

Form of Change of Agriculture System Based on Gender

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Received: 19 October 2021; Accepted: 26 October 2021; Published: 5 Nov 2021

Abstract: The sexual division of labor is a division of labor based on sex. This study aims to explain the form of change in the agricultural system based on gender. This research method uses a qualitative approach, the determination of the research location deliberately in Nambakan Village, Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency with 14 informants, the method of data analysis using qualitative descriptive methods. Based on research changes in the agricultural system that occurred in Nambakan Village from 2008 to 2011 are a). changes in agricultural technology, b). changes in marketing of agricultural products, c). changes in work patterns. The changes in the agricultural system that occurred in the Nambakan Village from 2008 to 2011 were a). Changes in agricultural technology, b). Changes in marketing of agricultural products, c). Changes in work patterns.

Keywords: Agricultural System, Division of Labor, Gender Role

1. Introduction

It is recognized globally that every development policy and strategy will not always have the same impacts, benefits and consequences for men and women. In this connection, it is necessary to make changes by using a strategy that emphasizes the problem of male and female relations (gender relationship), including in terms of the sexual division of labor (Abbott, 1992).

The sexual division of labor is a division of labor based on sex. A division of sexual labor in which some tasks are performed by women and some other tasks are solely performed by men. The factors that cause these differences are culture, technology, population density and agricultural business systems. A division of labor in which men prepare the land and women prepare to do all the work that follows, from planting to harvesting (Soeprajitno et al., 2019a, 2019b). The division of labor was stated by Budiman (1985) as the oldest institution in community life which later evolved according to the complexity of society. Gender as a conception is more appropriate to be used to discuss development issues than male and female sex. Equality of rights and roles between men and women is very necessary in society so that there is no imbalance in social life (Mulyaningtiyas & Sukesu, 2013; Budiman, 1981).

The involvement of women in the field of work is often not taken into account. The amount of wages received by women is lower than that of men. The same level of education, female workers only receives about 50% to 80% of the wages received by men, do not get legal protection and welfare (Hastuti in Utaminingsih, 2017). Women work for a living because they are based on their personal orientation and driven needs (Abbot and Wallace in

Sukesi, 2002). Roles that show women carrying out functions in the domestic sector, as wives or mothers, taking care of the household, caring for children, and serving their husbands (Hastuti & Setyawan, 2021; Sunarto, 2000). The process of increasing the role, dignity and worth of women along with the process of achieving gender balance and equality is influenced by various factors. One of the factors is the sociocultural climate which greatly leads women to always be second class below men. Women and men who essentially live in society describe an organization of various interests, attitudes, and concentration into certain groups for collective action. This is evident in the kinship system in society at large (Pudjiwati, 1983; W. H. Setyawan, 2015)

Nambakan Village, Ringinrejo Subdistrict, Kediri Regency is no different from other villages in the Ringinrejo District and Kediri District, where in general the people are the livelihoods of farmers, traders, small industries and are also supported by human resources and existing natural resources which are the foundation of some village communities. The people of Nambakan Village in the implementation of economic activities rely more on the agricultural, trade, small industry sectors, which are also supported by natural and human resources, which can be used as a hope to be processed and improved in various intensive ways so that Nambakan Village can achieve economic success. physical, as well as other sectors.

The agricultural sector, which is supported by existing human resources, is the foundation for the people of the Nambakan village to hope for processing and excavation and improvement in various intensive ways, so that Nambakan Village can achieve economic success. The existing potential has not been fully utilized so that the results of development so far have not been maximally enjoyed by all Nambakan Village people. In this regard, it is necessary to make changes in the planning and implementation of development processes in order to improve the economy in Nambakan Village. Participatory development system in which all elements of society can participate directly. The involvement of women workers can be found in jobs in the agricultural sector, namely preparation of planting seeds. Oey (1985) stated that the decade of 1970 was marked by many changes, including changes in women's work patterns, which were associated with three factors, namely: the rapid growth of the working age population, economic development and social changes.

2. Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach (Bito et al., 2021; Yin, 2008). The determination of the research location was purposive, namely Nambakan Village, Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency. Overall, the number of subjects who became informants in this study amounted to 14 people. Data collection methods are observation methods (observation), in-depth interviews (in-dept interview), documentation (recording documents and archives). Methods of data analysis using qualitative descriptive methods (Mulyana, 2008) and developed by Harianto et al., (2020), namely an interactive model (interactive model). In general, this process includes three things, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

3. Result and Discussion

Social change is any change in social institutions in a society that affects the social system, including values, attitudes and behavior patterns among community groups. Society and culture everywhere are always in changing circumstances. Changes that occurred in the Nambakan community from 2008 to 2011 relating to the structure of the division of labor,

including; a). Changes in farming technology, b). Changes in marketing of agricultural products, c). Changes in work patterns. The social changes that occurred were seen in the period 2008 to 2011, this was due to a program that entered Nambakan Village, namely PNPM. The high level of education also affects the changes in Nambakan Village. Many young people continue their education at a higher level, so that in the past, they also helped their parents work in the fields and now young people no longer participate in farming activities because they are more concerned with their education by going to school outside Nambakan Village. This makes women who used to only work in the domestic sector now help their husbands to work in the fields to meet family needs and pay for children's education costs. Young (2002) states that the social structure of gender makes women unable to get the same opportunities as men in the division of labor.

