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Profit Sharing System "Mabbage" Goats in Supporting The Economy of Women Head Of Households Of Sidereng Rappang District

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Abstract

The profit-sharing system for "Mabbage" goat livestock is unwritten local wisdom and without standard rules in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. "Mabbage" is widely carried out by women heads of households who are difficult to absorb jobs that require high expertise and education. This study aims to see the implementation of the "Mabbage" goat profit sharing system and support for the household economy of women heads of households in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. This research is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to describe the form of support for the profit-sharing system of goats in the household economy of women heads of households (widows). The results showed that as many as 16.84% of women head of household in Sidenreng Rappang Regency average family dependents dependents of 2-3 people. Raising goats with a profit-sharing system is one of the employment opportunities that absorbs a lot of women headworks head of the household in the age range of 40 years and over with low education. Raising goats is carried out with an extensive pattern that does not require high capital. The profit sharing system is 50:50. The profit sharing system can support the economy of the family of the female head of the household with an additional revenue of Rp. 1,000,000 per month from raising goats with a "Mabbage" system. This activity is a form of empowerment and economic independence of women heads of households



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A. Introduction

Women head of households are women who hold control and responsibility for meeting household needs including economic needs. Women Head of Households become part of the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDGs), namely without poverty, without hunger, and healthy and prosperous life by balancing the economic, social, and environmental sectors in an integrated and simultaneous manner (Kemen PPPA RI, 2020). Based on data from the Sidenreng Rappang Regency government in 2016, 17% of women held the role of head of household due to several factors including divorce or death of their husbands, besides that the life expectancy was higher than that of men (Dinas PMDPPA, 2016). Nationally, the number of Women heads of households is 15.46%, with the number of female coconut households in rural areas slightly more than in urban areas (Kemen PPPA RI, 2020).

Women heads of households carry out the role of breadwinners in the agricultural sector. The involvement of women in the world of animal husbandry is a tradition in all parts of the world. Many women are involved in small ruminant farms (goats and sheep) with responsibility for maintenance management (giving food and milking) (Arce et al. 2022). Livestock plays a role in supporting the women's economy (Wahyuni, 2013). Economically, goat livestock can be cultivated as a basic business or side business. The prospect of developing goat livestock in rural areas is quite high with the support of Indonesia's agroecosystem. In addition, social, economic and cultural goats have their own role in community life (Maesya and Rusdiana 2018). The advantages of goats include the ability to adapt to a bad environment, high reproduction, low capital with high profits, and contributing to the household economy of rural communities (Namonje-Kapembwa et al. 2022).

The application of the profit-sharing system in the goat farm business has long been implemented in the Indonesian community. The livestock production sharing system is one of Indonesia's local wisdom which is a solution for providing capital for small-scale farmers (Baba et al. 2021). The traditional profit-sharing system is carried out by livestock owners giving livestock to farmer partners who will raise livestock based on mutual trust without contractual agreements, child profit sharing and risk borne jointly (Sanjaya and Sudarwati 2015). In Sidenreng Rappang Regency this system is called "Mabbage", the mention of this system is different in every region in Indonesia, for example in Cilacap called "Maparo" (Rosidah, 2021), in Kab. Ponorogo "Akon-akon" (Hanif & Retno, 2019), "Gaduh" in Simalungun Regency (Sanjaya & Sudarwati, 2015), while in Bone Regency it is called "Teseng" (Sirajuddin et al. 2022).

The profit-sharing system in the goat livestock business is widely applied in community life in Sidenreng Rappang Regency and is carried out by women who act as heads of households. Based on these problems, this study aims to see the implementation of the goat "Mabbage" profit sharing system and the support of the goat profit sharing system in the household economy of women heads of households.

B. Methods

This research is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to describe the form of support for the profit-sharing system of goats in the household economy of women heads of households (widows). The research location was conducted in Wanio Village, Panca Lautang District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The researcher observes directly related to the activity of the goat yield sharing system by women head of the household (widow). The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation (Arikunto, 2010).

C. Results and Discussion

1. Overview of Women Heads of Households in Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Sidenreng Rappang Regency or commonly known as Sidrap Regency is one of the districts in Sulawesi Province. Astronomically, Sidrap Regency is located between 3° 43' - 4° 09' South Latitude and 119° 41' - 120° 10' East Longitude. The administrative area is divided into 11 sub-districts and 106 villages with an area of 1883.25 km². In 2021 had a population of 323,194 people consisting of 160,008 people in males population and 163,186 females population (Statistik Indonesia, 2022).

