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The Role of Gender on Broiler Farms in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province

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The Role of Gender on Broiler Farms in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract. Broiler was one of poultry which produce white meat. The aim of this study was to know the role of gender on broiler farms in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province. Total sample was 29 broiler farmers who were choosed purposively. The data were collected through observation and interview by using questionnaire. The role of gender on broiler farms consisted of activity of men and women in production system: access on training, credit facilities, cooperation and farmers group; control on broiler marketing and consumption; and benefit of broiler farms. The data were analyzed descriptively using average, frequency and percentage. The result of this study revealed that the role of gender on broiler farms was dominated by men. Women should be given a chance to involve on broiler farms.

1. Introduction

The demand for chicken meat in Indonesia increased gradually year by year. According to [1], consumption of broiler chicken in 2015 is 4.79 kg, then increased to 5.11 kg in 2016 percapita per year. Poultry business has a prospect to be developed due to the high demand for chicken products, and also provides a high profit and a source of income for many rural communities. Reference [2] said that demand for poultry products, particularly broiler meats, will steadily increase due to certain factors, namely a). Population growth, rising income, increasing middle-class society, urbanization, changing lifestyle, higher life expectancy, and the elderly; b). Increasing demand for foods ready to cook and ready to eat, especially in downtown; c). Many Quick Service Restaurant (QSR) offering different types of poultry products; d) many consumers changing over consumption red meats for health reasons in chicken meats and e). This commodity has a role among the other types meat as the cheapest supply of animal protein.

Broiler chickens are chosen for their rapid growth rate as well as high carcass yields, with particular regard to the breast, and raised in intensive systems with high storage density ranging from 30 to 40 kg live weight / m²[3]. Broiler is a type of chicken kept for meat use. The name of broiler chicken is considered to be superior broiler chickens. The following terms are widely used to refer to chicken grown using animal husbandry technology that has economic characteristics with a characteristic of rapid growth, as a low-fed meat producer, and cutting at a relatively young age. Broiler chicken is a superior breed of puring breeds. Superior broiler chickens are known by the name of broiler chicken. Not even a few who make breeding broiler as the main livelihood [4].

Chicken farms in Indonesia have ups and downs, caused by the 2004 bird flu outbreak that caused many chicken loss breeders. Broiler farms are currently managed by breeders through partnerships

with farms. According to [5], the contract given by the core company should be approved by plasma farmers before starting a livestock business system. The price of harvested live chicken per kg, the price of DOC, medicines and feed is the contract price. Feed is an important factor in the production of broilers as the nutrient content and the quality of the feed ingredient can affect the output of broilers. The core businesses propose three ways of feeding to plasma farmers: start-up feeding, increasing feeding, and finishing feeding. The main duty of the plasma farmer is to preserve the health of the chicken so that the harvest results will be much more, and the FCR (Feed Conversion Rate) will be much smaller.

Reference [6] argued that gender can be defined as the differences between men and women who are innate as God's creation and who since childhood have been culturally learned and socialized. This distinction is very significant because it often combines the mixture of natural and non-natural (gender) human characteristics so far. This gender role difference helps us to rethink the division of roles considered inherent in men and women to build a dynamic and precise gender relationship that fits into society's realities. Gaps in gender have resulted in social differences in the role of women and men in society. Generally speaking, the existence of gender has contributed to different roles, duties, tasks, and even the space in which people move. Clearly implicit in our understanding is this gender difference, so we often neglect that true and permanent women and men exhibit biological characteristics. Gender can be performed by:

- a. Access is described as "the ability to use the resources needed to be a fully active and productive gender equality and justice in the family." Capacity to make full use of resources for active and productive involvement (socially, culturally, socially and economically and socially, politics) in society including access to resources, services, labor and jobs, knowledge and benefits. Example: provide girls and boys with equal opportunities to pursue schooling in accordance with their desires and skills, assuming sufficient family resources.
- b. Participation is defined as "Who does what?". Husbands and wives are equally involved in the process of making decisions on the collective use of family resources and including both men's and women's children when necessary.
- c. Control is defined as "Who has what?". The use of family resources is equally controlled by women and men. In behalf of the family, husband and wife may own land.
- d. Benefits. For all family members, all family activities should have the same benefits.

Ulaweng District is one of the districts in Bone Regency. In addition to farming, residents also raising broiler chickens. The broiler farmers involve families consisting of fathers, mothers, sons and daughters in maintaining broiler.

