e., discourses) relating to gender equality, the role of women in agriculture that participants employed and how they employed them.

Writing, as well as locating and interpreting the study within the available published literature, was the final phase. The analysis and writing stages were intertwined in the sense that the analysis was clarified during the writing process, and the discursive patterns were interpreted using existing literature. As a result, the written analysis' content is linked to and based on the specific interview data (thus the presence of and constant orientation to transcribed interview excerpts in the written analysis).

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