

Farmers Role Of Women In Development Of Organic Farming Vegetables And Families Income Improvement In Melung Village, Kedungbanteng

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to Determine the role of women farmers in organic vegetable farming to decision making; know the time expended work of women farmers in organic vegetable farming, and analyze organic vegetable farming income and its contribution to the Increase in family income. Research conducted in Melung Village Kedungbanteng District. The analytical methods used were descriptive analysis, analysis of cost and revenue analysis of farm income and contribution to the family income. The results Showed that in the organic vegetable farming in Melung village, women farmers play a role as a manager, as well as implementing the organic vegetable farming. The expenden work time of women farmers in organic vegetable farming is equivalent to five hours per day. While revenue and earnings contribution from organic vegetable farming is Relatively Low.

Key words: *Revenue, role, organic vegetable, women farmers*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is still the main source of livelihood for the people of Indonesia. The Minister of Agriculture revealed that the agricultural sector is the largest absorber of labor in Indonesia. For 2010, it is estimated that around 0.8 million workers can be absorbed from various agricultural sectors.

Absorption of labor in the agricultural sector remains high at around 41 million people or half of the national workforce (Faisal, 2012) Agricultural development aims to increase farmers' incomes and living standards, growth in employment and business opportunities, improve nutrition and household food security, and alleviate poverty in

rural. All this is closely related to the role, duties and functions of women in rural areas. Referring to the household income that can be generated by a husband and wife, women have employment opportunities that can generate income for the household, in an effort to reduce poverty in rural areas.

Efforts are made by women farmers in the village Melung Kedungbanteng District of Banyumas. Melung village is the village on the slopes of Mount Slamet known as agrotourism organic vegetables. Various types of organic vegetables, such as lettuce, caisim, red spinach, mustard greens, pakcoy, eggplant, tomato, chili, red chili peppers, kale and carrots land cultivated by farmers. The interesting thing in such farm is the role of women farmers or housewives as an agent in the business.

Organic vegetable farming in the village Melung started from Program Expansion and Development of Employment Opportunities (PPKK) with a labor-intensive activity productive land use bed which was held by the Department of Social, Manpower and Transmigration. Purpose of implementation of these activities is to provide employment and business opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed, and develop the economy of rural communities. At the start since 2009 until now, organic vegetable growers are members of the Society of People's Movement Mountains (Paging Mountain) with a number of 32 active members. Pager Gunung rented two hectares of village land which is further exploited by farmers to organic vegetable farming.

Farmers who are registered as members Pager Gunung is the father or head of the family.

However, in practice, the manager of an organic vegetable farming is the mother or the woman farmer. This is done because the organic vegetable farming is not the main job of the family farm and the farmer or the farm is not done in the fields owned by farmers, but in the village of unused land. Thus, farmers still have to work on their fields or working in other sectors. The peasant woman or the mother is required to play a role in the effort because for organic vegetable farming farming families enough

profitable and able to help the family economies.

Activities undertaken of women farmers in organic vegetable farming in the village Melung not only on activities like planting and maintenance (weeding), and harvesting, as in the paddy fields. The women farmers also perform land management activities. They do not mind doing these activities because they think land management activities for the cultivation of organic vegetables is not as heavy processing paddy land and the area is not too extensive. Organic vegetable farming in the village Melung may develop as a great contribution of women peasants.

Business success is not only determined by the business operators. There is a manager's role as leaders and decision makers for its business success. During this time, farmers other than as a principal activity also plays a role as a manager in farming. In organic vegetable farming business operators are women farmers, but the business manager is the father or the farmer. That is because the decision to determine the time of planting, plant species selected and

so by the farmers. The women peasant farming executor or the perpetrator.