The purpose of this research was to know the role of gender on broiler farms in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province.

2. Research Method

The location of this research was in Bone regency. Population was all broiler farmers. Total sample was 29 person which was choosed purposively. Data were collected through observation and interview by using questionnaire. The data consisted of the role of men and women on the broiler production system, access information, extention and credit facilities, control on broiler product, benefit from broiler farms. The data were analyzed descriptively by using average, frequency and percentage.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1 showed that majority of respondents were men (62.07%). The average age of respondents were in productive age, that was 37 years old with the minimum 20 year and the minimum was 57 years old. To handle broiler farms, farmers need a lot of works.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

No	Characteristic of respondents	Average	Min	Max
1	Gender Men 18 (62.07%) Women 11 (37.93%)			
2	Age (year)	37	20	57
3	Education (year)	10.45	6	16
4	Farming experience (year)	5	1	10
5	Population (tail)	2,397	900	4,000
6	Length of partnership (year)	4.2	1	9
7	Number of family (person)	3.8	2	7

According to the length of formal education, broiler farmers on average spent 10.45 years at school, the minimum length of education was 6 years and the maximum length of education was 16 years. This mean that broiler farmers have good education. Education is very important for the progress, growth and development of a region, and is a major factor for the improvement of human resources (HR). The number of population according to the level of education will have implications on the state of human resources both in terms of quality and quantity, because the higher the level of education achieved the higher the economic, social, and cultural capabilities and the ability of human resources [7].

On average, farming experience was 5 years. The minimum experience was 1 year, while the longest experience was 10 year. The longer the experience of raising broiler chickens, the more skilled breeders manage their farms. On average, total population of broiler chicken was 2,397 tail, with lowest population was 900 tail and the highest population was 4,000 tail.

According to the length of partnership, on average was 4.2 years, the shortest was 1 year and the longest was 9 years. The longer the partnership, the bond between the breeder and the company is getting stronger. The average of number of family was 3.8 person, with the lowest was 1 person and the biggest was 7 persons. A large number of family dependents is a source of labor that can be utilized in broiler farms.

Based on Table 2, the role of gender on production system which consisted of buying DOC, buying feeds, feeding, drinking, cleaning, curing and vaccination were dominated by men (60.58% > 50.0%). Farmers bought DOC from the company as partner. Between broiler breeders and partners, there has been an agreement that farmers provide cages and labor, while partners facilitate DOC, animal feed and market the product.


Access on training, extension, off-farm income, credit facilities, cooperative, farmer's group were also dominated by men (63.45% > 50.0%). Women were busy with domestic activities such as take care children, cooking, cleaning, washing. Therefore women have little time on broiler farms. Control/decision making on marketing product (51.72%) and consume the product were dominated by men (44.83%), on the other hand, women have control or making decision whether they will give product to visitor/relative or not (44.83%). The benefit of broiler farms mostly can be  by men and women (62.07%). The results of this research in contrary with that of [8] who stated that the role of gender on poultry farms in Sidrap regency majority was done together by both men and women, except building warehouse which was done by men.

Table 2. The Role of Gender on Broiler Farms

No	Variables	Percentage (%)		
		Men	Women	Both
1	Production system			
	a. Buying Day Old Chick (DOC)	68.90	10.34	20.76
	b. Buying feed	62.07	13.79	24.14
	c. Feeding	51.72	17.24	31.04
	d. Drinking	51.72	20.69	27.59
	e. Cleaning	62.07	17.17	20.76
	f. Curing	62.07	20.76	17.17
	g. Vaccination	65.52	20.76	13.72
	Average	60.58	17.25	22.17
2	Access			
	a. Training and Extension	65.52	17.24	17.24
	b. Off farm Income	65.52	20.76	13.72
	c. Credit facilities	58.62	17.24	24.14
	d. Cooperative	65.51	17.24	17.24
	e. Farmer's group	62.07	20.69	17.24
	Average	63.45	18.63	17.92
3	Control/Decision Making			
	a. Marketing product	51.72	27.59	20.69
	b. Consume product	44.83	31.03	24.14
	c. Gift product	24.14	44.83	31.03
	Average	40.23	34.48	25.29
4	Benefit			
	Benefit from broiler farms	17.24	20.69	62.07
	Average	17.24	20.69	62.07

4. Conclusion

The result of this research showed that in general the role of gender on broiler farms was dominated by men. Therefore, women should be given opportunity to involve in broiler farms through extension, training, access to information and credit facilities.

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