The inclusion of the PNPM program in Nambakan Village opened the insights of the Nambakan Village residents and changed the community's perception that they used to think that education was not important and now they prioritize education for their children. Even though they have to work hard to provide for their families.

The community in Nambakan Village is a community that can accept a change that can be beneficial for development in their village, especially in improving the economy, this can be seen in the field that there is the participation of women who work in the fields, this is due to the increasing economic needs, the land is getting narrower. The population is dense, wants to have their own income so that women have to work to help their husbands to meet household needs. Social change in agriculture in rural areas is a response and anticipation of demands for progress to live better with women working to increase family income or helping husbands, especially in managing rice fields, which is one aspect and can touch the people of Nambakan Village.

The most important reason is to earn a living both for himself and to increase household income. Apart from the increasing necessity of life, it is also motivated to open up various business opportunities for women. With the entry of women into the breadwinner sector, women began to instill a dual role (dual-role of women), namely as housewives who have to complete domestic tasks as well as tasks in the public sector or breadwinner (Sari & Setiawan, 2021).

The factors causing the social change in the division of labor in the village of Nambakan are the increasing economic needs and the narrow land that has made women have to help the family economy. The factors that encourage women to work are

1. Through good enough skills, they get a pretty good job or a good position,
2. With sufficient knowledge possessed by women as farmers' wives, the value of income to support welfare will be fulfilled
3. With careful assessment and consideration possessed by women as farmers' wives, their livelihoods obtain a level of welfare will be fulfilled
4. With sufficient skills and position, they get results that relatively meet household needs.
5. With sufficiently better skills and better results they are successful and successful as farmer wives in changing roles.
6. With motivation and support from the family (their husbands and children succeed as farmers' wives who are relatively successful)
7. With the criteria owned, family support, honest social relationships, both within the household and outside the household, the business will be successful and successful

8. Reducing and eliminating the existence of external obstacles in women's activities as farmer's wives, then opportunities that support welfare will be obtained.

Apart from driving factors, there is also an inhibiting factor in social change, namely adopting too much of the old assumption that the role of women is not that important when compared to men. Their parents have taught a lot that a good woman is those who are always faithful at home waiting for her husband to come home from work and serve and serve what her husband wants. This is what hinders change, in addition to the economic role which is no less important to help improve women besides the sociocultural factors of society, namely the level of education and skills, low education turns out to have marginalized women to move in the types of work and job opportunities, especially which does not have certain quality requirements (Rifai et al., 2020).

Women in Nambakan Village are included in the category of independent women, namely by being involved in employment such as: farmers, trade, employees and other forms of career, because they think that their husband's income is not enough to meet family needs so that they are wives or women who are determined to live independently and manage their own finances without having to rely on the results of the husband. Changes that occur in Nambakan village are visible changes in the fields of agricultural technology, marketing and work patterns.

1. Agricultural technology

The work of female farmers in 2008 was preparing seedlings, planting, weeding, harvesting. Due to changes in the social, economic, and cultural fields after 2008 to 2011 in farming technology, the role of women in the fields has increased to help fertilize and dry them into seed preparation, planting, fertilizing, weeding, harvesting and drying. Because now rice fields require intensive care, the role of women is needed to help the work of male farmers in the fields. The speed of technological change in the community in Nambakan village has greatly increased this has happened due to an increase in production in the agricultural sector. In order to maintain their life after the PNPM program, the community has become aware that they must continue to struggle, especially to pay for children's education to a higher level. So the women decided to work in the fields to increase their income to make ends meet.

The people of Nambakan Village have livelihoods mostly as farmers. In an effort to increase the role of women, a program is needed to support women's involvement in empowerment so that skills and knowledge. From the results of interviews with community leaders in Nambakan Village, the PNPM Mandiri Project does not only want to increase women's involvement in social activities. The programs carried out by PNPM from 2008 to 2011 were the construction of kindergarten buildings, repairing lepen roads, and making drainage.

