

Analysis Of Women's Role And Contribution In Agribusiness Horticultural Commodity

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ABSTRACT

The contribution of women farmers in agricultural development is quite large. Women are the most important part in the agricultural sector as workers, both in providing agricultural facilities, cultivating crops, processing and post-harvest to marketing agricultural products. This study aims to analyze the role of women in horticultural agribusiness, workload and its contribution to household income. The research was conducted in Gunung Putih Village, Tanjung Palas Bulungan. Respondents amounted to 35 people. The data analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis. The results of the analysis show that the role of women in horticultural agribusiness is in the aspect of involvement activity, the role of men is more dominant than women, the type of activity that is dominantly carried out by men is the provision of fertilizers, provision of medicines, land clearing, making beds, seeding, watering, maintenance. While the dominant activities carried out by women are providing seeds, harvesting, and marketing. The participation of women in horticultural farming on opportunity (access) is greater than that of men. While on the authority (control) and benefits aspects, women and men have the same role. Women's working time in horticultural farming activities is mostly devoted to planting activities, which is 3.19 hours / respondent and the least is devoted to maintenance activities, which is 79.2 hours / respondent, and the contribution of female farmers' income in horticultural farming activities. in Gunung Putih Village, Tanjung Palas District, which is 41%.

Keywords:

Contribution of
Women,
Commodities,
Horticulture, Role
of Women,

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an agricultural country still focuses its development on the agricultural sector. As is well known, the agricultural sector in its role as a provider of food which is one of the basic human needs, the agricultural sector also plays a role in generating foreign exchange through exports and is a sector that provides employment.

Labor in farming is one of the important elements besides land, capital and management.

Female labor has a role in farming activities.

The contribution of women farmers in agricultural development is quite large, they work in several aspects of production, post-harvest, food distribution and consumption. They not only play a role in agricultural activities aimed at increasing family income, but they also participate in the decision-making process [6].

The role of women in agricultural activities is very substantial, this can be seen by the division of labor between men and women. During the production process, women carry out various activities such as planting, weeding, maintaining, post-harvesting, and marketing both of a managerial nature. Women working in the agricultural sector for the community is not a new thing but it is a common practice, the involvement of women in the agricultural sector contributes to increasing the income and standard of living of farmer households. As stated by Yuwono, 2013 that women are the most important part in the agricultural sector as labor, both in the provision of agricultural facilities, plant cultivation, processing and post-harvest to marketing agricultural products [3].

The number of working hours devoted to a job is influenced by the productivity of the workforce in that activity, meaning that the higher the productivity of the workforce encourages people to devote more time to work. Basically a person's income depends on the time devoted and the level of income per hour worked received. The level of hourly income received is influenced by the level of education and skills [2],[3],[4].

Gunung Putih village is located in Tanjung Palas sub-district with an area of approximately 460 ha or (4,600 KM²) of which 60% is agricultural area and 40% is residential area or yard with a population of 3,319 people, most of whom are farmers. Of the total population in Gunung Putih village, there are 11 farmer

groups. In the village of Gunung Putih there are 2 types of farming that are cultivated, namely lowland rice and horticulture (RPJMDes, 2020). Horticultural crops are one of the agricultural commodities that are mostly cultivated by most farmers in Gunung Putih Village. Horticultural farming is very suitable to be cultivated in Gunung Putih Village because it is supported by soil and climatic conditions. Types of horticulture cultivated by farmers in Gunung Putih Village are vegetable crops consisting of kale, spinach, mustard greens, long beans, eggplant, corn, chili.

The involvement of women in horticultural farming activities is almost in all agribusiness subsystems from the upstream subsystem to the downstream subsystem, although in some activities they take a less role than men. Factors that influence the involvement of women in farming activities are influenced by land, marital status, education level, and level of experience [4]. This study aims to determine the role and outpouring of working time as well as the contribution of women in increasing family income through horticultural farming in Gunung Putih Village, Tanjung Palas District.