The women farmers than as actors in the farming, also have responsibilities as a housewife. Farming activities carried out after they finished doing the housework. Unlike the farmers who devote their time to work in the fields, the women farmers have a dual role. Women farmers are required to complete its obligations as a housewife and conduct farming activities. So time is devoted to organic vegetable farming is not the same as the time devoted farmers in other farms in the fields. The amount of time the outpouring of women farmers affected by the type of work done in his farm and socio-economic factors faced by the peasant woman. The role of women farmers can be supported by the outpouring of time or energy approach (White 1976 in Sajogyo 1994) which in return will have economic value (generating revenue) and social value (taking care of / manage household and solidarity for a living in generating household income). Thus, the dual role of women is a productive job for covering earn (income earning work) and take care of the household (domestic / household work) as satisfaction and serves to maintain the continuity of the household.

The conditions to attract researchers to examine more deeply about the role of women farmers in organic vegetable farming, so the purpose of this study was to: 1) Determine the role of women farmers in decision making organic vegetable farming. 2) Analyze the working hours of women farmers

in the development of organic vegetable farming.

3) Analyzing organic vegetable farm income and its contribution to increasing the family income.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research was conducted in the village of Melung

Kedungbanteng subdistrict, Banyumas Regency.

The choice of location intentionally (purposive) on the basis that in the village of Melung is a center of organic vegetable farming in Banyumas. This research target is women farmers who do organic vegetable farming in the planting season from March to April, 2013, a total of 11 people. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method, the method of study based on actual problems that exist in the present. Descriptive research aims to describe situation, event and illustrates the relationship between phenomena, test hypotheses, make predictions and implications of a problem to be

solved. Theoretically, the selection of the characteristics of indicators or variables are always based on scientific understanding fundamental, but it is said by the Great (1998), that the dominant influence of the three scientific aspects of the determinant variables in an effort to gauge models: validity, reliability, and easy to obtain in the field, then the most decisive is the terrain. The existence of data in the field will determine the choice of indicators or variables used in the measurement model. This is in line with the opinions Eliana, N. and Ratina, R. (2006), said the election

Quantitative measurements of variables in the model should be supported primarily by the availability of data in the field, although according to the theory of reasoning menderivatifkan standard indicators should consider scientific basis.

The role of women farmers in organic vegetable farming covers many aspects, especially in decision-making on every aspect of farming and the outpouring of the time used for farming. Descriptive analysis is used to describe the state and condition yourself

women farmers are closely related to his involvement in the decision making process in every aspect. Covering tillage, seeding, planting, fertilizing, maintenance, harvesting, and marketing.

Income is a measure of remuneration derived by a farm of the use of factors of production labor, means of production and capital in the farm. Pendapatan net is the difference between revenue (gross revenue) and costs (total expenditure). Net farm income is calculated using the formula (Soekartawi, 1995):

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$TR = P \times Q$$

Information:

TR = total receipts (*total Revenue*)

P = Price of the product (Price)

Q = Product (Quantity)

π = Net income (Rp)

TC = total cost (Total Cost), which consists of the cost of seeds, organic fertilizer, labor, depreciation of tools and land lease.

Analysis of contribution income is derived by comparing the organic vegetable farm income with

total income of farm households in one year multiplied by 100%, ie by the formula:

$$\text{Contribution income} = \frac{pn}{TP} \times 100\%$$

Description:

Pn =

TP

$$TP = \frac{\text{Organic vegetable farm income}}{\text{Total income of farm households}}$$

Analysis of the outpouring of hours used to determine the average outpouring of hours worked per farmer organic vegetable farming, ie the total time used by farmers

for their farming activities, so as to obtain the wages of those activities. On average outpouring farmer working hours per day according to Purwaty et.al (1996) in Miarsih (2008) can be calculated with the following formula:

$$Y_t = 1 / n \times Y_n$$

Information :

Y_t = average number of hours worked outpouring outpouring Y_n = Number of working hours to

labor respectively N =

Number of respondents

Labor force is said to have worked full on a job when he worked greater than or equal to 5 hours per day.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role is one important aspect of the social relations of society. The role of the individual behaviors that are important for the social structure, which eventually will provide certain facilities in accordance with the role. (Role) is a dynamic aspect of status, when a person has

responsibilities in accordance with its status, then he has acted.

