THE ROLE OF GENDER ON POULTRY FARMS

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Abstract- The aimed of this research was to know the role of gender on poultry farms. The location of this research was in Sidrap Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The research was conducted in 2016. The sample were consisted of 15 of poultry farms, which were choosed through random sampling. The data were collected through observation and face- to- face interview by using questionnaires. Socio economics of respondents and the role of gender, access, control, and benefit from poultry farms were explored. The data were analysed descriptively by using frequently distribution table. The results of this research showed that the role of gender on poultry farms majority was done together by both men and women, except building warehouse which was done by men.

Keywords- gender, poultry farms, role,

I. INTRODUCTION

Livestock development has an important role to fullfil animal protein supply. Chicken is one sources of animal protein in the form of meat and eggs.

As an agriculture country, more than 60% of Indonesian people live in rural area as farmers, and about 50% people who live in rural area are women. According to Suradisastra dan Lubis (2004), women have a problem in livestock activities such as in balancing role as labour, authority in family, social process, access to information and technology bias. The limiting factor productivity associated with female gender, among others: social status, barriers to employment, employment status and simultaneous load sekuntial role of women than on men.

Gender issues are often overlooked in discussions and gender disparities in the field of economics and decision making. Integration analysis of gender relations in the agro-economic study is very important because the paradigm of access, control and benefit from the resources based on social relationships between raising many out of business (Bagnol, 2009). Nafsiah et al. (2016) added that gender role can be seen as gender identity, but not always.

Al- Rimawi (2002) said that women farmers play a major role in the activity of livestock production and decision making related to farm management. It is not separated from the role of field extension well were provided by the government or private parties. According to Sonaija (2007), most rural household have poultry and maintained by women and children. Family poultry farm business contribution to the family income is 19-50%. Vincent et al.

(2011) added that the poultry are reared traditionally most favorable to women. The poultry farm has a huge contribution to the welware of families in urban areas, which is between 1-32% in extensive production system. The role of women in Kenya is very dominant in animal husbandry activities, except the cage repair is done by men. In the intensive poultry raising system, women still play an active role, especially in feeding actifity, picking-up eggs and handle heating on day old chicks. While men handle the transport of feed and day old chicks. The access of women to earn income outside the cage and get very limited training. The education level of women is lower than men, but access to the market is the same between woman and men.

According to Butt et al. (2010), rural women around the world play an important role in the field of food security, but they have problems in approaching the source of agricultural extension services, especially in developing countries.

Okitoi et al. (2007) said that the rural poultry ownership is shared among family members, but is dominated by women (63%) and children (18%). Decision making regarding the sale, consumption and gifts for the guests on rural poultry in Western Kenya reflects a plurality. All family members are involved as workers in poultry farms. Men and children are mainly doing construction while women wash the poultry barn stables, feed and treatment of poultry. Women and children do most of the daily routine in the management of poultry. Men do occasionally work which needed cash as the purchase of inputs. For the treatment of poultry using conventional medicines. Women selling eggs occasionally. Women dominate access to and control of food and gifts for guests (non-cash), while men dominate the cash from poultry (cash). Owner of rural poultry and access to benefit is not exclusive domain of women. Decision-making by woman in rural poultry production system is limited to decisions related to non-cash temporary cash-related decision is made mostly by men.

Tiwari (2010) said that some of the problems faced by women in rural India is a low level of education, domestic work is time consuming, low economic status, lack of information and lack of training.

Sidrap regency as one of regencies in South Sulawesi has a great potential on laying hen farms. Population of laying hen increases from 4,041,027 tail to 5,717,872 tail from 2013 to 2014 respectively (South Sulawesi Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015). So far there is no research was conducted to find out the role

of gender on laying hen farms in Indonesia. Therefore, it is vey important to do this research.
The objective of this research was to explore the role of gender on laying hen farms.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

A. Design Research

This research was conducted for 3 months in 2016. The approach used in this study is a qualitative research approach using a combination of secondary data and primary data. Activities in research is to identify the activities that done by men and women on poultry farms in Sidrap regency.
Mume at al. (2014) stated that Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques like focus group discussion (FGDs), seasonal calendar and historical analysis were used to gather information. Gender analysis tools are also used to access the role of gender. The population in this study were all laying hen farms. Total sample was 15 which were choosed through simple random sampling technique. To determine the contribution of each gender on laying hen farms, descriptive statistics were used by using frequency distribution table (Sugiyono, 2005).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

B. Characteristics of respondents

Most of respondents were men (93.33%). On average the age of respondents was 48.47 years, with the youngest 34 years and the oldest was 72 years. In other words, most of respondents were in productive periode. Mayority of respondents have finished their study from Senior High School (40%).
The mean of the ownership of chicken was 14,666 tail, with the lowest population was 3,000 tails and the highest population was 120,000 tails.
According to their experience in farms, on average there was 13.67 years, with the shortest was 7 years and the longest was 22 years. Respondents got experience from their parents.

C. The role of gender on poultry farms

Table I showed that mayority of poultry production resources were done by men except provide dringking water, cleaning chicken coop and curing sick chickens which were done by men and women. This research did not agree with that of Okoh et al. (2010) who argued that men participate more in management activities such as vaccination, drug delivery, debeaking and supplying chicks while women are more involved in the daily routines like cleaning cages, providing potable water, sorting eggs etc.
In this research, women take a part 6.67% for buying chicken feed and cleaning chicken coop. Women and men mostly worked together in all poultry production resources except building warehouse. Women in rural area were busy with domestic work, such as cleaning, washing, caring children.

Table I
The Role of Gender on Poultry Farms

No	The role of gender	Men (%)	Women (%)	Men and Women (%)
A	**Poultry production resources**			
1	Buy Day Old Chick	53.33	0	46.67
2	Bring Day Old Chick from poultry shop to farm	66.67	0	26.67
3	Take care brooder house	86.67	0	13.33
4	Buy chicken feed	53.33	6.67	40.00
5	Provide Feeding	53.33	0	46.67
6	Provide drinking water	40.00	0	60.00
7	Built warehouse	100.00	0	0
8	Cleaning chicken coop	13.33	6.67	80.00
9	Curing sick chickens	46.67	0	53.33
10	Vaccination	66.67	0	33.67
B	**Access**			
1	Access to training or extention	86.67	6.67	6.67
2	Access to get additional income	73.33	26.67	0
3	Access to market	20.00	0	80.00
C	**Decision making (Control)**			
1	Sell the eggs	20.00	13.33	66.67
2	Consume the eggs	0	33.33	66.67
D.	**Benefit**			
1	Benefit from poultry farms	0	6.67	93.33

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Based on access to training or extention, men (86.67%) dominated women (6.67%). This mean that women in rural lack access to get some information. The research was supported by Butt et al. (2010) and Tiwari (2010) who found that women were lack of training.
With regard to access to get additional income, men (73.33%) dominated women (26.67%). The research agree with that of Vincent (2011) who said that the access of women to earn income outside the cage was limited. Access to market was done mostly by both men and women (80.00%).
The decision making based on selling the eggs and consume the eggs, mayority was done by both men and women. Furthermore, both men and women got the benefit from poultry farms (93.33%).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research, it can be concluded that both men and women worked together on poultry farms.

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