METHOD

The research was conducted in Gunung Putih Village, Tanjung Palas District, for 6 months. The population in this study were all married women. Sampling using purposive sampling method with the following criteria: Female farmers who cultivate mustard plants for at least 3 years, have

a minimum land area of 0.5 ha. The number of samples is 35 people.

Types and sources of data used in this study in the form of primary and secondary data. Methods of collecting data by means of observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis used quantitative descriptive analysis, analysis of working time and analysis of the Harvard gender model.

Tabel 1. Parameter variables used are as follows:

No	Variabel	Parameter
1	Activity	a. Upstream Subsystem b. On Farm Subsystem c. Downstream Subsystem
2	Access	a. Capital b. Market Information
3	Control	a. Types of horticultural commodities b. Equipment/materials/facilities used c. Labor
4	Benifit	a. Knowledge b. Skill c. Income

To analyze the outpouring of women's working time in horticultural farming, and the contribution of women's income in the family using the following analysis:

1) Analysis of Women's Employment

The method used to analyze the amount of outpouring of women's working time is done by calculating the amount of time spent by women workers to work during one growing season expressed in hours (Puji 2012).

2) Women's Income Contribution

The income contribution of women farmers aims to find out what percentage or proportion of income earned by women

farmers in farming activities (Khamiliya, 2015).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of Women in Horticultural Agribusiness

The role is a dynamic aspect of status, if someone has performed an obligation according to his status, then someone has played a role. Based on several studies, it has been proven that in general the role of rural women is very important because apart from being involved in agricultural work. In agriculture, women have an important role as labor, both in the provision of agricultural facilities, crop and livestock cultivation, management and post-harvest, to marketing agricultural products [3]. To find out how the role of women in horticultural agribusiness in Gunung Putih Village is seen from four aspects, namely activity aspects, access aspects, control aspects and benefits aspects, as follows.

1.1 Activity Aspect

This activity aspect is the concept of division with sex-disaggregated data. This activity profile details the actual activities according to age (who does what), scheduling (time allocation) for socio-economic groups. Activities carried out start from the upstream subsystem to the supporting subsystem. The upstream subsystem includes the supply of fertilizers, the provision of seeds, the supply of medicines, the on-farm subsystem includes Land Processing, Nurseries, Planting, Maintenance or care, Watering, Fertilizing, Pest and disease control, Harvesting horticultural vegetables.

Based on Table 2 above, it can be seen that the role of women is mostly in marketing activities

(33) and harvesting (28). The role of women in activities ranging from upstream to downstream subsystems is the least in land management activities, and activities that are jointly carried out by men and women are mostly carried out in fertilizing and planting activities. Activities that tend to use strong physical work are mostly done by men.

Table 2. Division of Labor Between Farmer Men and Women Farmers in Horticultural Agribusiness in Gunung Putih Village

No	Type of Activities	Men	Women	Together
1	Upstream Subsystem :			
	a. Fertilizer preparation	19	16	0
	b. Seed preparation	11	19	5
	c. Preparation of drugs	23	12	0
2	On Farm subsystem :			
	a. Land clearing	15	6	14
	b. Land preparation	32	3	0
	c. Seeding	16	10	9
	d. Planting	4	14	17
	e. Sprinkling	32	10	2
	f. Fertilization	8	8	19
	g. Care	19	8	8
	h. Harvest	0	28	7
3	Downstream subsystem :			
	Marketing	2	33	0

Source : Primary Data, 2021

In contrast to the results of research by [5] in organic vegetable farming in the activity aspect, women's roles are more dominant than men.

1.2. Access Aspect

The access aspect details what resources are controlled by men and women to carry out their activities and what benefits each person gets

from the results of these activities. This aspect of access is used to find out who is more dominant in obtaining opportunities related to horticultural farming, both male farmers and female farmers who work as horticultural farmers. Access aspects in this study include, among others, capital for horticultural cultivation, marketing information for cultivated horticulture. Based on the results of research regarding the access of male farmers and female farmers together in horticultural farming, it can be seen in table 3.