Sidenreng Rappang Regency has a family head of around 11,123 or 16.84%, each of which has average dependents of 2 (two) or 3 (three) family members. They mostly work in the informal sector and earn around Rp 10,000 per day (Dinas PMDPPA, 2016). Table 1. The following shows data on the number of family heads based on sex in 2016.

Table 1. Data on the number of family heads based on gender in 2016

No.	District	Man	Woman
1.	Maritengngae	10842	2263
2.	Watang Sidenreng	4013	802
3.	Panca Rijang	5911	1223
4.	Kulo	2674	677
5.	Baranti	6461	1041
6.	Watang Stamp	6927	1344
7.	Pitu Riawa	6238	1067
8.	Pitu Riase	5261	947
9.	Duapitu'E	5962	1190
10	Tellu LimpoE	5514	1179
11.	Lautang Bench	4082	961
	Sidenreng Rappang	63875	12694

Women's head of household generally works in the informal sector which is flexible. The majority of women do not have a diploma or only up to elementary/equivalent levels make access to job choices that the majority do not have a diploma or only until the elementary/equivalent level makes access to formal choices more difficult (Kemen PPPA RI, 2020). The helplessness of the female head of the household has two factors.

External factors and views on household problems are considered "private" and have not been considered as social problems. While internal factors are not having the soft skills to empower themselves in other knowledge and expertise and do not have the opportunity to actualize themselves in the outside world because of busyness as a housewife while still the responsibility of the husband (Yasin et al. 2022)

The economic independence of women heads of households is very much determined by their ability to meet their family's daily needs, both primary needs and secondary needs, including the amount of income they get for a full month coupled with the amount of income that can be saved for a month (Kasim et al. 2022).

2. *profit-sharing system "Mabbage" goats by the women head of the household*

Based on field observation activities, the age of Women heads of households who carry out the "Mabbage" profit-sharing system for goats is in the age range of 40 years and over, the marital status of a widow (divorced by death or divorced by life), and low education. The profit-sharing system for goat livestock is only of interest to elderly people or people over the age of 45 (Rosidah, 2021). Small ruminants are an important source of income for rural communities, especially women farmers because they get family economic support from the sale of these animals (Kyotos et al. 2022). Activities in the goat livestock business are productive/economic activities because the business results will provide income in the form of cash from the sale of livestock and in-kind forms, namely manure (Wahyuni, 2013).

Women heads of household generally raise goats extensively or are grazed during the day and kept in pens at night, so their feed requirements depend on the forage available in nature. That the choice of raising goats is influenced by several factors including ease of maintenance, economic value, high environmental adaptability, low capital requirements, does not require large areas of land, and forage is generally available in nature (Native grass) (Ansar et al. 2015).

The profit-sharing system "Mabbage" is local wisdom without written rules that have been carried out from generation to generation, there is only an agreement between the two parties, namely the livestock owner is called "Mappabage" while the breeder is called "Pakkampi". In general, the result of the distribution is 50:50 with the distribution of children (first child for pakkampi) second child for "mappabage" or there are also those who adhere to it without regard to gender. The profit-sharing system is one of the local institutions that exist in several regions, especially South Sulawesi (Sirajuddin et al. 2022). fairness in profit-sharing transactions, and the principle of sharing risks in losses that occur during the business that has been established (Rosidah, 2021).



Figures 1. The activity of the female head of the household is herding goats.

Raising goats is not the main job but is the main source of the family's economy, but a side job. Goat marketing is quite easy or has its market, some consumers come directly to the breeder usually needed for customs or religious activities. The range of income obtained from the sale of livestock is around 2 million per livestock with an estimated seller of 1 head of livestock per month. Things motivate the livestock production sharing system, including the economic demands of the family; small business capital; better social status; and implementation of an easier profit-sharing system (Rohani et al. 2021). Sales of goats are usually based on family needs; some breeders do not want to sell their livestock even though they have reached the ideal market age but instead keep them as savings or wait for certain celebration days such as Eid al-Adha (Wahyuni, 2013).

The choice to become "Pakkampi" for the female head of the household is a manifestation of women's empowerment and economic independence. The economic independence of women's heads of households can be seen from their ability to meet their basic needs or their daily primary needs without having to burden other family relatives (Kasim et al. 2022).

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it is concluded that women heads of households in Sidenreng Rappang Regency are 11,123 heads of households or 16.84%. In general, women heads of households who carry out the livestock "mabbage" profit-sharing system are in the age range of >40 years, marital status of widows (dead divorce or live divorce) and have low education, they raise goats with an extensive system. This goat production sharing system is a local wisdom that empowers women heads of households and is able to support their families' economies.

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