

WOMEN FARMERS: POVERTY AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

Problems related to poverty are one of the most concerning issues which is vulnerable to women. This study aimed to identify and analyze the empowerment program for women farmers as an effort to alleviate poverty in Poso Regency. A qualitative approach was applied in this research. The study population was women farmers in Poso Regency which was determined based on purposive sampling technique. In selecting the sample using this technique, the researcher selected the sample as an informant based on their capabilities and understanding of the problem under study so that the data generated in this study are in accordance with the objectives. Data collection techniques in this study included participatory observation and focus group discussion (FGD). Data analysis was carried out using an interactive approach in which the researcher interacted with the research objectives which became the source of the data. The data collected was then presented and categorized based on the problems before the conclusions were finally drawn. The results of the study found that the empowerment of women farmer groups in Poso Regency was carried out through revolving fund activities in the form of savings and loans and joint business groups. In addition, empowering women farmers in Poso Regency emphasized the division of tasks, even men were assigned to cutting rice. There is a need for a system to regulate working hours considering that in addition to being women farmers, they also have their duties as housewives. The work that is the duty of the woman farmer includes planting and weeding which are carried out on a wholesale system.

Key Words: Poverty, Women's Empowerment, Economic Empowerment, Farmers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the biggest challenges to face in the current era (Banerjee & Duflo, 2020; Lybbert & Wydick, 2018) and is a social problem that needs to be resolved (Kaunang, 2019). Poverty is not only marked by limited economic inability, but also the failure to fulfill the basic rights of citizens to maintain and develop a dignified life. Efforts to alleviate poverty are a shared responsibility that needs to be done by the government in order to achieve an adequate business and society. These efforts can be pursued through hard work with the aim of reducing the number of poor people which will then be followed by an increase in community quality.

In various countries, the issue of poverty is getting worse, especially when the world economy changes (Pressman, 2002). In Indonesia, poverty and vulnerability are rural phenomena (Chaudhuri, Jalan, & Suryahadi, 2002) and become a serious problem (Wanto & Hardinata,

2019). Poverty in this case is a critical problem that academics and policy makers need to alleviate (Alkire et al., 2015; Banerjee, Banerjee, & Duflo, 2011).

The stagnation in the implementation of government policies to overcome the problems of people living below the average capacity of other residents occurs, especially in relation to the condition of village infrastructure and the large number of people who have not been empowered where in fact many of them only use their time for other things than working for build a more productive life. Nevertheless, there are many empowerment and business facilities and programs aimed at alleviating poverty, either directly or indirectly. Efforts in the form of empowerment are indeed aimed at reducing poverty levels in Indonesia. It is known that the number of poor people in Indonesia reached 25.95 million people with a percentage of 9.82% in March 2018 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018; Kaunang, 2019). Problems that include inequality in welfare, the high number of poor people, lack of access to information and poor infrastructure facilities in rural areas are the source of problems of poverty (Yunas, 2019).

Every region in Indonesia has a poverty rate that is known to be different. Based on data in 2018, it was stated that the number of poor people in Central Sulawesi was 420.21 (14.01%) (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019). Poso Regency to be more precise in 2019, has a population of 256,393 people (Litha, 2020) where 15.65% of this number or 29,393 residents are poor citizens with a per capita income expenditure level that is below the poverty line, namely 477 thousand rupiah per month (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020; Litha, 2020).

Many of the empowerment programs whose implementation have not been on target so that economic growth, especially in agriculture, livestock and other sectors related to the economic sector has not increased significantly (Litha, 2020). It was found that there was no appropriate program capable of eliminating poverty in cities, especially in villages, except for the program to reduce poverty, which is still running with various models and programs.

One of the community empowerment programs organized by the Poso government is through the provision of facilities for poor women in one area to develop a group of activities for agricultural business capital savings and loans. In this case, they jointly apply for business capital and receive financial training so that they can manage a number of funds that are obtained properly. The training is carried out in various activities, such as planning, implementing and evaluating group activities. There are many women who work as housewives and also as farmers who are classified as poor, scattered in North Pamona Regency. The obstacle that is generally felt by farmers at this time is the selling price which is not proportional to the production cost (Litha, 2020). Therefore, empowerment programs need to be organized as an effort to deal with these problems, especially for women farmers. Based on the description above, this study aims to identify and analyze the empowerment program for women farmers in poverty alleviation efforts in Poso Regency.