Tabel 3. Access for Women Farmers in Horticultural Agribusiness in Gunung Putih Village.

No	Access	Men	Women	Together
1	Access to Capital	0	29	6
2	Access to Market Information	0	29	6

Source : Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 3 above, it can be seen that the role of women is dominant in access to capital and market information.

1.1. Control

The control aspect is to see the authority of the male farmer or female farmer in making decisions and using the results of the resource.

The control aspect in this research is on the type of horticulture that is cultivated, the equipment, materials or facilities used for horticultural farming, and the labor required..

Tabel 4. Women Farmer Control in Horticultural Agribusiness in Gunung Putih Village.

No	Control	Men	Women	Together
1	Types of Horticulture that cultivated	1	5	29
2	Equipment/materials/facilities used for horticultural farming	6	4	25
3	Labor required	1	4	30

Source : Primary Data, 2021

From Table 4 above, it can be seen that access control over the use of horticultural types, equipment, materials, facilities and labor is carried out jointly by men and women.

1.2. Benifit

The benefit aspect is the opportunity to obtain benefits or results obtained in conducting horticultural farming, such as the benefits of knowledge about horticultural cultivation, skills regarding horticulture cultivation, and income regarding horticultural cultivation.

Tabel 5. Benefits obtained by Women Farmers in Horticultural Agribusiness in Gunung Putih Village.

No	Benifit	Men	Women	Together
1	Knowledge	4	3	28
2	Skills	4	3	28
3	Income	3	25	7

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2021

From table 5 above, it can be seen that the benefits of farming activities from the upstream subsystem to the downstream subsystem are dominantly felt by men and women both in terms of knowledge, skills and income.

2. Women's Working Time in Horticultural Agribusiness in Gunung Putih Village

The working time of women farmers is the outpouring of hours of work devoted by women farmers in carrying out vegetable horticulture farming activities. According to [2] the outpouring of working hours is calculated in hours.

From Table 6 above, it can be seen that of the total hours used of 360 hours per planting

season, 109 hours were spent by women farming for harvesting activities with an average of 3.11 hours per respondent, and 99 hours for planting activities with an average of 3.11 hours. 3.19 hours per respondent.

Tabel 6. The Role of Women Farmers in Horticultural Farming Activities

No	Type of Work	Number of Respondents	Hours/one growing season	Average Hours/one planting season/respondent
1.	Land clearing	6	12	2
2	Land preparation	3	6	2
3	Nursery	4	7	1.75
4	planting	31	99	3.19
5	Fertilization	31	48	1.55
6	Maintenance	22	29	1.32
7	Harvest	35	109	3.11
8	Marketing	34	30	1.47
	Land clearing		360	16.39

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2021

According to Hamriati (2018), the number of working hours devoted to an activity is influenced by the productivity of the workforce in that activity, meaning that higher labor productivity encourages people to devote more time to work.

2.1 The Income Contribution of Women Farmers

The income contribution of women farmers aims to find out what percentage or proportion of income earned by women farmers in farming activities [1]. The contribution of women's income in horticultural farming activities in Gunung Putih Village is 41%.

CONCLUSION

1. The role of women in horticultural agribusiness in the aspect of involvement of male farming activities is more dominant than female farmers, the dominant types of activities carried out by male farmers are providing fertilizer, providing medicines, clearing land, making beds, seeding, watering, maintenance. Meanwhile, the dominant activities carried out by women farmers are providing seeds, harvesting, and marketing. Women's participation in the aspect of opportunity (access) is more dominant. Meanwhile, in the aspect of authority (control) and the aspect of benefits obtained jointly between male farmers and female farmers, the dominant benefits are shared by men and women.
2. The working time of women farmers in carrying out horticultural farming activities is mostly devoted to planting activities, which is 3.19 hours and the least is devoted to maintenance activities, which is 1.32 hours.
3. The contribution of women's income in horticultural farming activities in Gunung Putih Village, Tanjung Palas District, is 41%.
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