

PERAN GENDER DALAM USAHA TERNAK DAN HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN PENDAPATAN KELOMPOK PETERNAK SAPI PERAH

(Studi kasus di Desa Samiran, Kecamatan Selo,
Kabupaten Boyolali)

INTISARI

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Perempuan banyak berkontribusi pada sektor pertanian dan peternakan, terutama di pedesaan. Kontribusi perempuan pada usaha tani turut meningkatkan pendapatan rumah tangga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi peran perempuan dalam tatalaksana peternakan sapi perah khususnya pada akses informasi, aset, bahan baku, dan peralatan, aktivitas, kontrol dan manfaat serta menganalisis hubungan kesetaraan gender dalam usaha ternak sapi perah dengan tingkat pendapatan rumah tangga di Desa Samiran. Penetapan lokasi di Desa Samiran Kecamatan Selo Kabupaten Boyolali Jawa Tengah sebagai salah satu sentra produksi susu di Boyolali. Penetapan sampel secara sensus yaitu semua anggota Kelompok Tani Ternak Berdaya dan Kelompok Tani Ternak Aura sebanyak 49 peternak. Analisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif untuk menentukan nilai *Level of Effort* (LoE) dan *Level of Control* (LoC) serta pendapatan kelompok peternak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peran perempuan sangat besar pada akses informasi dan bahan baku, sebaliknya peran akses terhadap modal dan akses terhadap peralatan relatif kecil. Pendapatan yang diperoleh Kelompok Tani Ternak Berdaya sebesar Rp 32.597.000/kelompok/bulan atau Rp 1.207.000/peternak/bulan, sedangkan pendapatan yang diperoleh Kelompok Tani Ternak Aura sebesar Rp 26.590.000/kelompok/bulan atau Rp 1.209.000/peternak/bulan. Secara keseluruhan perempuan pada kelompok peternak sapi perah memiliki kontrol yang lebih besar dibanding laki-laki.

(Kata kunci : gender, kelompok tani ternak, peternak sapi perah)

**THE ROLE OF GENDER IN LIVESTOCK BUSINESS AND THEIR
RELATIONSHIP WITH DAILY CATTLE GROUPS INCOME
(A Case of Samiran Village, Selo Subdistrict,
Boyolali Regency)**

ABSTRACT

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Women contribute a lot to the agricultural and livestock sectors, especially in rural areas. The contribution of women to farming also increases household income. This study aims to identify the role of women in the management of dairy farming, especially in access to information, assets, raw materials, and equipment, activities, controls, and benefits, and to analyze the relationship of gender equality in the dairy cattle business with household income levels in Samiran Village. Determination of the location in Samiran Village, Selo District, Boyolali Regency, Central Java, as one of the centers of milk production in Boyolali. Determination of the sample by the census that is all members of the Cattle Farmers Group Empowered and Aura Livestock Farmers Group as many as 49 farmers. Descriptive quantitative analysis to determine the value of Level of Effort (LoE) and Level of Control (LoC) as well as the income of farmer groups. The results of the gender research show that the role of women is very important in accessing information and raw materials, on the other hand, the role of access to capital and access to equipment is relatively small. The income earned by the Livestock Farmer Group is Rp 32.597.000/group/month or Rp 1.207.000/breeder/month, while the income earned by the Aura Livestock Farmer Group is Rp. 26.590.000/group/month or Rp. 1.209.000/breeder/month. Overall, women in the dairy farmer group have a greater role in business and control than men.

(Keywords: gender, livestock farmer groups, dairy farmers)