PNPM or the National Program for Community Empowerment is a government program, while the programs implemented by PNPM are the construction of kindergarten buildings, construction of lepen roads and drainage channels. Nambakan Village is one of the villages that is part of Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency. Judging from the development, Nambakan Village is an underdeveloped village located in Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency. The factors that cause it, among others: poor infrastructure, this road is an axle road that connects between villages and between sub-districts, is still a macadam road (rocky road) so it still needs to be upgraded to a lepen road Given the importance of this road infrastructure for access to SD, SMP, MTs, SMA, and to the market. The roads are not feasible, so transportation is not smooth, as a result economic development is hampered.

It is hoped that the development of rural infrastructure will reduce the burden on poor families, because they will get work quickly from the lepen road construction program, while in the long term transportation will be smoother so that it will facilitate access to the village economy and improve education. Thus the community will find it easier to bring agricultural products to the district and to the market, so that the transportation route will be smoother and improve the economy of the village community. Meanwhile, the construction of the kindergarten building is expected to improve education services to the community, simplify the process of teaching and learning activities, increase learning concentration so that it can facilitate the teaching and learning process, improve service and quality of education to the community, or farmers can entrust their children to kindergarten if they work in the fields. .

In making drainage, the hope is that it can avoid flooding and if it rains to prevent residents' houses from being flooded with rainwater, the drainage of rainwater will run smoothly so that it does not damage the road body (Shalahuddin et al., 2021). Besides, making drainage irrigation can loosen the soil so that the planted plants will be fertile. So that all residents get the benefits that are obtained, namely safe roads from erosion due to rainwater, not inundation of residents' houses due to rainwater. Making drainage in irrigation in rice fields can also increase agricultural yields, with this construction, the soil will become loose and the plants will be fertile.

2. Changes in Women's Agricultural Activities in Marketing in Nambakan Village

The marketing function is an activity carried out by farmers in the context of delivering commodities or services from producers to consumers. The marketing function is carried out by farmers in marketing agricultural products. The marketing channel runs smoothly if the center or source of marketing is smooth in the process of its marketing journey to the consumer. The corn marketing channel, for example, which starts with farmers as producers selling agricultural products to middlemen / to shops, is in accordance with the agreement of both parties to produce the price of maize at the farmer level. This marketing is the beginning of a marketing channel that is formed in the marketing of agricultural products. Marketing, starting from farmers to consumers, must run smoothly. If one of the marketers does not function or does not carry out marketing activities, the marketing channel will stop and can be said to be a failure. This can result in losses to all marketers who have formed a permanent marketing channel.

The marketing channel for agricultural products carried out by farmers in Nambakan Village, Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency, which was carried out in a wholesale system and sold by themselves, is now carried out by the farmers themselves by selling to shops. The marketing system that was implemented in Nambakan in 2008 with a wholesale / slash system, T slash is the purchase of agricultural products that have not been harvested immediately or not for long before being harvested by penebas who then bring their own harvester. These harvesters or laborers were often paid in cash instead of the harvest (bawon) as was the case according to tradition and now sold themselves to shops.

3. Changes in the Work Patterns of Women Farmers

The processes of change in the social, economic, cultural fields that come either from within the community or from outside. Changes that occur in the Nambakan community by increasing the division of labor in the community, changes in the family and its role. Changes in 2008, women worked in the domestic and productive (off-farm) fields, while in 2011 women played roles in the domestic, reproductive (on-farm) and social spheres (Agus Budiman & Samani, 2021; Herry Setyawan et al., 2019; W. Setyawan et al., 2018). The social

changes that occur are intentional and desired because they are rooted in personal behavior. Previously, in 2008, before there was a program that entered the village, there was a home industry that created jobs at home with the production of making cassava chips and herbal medicine, because there were many competitors in the market and poor management so that the goods could not compete in the market. In addition, there is no guidance from the government and the market network is not wide enough so that this does not allow women to continue their business in the home industry and switch to the agricultural sector.

From the perspective of the theory of social change, this theory explains that in its evolutionary development there first arises a differentiation between the ruling class and the class of its followers. this law of organic development is the law of all development. Any state of development involves evolution from the simple to the complex. Simultaneously another differentiation arises, namely the growth of classes in society. This development is also marked by the existence of a system of sexual division of labor, which is characteristic of developed societies. Changes that occurred in Nambakan Village after the sexual division of labor were changes in technology, in terms of marketing and changes in agricultural activities.

4. Conclusion

The changes in the agricultural system that occurred in the Nambakan Village from 2008 to 2011 were a). Changes in agricultural technology, b). Changes in marketing of agricultural products, c). Changes in work patterns.

5. Authors' Contributions

Thank you for committee to support the agenda international conference

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