Considerations for the need of such a program are based on the fact that according to Kruyt, the average Poso woman is married at the age of 15 (Henley, 2005). Get married at this age can generally have an impact on the economic condition of the household. In general, women are poorer than men (Pressman, 2003). This urges all related parties to immediately empower

women farmers in Poso Regency. In fact this has been done long ago as evidenced by Davis's research which found that in the 1920s, Kruyt ordered the Poso (Buyum -ondoli) to learn to grow crops from the Balinese (political exiles) in Parigi-Moutong which is now known as Mertasari Village (Schrauwers, 2000). This proves that the empowerment of farmers in general in Poso Regency has been started long ago through suggestions to learn about the culture and habits of farming with other regions.

This research on the empowerment of women farmers emphasizes discrimination in terms of gender, violence against women, career restrictions, all of which discuss the negative side, where research rarely looks at women farmers from a positive side (Susilo, 2010). As an agricultural country, most of Indonesia's population makes a living in agriculture so that in turn, agriculture can be used as an appropriate forum for women's empowerment (Syarif & Darwis, 2018), coupled with the low level of education and skills of women farmers (Muljaningsih, Soemarno, Hadiwidjojo, & Mustadjab, 2012). This is supported by the fact that rural areas are still dominated by poverty and hunger who are collectively referred to as farmers (Naranjo, 2012). This background then encourages the need for empowerment, especially for women farmers.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

Many things have been formulated and applied in understanding the concept of poverty with the aim of fighting. However, knowledge is also needed to find the root of poverty problems so that programs and plans to deal with them can be right on target. At least there are several things that can be done as an effort, namely how to define poverty, its causes and indicators of poverty, before finally formulating an alleviation strategy.

Poverty is a very complex and chronic problem that requires proper analysis in dealing with it, involving all components of the problem, as well as appropriate, sustainable and non-temporary coping strategies (Prawoto, 2008). The tendency to poverty may be caused by marriage because the economic burden in general will be heavier when married, given the higher dependency of life, especially for men (Bella & Dartanto, 2018), This then does not only happen to men, but can also occur in women because they have the same tendency as men to become the head of the family (Lamichhane, Paudel, & Kartika, 2014; Pressman, 2002), In general, women tend to be poorer than men (Pressman, 2003). Women's vulnerability to poverty is caused by various factors, such as age, household economic status, and level of empowerment related to decision making (Bain, Ransom, & Halimatusa'diyah, 2018). Research findings in Denmark suggest that women are more at risk of poverty than men (Andersen & Larsen, 1998). Women's life is synonymous with poverty (Ganiem, 2017).

Woman Empowerment

Empowerment is an activity of giving great responsibility and involving others in making decisions related to one's life and fate (Andersen & Larsen, 1998). Community empowerment aims to solve problems that occur in society in various ways along with the social changes that

occur which are intended to increase the independence and quality of life of the community (Saugi & Sumarno, 2015). Today's global development has placed women and gender equality at the center of development discourse and practice (Bain et al., 2018).

The discussion on the issue of women's empowerment begins with the question of why women are the main theme in seminars in various places. This was initiated from the decade for women in Mexico City (1975-1985) which became the basis for the issuance of a women's conference decision that urged the United Nations to include women's affairs in cooperation and development commission discussions and not only on social and humanitarian commission affairs (Saptandari, 1999).

In general, women have not had many opportunities in everything so that women's empowerment is considered something very important to do (Susilo, 2010). Women's empowerment results from interventions that do not require capital, especially for small farmers (Umar, Nyanga, Chibamba, & Nchito, 2020). Empowering women requires a high level of commitment from the authorities in the field of agricultural development and a strategy to empower women (Malapit et al., 2019). The goal of the women's empowerment process is to increase agricultural productivity and income, reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, and health levels. Empowerment of women also has its own value in developing the economy (Ganiem, 2017).

Economic Empowerment

The concept of economic empowerment was born as an antithesis to the development model and the industrialization model which did not favor the majority of society (who did not hold economic power). This concept is built from a logical framework as explained below: (1) that concentration of power is built from the center of strengthening factors of production; (2) the concentration of the power of the factors of production will create a workers society and a society of marginal rulers; (3) power will result in the building of manipulative knowledge systems, political systems, legal systems, and ideologies to strengthen and legitimize, and (4) systematic co-optation of knowledge systems, legal systems, political systems, and ideologies will create two groups of people, namely: empowered communities and disabled people (Priyono & Pranarka, 1996). The result is a dichotomy, where society is ruling and humans are ruled. To free the situation of control and control, it must be done through a process of empowerment for those under control (Harahap, 2012).

