

The role of women farmers in coffee farming West Lampung

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Abstract. This study aims to (1) analyze the role of female farmers in coffee farming, and (2) analyze the constraints faced by female farmers in an effort to increase coffee farming productivity. The method used in this research is survey. The analysis method used is descriptive analysis and quantitative analysis. Women farmers play an important role in their involvement in farming activities to increase coffee production. Farming activities carried out by female farmers are influenced by outpouring of work time. The outpouring of the working time of the female farmer in productive activities depends a lot on socio-economic factors and the condition of her family. The wider the area of farming that is cultivated, the more female laborers are poured out, which indicates the variation and variety of activities and quantity of time spent / labored by female farmers. The lower the economic level of a farmer's household, the greater the amount of time / energy for women to generate family income. In coffee farming, women farmers play a role in the activities of planting, fertilizing, pruning, weeding, harvesting and post-harvesting. The constraints faced by women farmers for increasing coffee productivity are lack of knowledge and skills, physical constraints, lack of access to farmer groups, and no access to cooperatives or financial institutions.

1. Introduction

Lampung Province is one of the largest coffee producers in Indonesia. Coffee plants are spread in several districts in Lampung Province. One of the biggest coffee producing districts is West Lampung Regency. Coffee production in this district is supported by the geographical conditions of the area which is mostly mountainous. The area of coffee plantations in West Lampung in 2015 amounted to 53,606.0 ha with a total coffee production of 52,644.9 tons. The level of productivity of coffee plants in West Lampung Regency is 0.98 tons ha⁻¹ [1].

Agricultural development aims to increase farmers' income and living standards, grow employment and business opportunities, improve nutrition and household food security, and alleviate rural poverty. All of this is closely related to the roles, tasks and functions of women in the countryside. household, as an effort to reduce rural poverty.

Women have a dual role in the household, which is implicated in (1) the role of work as a feminine role, which although indirectly generates income but productively works to support men (family heads) to look for income (money); and (2) the role of breadwinner (additional or main). At present, women not only carry out activities within the family sphere, but many in the areas of people's lives that require the presence of women in their handling. The participation of women in economic activities is not something new. Women try to earn income due to several things, including the willingness of women to be independent in the economic field, namely trying to finance their living needs and the necessities of life of the people they are responsible for. In addition, the need to increase family income and the

widespread employment opportunities that absorb female labor is also one of the driving factors for women to work [2].

Sumber Jaya District is one of the sub-districts in West Lampung Regency. Most of the population in this area works in the agricultural sector of plantation crops, especially coffee plants. In carrying out its farming, residents in this area used women as their workforce. The population in Sumber Jaya Subdistrict, West Lampung Regency was 23,618 people, consisting of 12,198 male souls and 11,420 female souls. The ratio of men and women is 55: 45. This ratio shows that women are a large resource in this area [1].

The resources of female farmers are one of the great potentials in contributing labor to production activities [3]. Women farmers play an important role in their involvement in farming activities to increase coffee production. Farming activities carried out by female farmers are influenced by outpouring of work time. The outpouring of the working time of the female farmer in productive activities depends a lot on socio-economic factors and the condition of her family. Socio-economic factors that influence the outpouring of working time for female farmers are age level, number of family dependents, wage level, land area, marital status, education level, and level of experience [4]. In rural farm households, women farmers as wives play an important role because they are fully responsible for regulating and controlling the stability and sustainability of family life. Farmers play an active role in helping farming activities and earning a living in the sub-sector off and non-farm. The wider the area of farming that is cultivated, the more female laborers are poured out, which indicates the variation and variety of activities and quantity of time spent/labored by female farmers. The lower the economic level of a farmer's household, the greater the time/energy spent by women in generating family income [5].

Based on this background, the research on the role of women farmers in increasing the productivity of coffee farming is very important to do. The implementation of this research is expected to be able to produce useful information for scientific enrichment in the socio-economic field of agriculture and gender-related policy making. This study aims to analyzing the role of peasant women on coffee farming and analyzing the obstacles faced by female farmers in an effort to increase coffee farming productivity.

2. Method

The method used in this research is survey. Respondents of this research are wife of coffee farmers. Respondents spread in West Lampung Regency. The analysis method used is descriptive analysis and quantitative analysis. Descriptive analysis is used to clearly describe the role of peasant women on coffee farming and the obstacles faced by female farmers in an effort to increase coffee farming productivity in West Lampung.

3. Result and Discussion

The data used are primary data with respondents are 40 womens farmers. Respondents spread in several districts in district Sumber Jaya West Lampung. Role is an individual behavior that is important for social structures, which ultimately will provide certain facilities in accordance with that role. Role is a dynamic aspect of status, when someone has done an obligation in accordance with his status, then he has a role. In a society there will be a balance if the role and position run in a balanced manner. However, if all people are able to play a role according to their role, then it is not necessarily the community to provide equal opportunities. In fact, it is often found that people are forced to limit these opportunities, as is the case with rural peasant women, all of which are related to their ability (potential) inherent [6].

According to Sajogyo [7], to maintain the continuity of households, dual women are productive jobs because they involve earning income (income earningwork) and managing the household (domestic/household work).

In rural farm households, women farmers as wives play an important role because they are fully responsible for regulating and controlling the stability and sustainability of family life. Arrangement of household living expenses related to family health and nutrition, children's education, and survival in needy communities economic skills and knowledge. The amount and outpouring of women's time / energy in managing household continuity is higher than that of men as family heads. On the other hand, as members of farmer households, farmer women play an active role in helping farming activities and earning a living in the sub-sector off and non-farm. The wider the area of farming that is cultivated, the more women will be poured out, which indicates the variation and variety of activities and quantity of time spent / labored by female farmers. The lower the economic level of a farmer's household, the greater the amount of time / women spent on generating family income [5].

