Gender analysis of beef cattle farmers

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Gender Analysis on Beef Cattle Farm

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ABSTRACT

The roles of men and women in the beef cattle business appearunjustor lack equality. The role of women, in addition to domestic activities such as taking care of the household, also includes non-domestic activities that engage in the business of raising beef cattle. The involvement of women in the beef cattle business appears unjust, and there is a lack of women gaining access to information. As a result, their contributions to making decisions are considered less than those of men. The aim of this study was to analyze gender equality in terms of access, control, decision-making and the benefits of beef cattle farming. This research was conducted at Bentang village, Takalar district, South Sulawesi province. This type of research is quantitative descriptive, and analysis of the data used descriptive statistics. The results showed when viewed from the aspect of access, many more men are given access to information and institutions than a woman. Aspects of control include men participating more than women, due to the high physical activity required. With regard to decision making, men are more involved than women. In terms of benefits, both men and women have the same role.

KEY WORDS

gender, Beef Cattle, Farm

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the most densely populated countries, with the female population not being that small compared to the male population. Ironically, however, in many cases, gender inequality still occurs, so the female population is not allowed to contribute much to development in Indonesia. It is not separated from the system and social structure 'community who does gender dichotomy. Gender inequality ultimately harms women, as shown by the many issues which involve women [1].

Gender inequality still exists in Indonesia in various sectors. However, the gender-related development index (GDI) and gender empowerment measurement (GEM) have shown increasing trends in recent years. The increase in GDI and GEM indicates that there is gender equality in education, labor, and businesses, as well as in agriculture, including animal husbandry. Farnsworth and Kathleen [2] argued that gender is an organizing principle in almost every farming system, with women and men frequently taking on distinct responsibilities for particular tasks, crops, and livestock within a farming system.

Many of the important tasks in animal husbandry activities are performed by women, alongside fulfilling their responsibilities as homemakers. Women play crucial and significant roles in livestock rearing, but their contribution to livestock rearing has not been given the due attention that it deserves; women remain invisible workers [3]. Although much of the work of livestock farming is carried out by women, training program share not generally designed for the greater involvement of women and do not extend benefits to them. The performance of developmental roles more efficiently and effectively by women calls for specialized knowledge and skill upgrades based on their training needs.

The business activities of a productive livestock sub-sector involve the role of women in the implementation of the farm, especially the family farm. Efforts to involve the role of women in livestock farming are needed to improve the economy and efficiency regarding the utilization of local resources and to improve the status of women in sectorial activities. Rural women perform a reproductive role, encompassing

childbearing, child rearing, and housework. At the same time, they also fulfill a productive role, engaging in paid labor activities outside the house and/or being in charge of a number of tasks related to household farming activities, including livestock management. In some developing countries, they makeupfor 43% of the agricultural labor force and contribute substantially to livestock management [4].

While there is great variability across systems and socioeconomic contexts, women generally play a major role in managing and caring for animals, even when they are not the primary owners. [5] Documented the participation of women in every aspect of livestock management in different pastoral systems around the world. In intensive Asian livestock systems, more than three-quarters of livestock-related tasks are the responsibility of women [6]. In Indonesia, 90% of women, compared to 75% of men, are engaged in agricultural production. However, women continue to be overlooked in many livestock-related interventions. There is still a strong tendency for project planners and implementers to assume that the major actors in livestock production are men, particularly when large ruminants such as cattle or camels are involved.

According to [7], the function of livestock for the various household members needs to be understood and fully taken into account. Measures to improve productivity and production will only succeed if additional income can be generated by selling products outside the home. Women's access to markets, mobility, and control over the proceeds of the sale are important considerations in this respect. To increase livestock production, women should receive special training that is tailored to their specific needs and constraints (i.e. the content of training, timing and social restrictions).