The implementation of economic empowerment can be carried out through various aspects of life, including through strengthening of various factors such as control of distribution and marketing, strengthening of getting a decent salary / wage, strengthening in obtaining information, knowledge, and skills (Hutomo, 2000). Economic empowerment can be said as granting authority to people or other parties in the economic field with the aim of increasing capacity (Nadzir, 2015).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

A qualitative approach was applied in this research. Qualitative research is research that emphasizes meaning. The population in this study were women farmers in Tiu Village, Poso Regency, which were determined using purposive sampling technique. In selecting the sample using this technique, the researcher chose the sample as an informant based on the capabilities and understanding of the problem under study with the aim that the data generated in the study can meet the research objectives.

Data collection techniques in this study included participatory observation and focus group discussion (FGD). Researchers visited the research site as a form of observation to obtain data based on observations and phenomena that occurred. Meanwhile, during the FGD, the researchers gathered women farmers and discussed with them regarding the research topic. This was so that the data collected is complete and the answers to the problems or objectives of this research can be answered.

The data in this study were analyzed using an interactive approach. This means that the researcher interacts with the research target which is the source of the data. The data collected was then presented and categorized based on the problem before finally drawing a conclusion. However, if the data collected is insufficient, the researcher will retrieve the data needed in the field.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Farming Women Empowerment Program as an Effort to Alleviate Poverty in Poso Regency

In general, the formation and determination of members of farmer groups in Poso Regency is based on the location of the rice fields they have, where farmers who have adjacent rice fields will be in one group. This is to facilitate the working system in the farmer group. In terms of financing farmer group activities, the mechanism is that each head of family who is a member of the farmer group provides 25 kg of rice. The collected rice is then sold. The money from the sale of rice is then divided by 50% for the operational costs of processing rice fields and 50% for group cash funds in case of unexpected needs from each group member.

The activities of women's farmer groups in Poso Regency, especially in Tiu Village, Pamona Timur Sub Regency, are their daily work / activities. Before the farmer groups were formed, most women in Tiu Village had already worked as farmers. The groups that are targeted in this revolving fund activity are as follows:

1. Savings and Loans Group, which is a group that carries out Savings and Loans management activities where the priority of the farmer group is poor households.
2. Joint Business Group (KUB), is a farmer group that has business activities that are jointly managed by members of women farmer groups who come from poor households.

Activities within the farmer group as a whole are beneficial for their members, more precisely the emergence of their ability and awareness in organizing to play a role in the Village

development process and to be involved in various programs of the Tiu Village government. Through a joint decision of all members of the existing farmer groups, the farmer groups in Tiu Village set aside a part of their income after the harvest is handed over to the village government to assist government programs. In the program, the farmers returned the funds lent, namely in the form of revolving funds of 3% where the farmer groups provided assistance in the form of 25 kg of rice yields which showed social concern for the development of the Tiu Village government.

Empowerment of women farmers in this case is related to the existence and activities of farmer groups. Issues that will be highlighted related to the empowerment of women farmers in relation to the empowerment and activities of farmer groups in Tiu Village include empowerment in terms of planning, implementing and evaluating group activities. Empowerment of women farmers in the implementation stage includes the division of labor and its process, the wage system, and the arrangement of working hours for women farmers.

The planning of farmer group activities in Tiu Village is discussed in a meeting at the beginning of each planting season. The planning meeting in this group discusses technical matters that will be carried out during the planting season. After the activity planning process is carried out, the next step is the activity implementation stage. As explained above, the Farmer Group in Tiu Village consists of men and women who have their respective duties and responsibilities that have been determined. Based on the results of interviews with all Farmer Group administrators in Tiu Village, the arrangements for the distribution of rice fields management work that have been agreed upon by the farmer groups are as follows:

- a. The jobs assigned to male members are preparing the paddy fields until they are ready for planting, providing rice seeds, managing water, applying fertilizers and plant growth support potion, threshing rice and packing the produce at the harvest time, and transporting and marketing the produce during the post-harvesting.
- b. The jobs assigned to female members include removing rice seedlings that are ready to be planted, planting, weeding and cutting rice at harvest time.

Based on the division of tasks, it was found that male members were responsible from the initial process of land preparation, seeding, until the seeds are ready for planting. Meanwhile, female members are responsible for the planting process. In this case, the male farmer group members do other jobs to earn additional income for the family such as carpentry, selling cacao, and so on.