On coffee farming, the activities / work carried out are: (1) preparation of the land, (2) tillage, (3) planting, (4) plant maintenance (pruning, weeding, fertilization, and pest and plant disease control), (5) harvest, and (6) post-harvest (drying and milling).

The role of women farmers in coffee farming is in planting activities / work, maintenance (pruning, weeding and fertilizing), harvesting, and post-harvest (drying). The percentage of the outpouring of female labor on coffee farming can be seen in Figure 1.

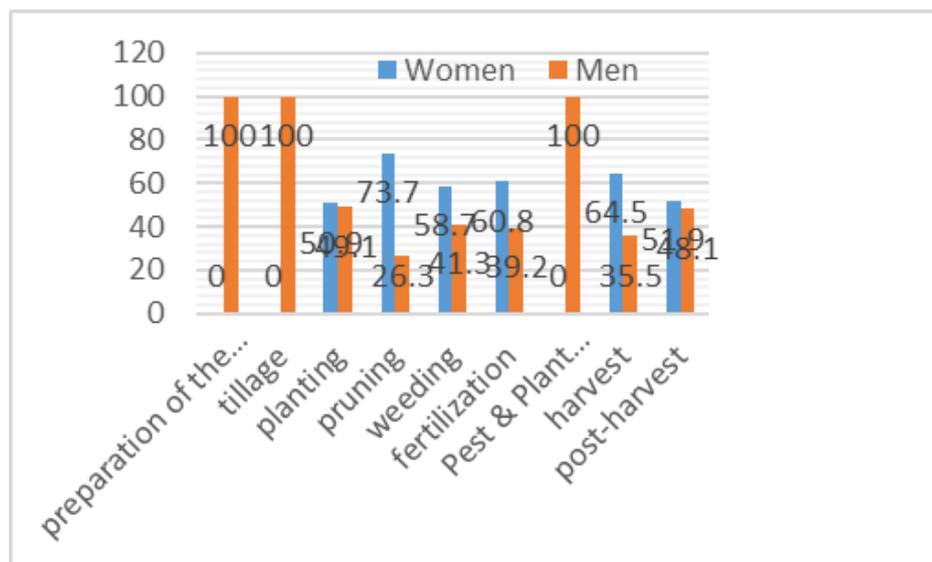


Figure 1. Percentage outpouring of women workers on coffee farms

Figure 1 shows that female farmers provide a significant role in coffee farming. For activities / jobs that use female labor the percentage exceeds male labor. The biggest outpouring of female labor is the job of pruning which is equal to 73,7 percent. However, work such as land preparation, land processing, and fertilization is entirely done by men. Obstacles faced by women farmers in order to increase the productivity of coffee farm.

Women are potential families who have enthusiasm but are helpless so they need to empowered. The position of women in the family is very important, but various problems and constraints still overshadow women farmers. Internally the obstacles faced by women farmers include low levels of education, skills, motivation, and self-confidence. Externally, various social support communities, cultural values, appropriate technology, and the policy is still less favorable to women [6].

The obstacles faced by women farmers to increase coffee productivity is lack of knowledge and skills, physical constraints, lack of access to farmers' groups, and there is no access to a cooperative or financial institution.

a. Lack of knowledge and skills about farming

Coffee farm women have limitations in the knowledge and skills of coffee farming. So far, they only carry out routine work without initiative. The level of education is one factor. The average education level of coffee farmer women is basic education.

Table 1. The level of education of women farmers

Level of Education	Amount	Percentage
No school	4	10
Primary school	19	47.5
Elementary school	9	22.5
High school	8	20
Total	40	100

b. Physical constraints

Women have a dual role in their daily lives. Daily domestic work requires a lot of energy coupled with farming work. This condition causes a physical woman to look weaker than a man. The average number of working hours for women on coffee farming is 5-7 hours. However, before carrying out farming activities, women farmers must complete housework in the morning and evening. If averaged a woman's working time is 18-20 hours. Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.

c. Lack of access to farmer groups

The division of labor is divided into three types of work, namely reproductive, productive and social society. Most reproductive work is done by women. Included in this reproductive work are cooking, cleaning the house, washing clothes, caring for children and so on. Productive work is a job to make money in the household. This work is done by husband and wife. Social work is dominated by husbands. One of the social activities is participation in farmer groups.

d. No access to cooperatives or financial institutions

Women farmers do not have access at all to get credit from cooperatives or banks. Loans that can be obtained by women come from neighbors and relatives. Even though he did not have access to credit, his wife continued to play a role in managing the credit received by her husband. Limited access to credit in cooperatives is caused by formal requirements determined by the cooperative. Requirements for applying for credit is a member of a cooperative. The whole member of the cooperative is the husband who is the head of the farmer's household.

Women farmers do not become members of farmer groups. At the study site there were no agricultural extension activities aimed at wives or women. Extension activities and external activities related to farming were only followed by the husband. Women have limitations in getting information related to their farming. Also with agricultural information, there were 30% of respondents who received agricultural information from their husbands after participating in agricultural extension activities. Problems related to coffee farming will be solved by the husband.

Women's empowerment is very important because they are the ones who generally haven't gotten it chance. This is so that they can function as subjects and objects in various aspects of development, both as planners, decision makers, implementers, as well as evaluating and enjoying various development outcomes evenly.

4. Conclusions

In coffee farming, women farmers play a role in the activities of planting, fertilizing, pruning, weeding, harvesting and post-harvesting. The constraints faced by women farmers for increasing coffee

productivity are lack of knowledge and skills, physical constraints, lack of access to farmer groups, and no access to cooperatives or financial institutions.

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