According to Hugeng (2011) Women have great potential to be involved in the development of rural areas. The assumption that women should take care of the household and family, while men expected more of a role in the public sector, pushed by Elizabeth (2007), which states that women are now no longer be friends live alone or care of the household, but participate in creating the resilience household economy. Sumarsono et al (1995), said that women's role in sustaining life and livelihoods of families increasingly evident. They do not just work raising a family but have a lot to work outside the home as workers in the formal and informal sectors. In terms of number, BPS data showed that 50 percent of Indonesia's population are women,

Women farmers have great potential in supporting agricultural development through its active role farmers are able to produce quality products according to market demand. It has been many studies that suggest that women make a significant contribution in the field of agriculture. In Asia, women contributed a third of the total workforce for the farm, even in Nepal, South India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia with more than half of women workers. Their participation is generally related to the work of planting, weeding, harvesting, merontok and winnowing. In addition, women are also very involved in the harvest,

post-harvest handling and marketing results (Lesmana, 2005).

Women farmers in the village of Melung role as well as executive manager in the organic vegetable farming. In contrast to the paddy (rice fields), one hundred percent that make decisions about capital, the type of crops cultivated, the starting time farming, including plant maintenance activities is the father (farmer). Whereas in organic vegetable farming 80 percent of decision-makers are women farmers. The role of the father (farmer) is the problem of capital, the rest of women farmers who will make decisions about the types of crops cultivated and the start time of planting. As executor of one hundred percent of women farmers do all the activities in the cultivation of organic vegetables, ranging from land preparation, seeding, planting, watering, until the harvest. In *pengelolaan* or management *usahatai* organic vegetables, women farmers have not done a detailed accounting or bookkeeping. But they were able to remember well spending used to finance their farming. The condition is consistent with the statement of Animal UGM Public Relations (2012), women are considered to have better management skills than men and they are better at controlling prices.

The peasant women can do organic vegetable farming activities because they think farming activities are relatively easy to do. Land used for farming is not too wide, the average 115 m², planted with various kinds of vegetables, namely *caisim*, *pokcoy*, mustard greens, red spinach, leeks and kale.

Farming activities carried out after they complete household activities, such as cleaning the house, cooking and washing. On average women farmers over the age of 35 years and already have a toddler so that after the father (farmer) and children set off for activities (work and school) they have free time and utilized for organic vegetable farming.

Outpouring of working hours is the time devoted by workers in farming activities per day per worker, which in this case is the time devoted women farmers in organic vegetable farming. Based on research that has been done, it is known that women farmers work 45 to 52 days in the growing season (2 months), with working hours from 08.00 am to 16.00 pm. Based on the calculation of average time spent outpouring of women farmers for farming per day is 4.8 hours, equivalent to 5 hours per day. Women farmer working hours per day can be quite high because in general as housewives women peasants also quite busy with the housework.

Decisions women farmers to engage in organic vegetable farming is taken because they want to improve the economy of the family. Based on the results of the analysis of the average income per month of organic vegetable farming for Rp257.000,00. While the average income of farm households per month for Rp2.880.000,00 per month, so that the contribution of revenue from organic vegetable farming is 8.92 percent. That means organic vegetable farming accounted for 8.92 percent of the total household income

farmers. Revenues other than organic vegetable farming has contributed 91.08 percent to the total income of farming households, which amounted to 13.50 percent of rice farming and other businesses from outside the farm amounted to 77.58 percent. Other income from outside the farm is composed of farmers, private sector employees, carpentry, traders and civil servants (village). The condition shows that the organic vegetable farming only as a side job. Organic vegetable farming contributes relatively little income to household income farmers. Donations can be said to be a large farm where contributions of greater than 50 percent. But the relatively small contribution of the earned income of women farmers of organic vegetable farming can help meet the needs of the household.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results it can be concluded that in the organic vegetable farming in the village peasant woman Melung role as well as executive manager in the organic vegetable farming. Working hours of women farmers in organic vegetable farming is equivalent to five hours per day. While revenue and earnings contribution from organic vegetable farming is relatively low.

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