Maintenance including water management, fertilizing, administering medicines and caring for bunds is carried out by male farmer group members after the planting process is complete. Weeding then becomes the task of the women farmer group members. Men and women farmer group members have their respective duties from the start to the post-harvest process.

The division of tasks assigned together by all members of the farmer group shows a balance of responsibilities between male and female members in each series of rice field management work. In some places, the rice cutting activities is the task of men but it becomes the task and responsibility of the women farmer members in Tiu Village.

Each process of rice cultivation is basically regulated through a working group mechanism, for example as many as 10 to 20 people are needed for rice planting, weeding, and harvesting which are tailored to the needs of the work. An example of the needs of workers in rice field management is, for example, during the harvest season on an area of 1 hectare, a working group of 10 people is formed who must complete the work in 1 day, while for other fields other working groups will also be formed. This working group is organized in such a way that all group members are involved fairly and equally by group administrators.

In the working hour regulation system, the women farmers in Tiu Village are also housewives with all their homework. They manage their time between working as farmers and housework. They have to finish homework and children's needs for going to school starting from 4 am. After that, they continue to work in the fields and take part in *dasawisma* activities. Upon returning from the fields, they back to do their housewives duties, including preparing for the next day work. The work in the fields in this case has a working hour arrangement that is adjusted to the area of the field. For example, if the farmer group's land has to work on 1 hectare of rice fields in 1 day, they will work from 7 am to 4 pm. This working hour arrangement applies equally to both male and female members of farmer groups.

Meetings for evaluation are held by farmer groups in Tiu Village regularly at the end of the planting season. These meetings are generally attended by only male group members. Considering that this meeting is to discuss various obstacles and other matters that might be encountered during the planting season, the farmer groups involve the Tiu Village Government. A good division of labor through the farmer group will directly affect the wages received by its members. A good, fair and equitable division of labor related to involvement at every stage of the work of the initial processing of the fields to the rice harvest, all become the basis for the farmer group management so that the benefits obtained through these jobs can be felt by all members of the farmer group.

The work that is the task of the woman farmer is planting and weeding, all of which are carried out on a wholesale system. The fee applicable in Tiu Village for the rice planting stage is IDR 350,000 per hectare which is carried out for 2 days by a working group consisting of 10 people. The cost for weeding work or what is often referred to as mowing, is set at IDR 450,000 per hectare. Determination of these costs is different in rice harvesting work where the costs are set according to the amount of yield obtained. The terms of employment in Tiu Village are for each rice yield of 12 sacks of rice, the owner of the rice field will be charged a fee of 2 sacks of rice, or if charged in the form of money is around IDR 200,000. The total cost needed to finance work starting from land preparation to weeding work, in this case is around IDR 1,500,000. The wages of the farmers in Tiu Village are carried out through a production sharing system evenly for a number of people who are involved in the work. When the farmer groups have finished doing their work both rice planting and weeding, the owner of the rice fields will pay for the work according to the provisions of one of the farmers whom the group trusts to distribute the money to all members fairly.

The distribution of wages during the rice harvesting activity is slightly different if at the planting and weeding stages, the wages given are based on the provisions of piece work. In such a case,

the wages are adjusted to the amount of work earned, where the greater the results, the more wages will be earned. For example, for every 12 sacks a rice field owner gets, there will be 2 sacks which will be paid for the farmer group cutting rice. This stage is often referred to as the term hooking up by farmers. However, half (1 sack) of this wage will be divided again for the cost of the rice thresher machine.

The number of rice sacks as wages for cutting rice which is the right of the farmers is then sold and then distributed evenly to each member of the group involved in the work. Various matters relating to the existence and activities of the Farmer Group in connection with the role and empowerment of women farmers in Tiu Village are of course expected to be able to create economic improvements for women farmers and their families in the context of poverty alleviation.

The problem of improvement and even economic independence are important things in household life, including women farmers. Every type of work pursued by the community is essentially aimed at improving their economy, especially in terms of meeting basic needs. In other words, it is hoped that women farmers and their households can get benefits to achieve economic independence through their work as farmers organized in groups.

5. CONCLUSION

Working as a farmer in Poso Regency is a daily job for women farmers. This is shown by the formation of several farmer groups. Empowerment of women farmer groups in Poso Regency is carried out through revolving fund activities in the form of savings and loans and joint business groups. Empowerment of women farmers in Poso emphasizes the division of tasks, where men are even involved in cutting rice. The working hour regulation system is needed considering that in addition to being women farmers they also act as housewives with all their duties. The work that is the duty of the women farmer includes planting and weeding, which are carried out in a wholesale system.

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