Efforts to introduce new technology that does not take into account traditional practices by men and women will not be successful. Patterns in livestock activities (such as feeding, watering, and milking) shift in response to seasonal changes, and affect the labor input of women and men. As income-earning opportunities in areas of livestock production that are traditionally handled by women increase, control of these areas may be taken over by men. An agreement between men and women beneficiaries which protects the position of women must be found. The role of women and their empowerment in the local and regional livestock production system should receive special attention. The local practices at the base of livestock production must inform all development initiatives, and proposed technologies should be economically feasible, socially accepted and low risk [8, 9, 10]

In Indonesia, the difference in access between men and women is the cause of gender disparity. This has had an impact on the lack of control, benefits, and the participation of women in farming activities as a whole. The fact other related the gap a gender that according to [11] of them is the existence of the gap against women where wages received by women only 70 percent of the wage men, most of household poor headed by women, and more than 43 percent unemployment in the village are women. In addition, that debits women are the responsibility of domestic cause women rural working longer with a torrent of time 16 hours per day. The involvement of the whole family is in managing farming absolute needed. The involvement of women has an important role that is great in the good family for the household and economic activities that are amenable to household incomes.

Women (wives of farmers) are directly or indirectly involved and take responsibility for managing the business activities associated with an increase in family welfare. In addition, not only men but also women must be poured out of thought and to their power.

Ranging from the preparation of land to the markets for produce, attention paid to women is still low. In fact, the role and involvement of women in the management of farming businesses are not large enough, especially in livestock activity regarding management, fertilizing plants and marketing of products [12].Disparities such as the greater involvement of men and women in livestock farming, good participation in activities, as well as in decision making,causeone of the problems of which the fluke is women placed on the position is subordinate to while most of this is not aware of it by women itself. For that, this research aims to look at how gender relations occurring in beef cattle production

Research Methods:

This research was conducted at Bentang village, Gowa Regency Province of South Sulawesi.This research used a quantitative approach and qualitative data analysis. The survey method was used in households of beef cattle farmers. The population included all farmers in the village of Bentang, which amounts to 40 people. The population was not too large, so all of the population was used as the research sample, in a technique called saturated samples. The saturated sample is a sampling technique when all individuals in a population are used as a sample, and is often done when the population is relatively small.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it was found that males and females did not play an equal role in terms of access to information, as more opportunities were afforded to men than women. This is in line with the opinion of [12] who stated that the role of wives individually in access to resources is very small. Husbands access more

resources because they play a greater role in meeting the needs of the family. Beef cattle farmers generally obtain information from extension services, technical services and from the television.

Table 1: The Role of Gender on Beef cattle farm

No	The Role of Gender	Men	Women	Men and Women
				(%)
1	A. Access			
	1. Acces to get Information	73	27	100
	2. Acces to Training or extension	68	32	100
2	B. Control			
	1. Clean up The housing	55	45	100
	2. Dipping	89	11	100
	3. Cutting and Carrying	95	5	100
	4. Feeding	30	70	100
3	C. Decision Making			
	1. Buying the Steer	95	5	100
	2. Selling the Cattle	73	27	100
	3. Utilizing The Revenue	7	93	100
4	D. Benefit			
	1. Fulfilling the Primary Needs	50	50	100
	2. Buying land after selling Cattle	50	50	100

According to [14], extension and training activities are always dominated by men. This is strongly supported by a culture that considers men to be family leaders and breadwinners, meaning that activities that are closely related to breadwinning are prioritized by men. Extension activities are almost always held by men, this result in a lack of knowledge and skills of women in the beef cattle business.

Differences in the roles of men and women from the control aspect are dominated by men, as indicated by the high level of participation or physical assistance in the activities undertaken. Of the four types of activities in the control aspect, only feeding activities are dominated by women, because feeding only takes a little time and energy meaning that women can control these activities and can share their time and energy between these and domestic or household activities.

The role of men and women from decision-making aspects related to non-physical activities is dominated by men. The buying activity of steer and cattle sales is dominated by men, whereas utilizing the revenue is dominated by women because women can manage money well.[15,16] argued that in the patriarchy culture and the relat6 current gender ideology, women are less fortunate human beings than men. The problem with this opinion has been manifested in 6rious ways. For example, in the development era, disregarding the statistical fact that women constitute one-half of the world's population, in Indonesia, as elsewhere in the world,they are mos6 classified a stheneglected human resource in development.

Based on the results of the research, men and women alike benefit from a livestock business that is run, both in terms of fulfillment of primary needs and in terms of purchasing land, from the sale of cattle.

Conclusions:

With regard to access, many more men are given access to information and institutions than women. With regard to aspects of control, men participate more than women, due to the high physical activity. Regarding decision making, men are more involved than women, and in terms of benefit, both men and women have the same role.

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