

# Gender and People's Oil Palm Plantations: Study of the Impact and Potential of Women Sosial Entrepreneurship in the Dayak Ethnic of West Kalimantan

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**Abstract:**-This study aims to identify the impact of oil palm community development on the role of women in productive, reproductive and sosial activities in the Dayak ethnic area of West Kalimantan. The present study used mixed method. The data were collected through survey, in-depth study, focus group discussion, and analysis of secondary data. Beginning with a survey, then an in-depth study and focused group discussion (FGD/Focus Group Discussion) were carried out, and the use of secondary data. This research was conducted specifically on the Dayak ethnic group in West Kalimantan where sosial relations between men and women are determined by the character of the patrilineal system. Respondents are household owners/controllers of smallholder oil palm plantations, and the informants are women owners/rulers/workers of smallholder oil palm plantations. The main data are activities in smallholder oil palm plantations (productive work), reproductive and sosial work and entrepreneurship which were analyzed using gender analysis techniques.

The results showed that in the village of Amboyo Inti, the majority of oil palm farmers were originally Dayak ethnic with a patrilineal kinship pattern. 74% of men in this village work as farmers and farm labourers, and 51% of women work as oil palm farmers and farm labourers. The division of gender roles in oil palm activities is dominated by men, such as land clearing, nurseries, maintenance, harvest, and transportation. Women do work helping with marketing, managing finances, and picking up scattered palm oil. In terms of access and control over land, working capital, nurseries, equipment and training are dominated by men. Women control working capital and the provision of wages. Meanwhile, all domestic work is done by women. As beneficiaries, women are more dominant, indicated by financial control. Entrepreneurship opportunities for women in this village are very low, jobs open to women are raising pigs and making plates from palm sticks. Limited capital and the "falling" price of palm oil are the main obstacles

**Keywords:** community oil palm; dayak ethnic; impact; gender analysis; entrepreneurship

## 1. Introduction

Until 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia recorded that the area of oil palm plantations in Indonesia reached 15.08 million ha. Of the total area, the majority is owned by large private plantations, covering an area of 8.42 million ha (54.94%). Meanwhile, small holder plantations covering an area of 6.08

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million ha (40.79%), and the rest are owned by large state plantation, covering an area of 579.6 thousand ha (3.84%).

The total area of smallholder oil palm plantations, which reaches more than 6 million ha, contributes significantly to national palm oil production. The area of smallholder oil palm plantations in Indonesia has remarkably increased over the past 3 decades. In the 1980s, the area of smallholder oil palm plantations only reached 2%, then in 1990 it increased to 28%. In the 90s century the increase in the area of smallholder plantations was relatively low. It is only an increase of 1% from 1990. However, in 2010 it increased to 39.2%, and in 2021 it reached an area of 40.34% of the total area of oil palm plantations in Indonesia.

Although the government released Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2008 imposed a moratorium or termination of the granting of new forest clearing permits for oil palm plantations, in order to prevent increased deforestation, forest and land fires and reduce carbon emission production, the development of smallholder oil palm plantations continued and almost uncontrollably. It is projected that by 2030 the distribution of oil palm plantations will be dominated by smallholder oil palm plantations with a total of 60%, large private plantations by 36% and large state plantations by 4% (Saragih, 2017).

The wide area of plantation land community obviously has a large economic impact both at the macro level, and at the micro level. Smallholder oil palm plantations made a major contribution to the national palm oil industry to the job opportunity, and improve export performance. The Central Bureau of Statistics noted that the palm oil industry has a significant positive impact on the welfare of farmers, reduced poverty rates and contributed to the progress of the region. Nonetheless, some problems are unsolved, especially related to land issues, productivity, quality, fair trade and sustainability.

Previous researchers and publications have touched the discussion on oil palm plantations in Indonesia pertinent to the economic contribution of oil palm plantations to increase exports and foreign exchange of the country (Amzul, 2011; Gaskell, 2012). The research also scrutinized the negative impact of the existence of oil palm plantations on ecology (Petrenko: 2016, Sawit Watch: 2020), labor and labor issues (Bunches of Oil Palm: 2008, Muttaqien: 2021), aspects of gender inequality (Surambo: 2010, Hanifa: 2017), Julia & Ben White: 2012, Basnett, et al: 2017 and Elmhirst: 2015) and aspects of sustainability (Purba: 2017, Bakhtary: 2021).

In general, research on oil palm plantations examine the large private oil palm plantations as the factors of business level and capital-intensive that has large area and many laborers. However, in the past decade, research on smallholder oil palm plantations has begun to receive attention in line with the increasingly widespread land of small-scale plantations and along with the increasingly significant contribution of smallholder oil palm plantations to palm oil production at the national level. Some of the important publications about the smallholder oil palm plantation include (Saragih: 2017, Nash, et al: 2021, Glenday & Paoly: 2015 and Purwaningsih: 2020).

## **2. Objectives**

The objective of this article is to identify the impact of smallholder oil palm development on the roles of women in productive, reproductive, and social activities within the Dayak ethnic community in West Kalimantan. The study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of how the expansion of smallholder oil palm plantations has influenced women's participation and roles in various aspects of life, particularly in the context of the Dayak ethnic group's socio-cultural framework.

## **3. Methods**

The research was carried out with a mixed method combining quantitative and qualitative research approaches in research steps. The research began with a quantitative approach, through a survey of respondents. Then qualitative research was conducted through in-depth interviews, focused group discussions, and field observations to answer the research objectives in the form of deepening facts and information about the work patterns of women and men in smallholder oil palm plantations, access and control profiles that describe patterns of power allocation of women and men, as well as profiles of community activities for explains how far women have the potential to develop

patterns of group cooperation. In addition, secondary data from relevant institutions such as village government plantation office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics was utilized.

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The selection of survey location for quantitative research was determined by the number of ethnic populations in one sub-district area with the largest smallholder oil palm plantations in Landak Regency, Ngabang District, Amboyo Inti Village. After obtaining basic data related to the ethnic Dayak population in Amboyo Inti village who are working on oil palm plantations, the sample survey was determined purposively. The number of survey samples from women who are active in the family palm oil business and was randomly selected in 60 households.

The locations chosen for qualitative research were ethnic communities that are concentrated and dominate oil palm plantations in their community areas. The determination of the location of this community is determined from the results of basic data analysis from survey research. For the qualitative in-depth study, informants were interviewed individually and involved in the focused group discussions. They were female figures who are actively involved in the ethnic community. The interviewed key informants included village heads or *lorongs*, government officials on duty in the field, and other community leaders who knew closely about the activities and creativity of women and oil palm plantations at the study setting.

The number of informants that was interviewed in-depth study was 10 people. Meanwhile, the focused group discussion was conducted with 10 informants. Variables of the palm oil production and marketing system are representing all activities in the production and marketing of palm oil, such as: land preparation, determination of plant seeds, planting, plant maintenance, fertilization, yield collection (harvest), and marketing of yields. Access, control, roles and benefits are variables used in the framework of the Harvard analysis to recognize different roles of men and women in productive activities (household economic activities), reproductive activities (domestic activities in the household) and sosial activities (sosial activities outside the household). Local socio-cultural variables are normative forms that are hold, recognized and become the attitudes and behaviors of the community in daily life in sosial and economic activities in the household, which determine the division of roles between men and women, both in productive, domestic and also sosial activities. The results of the survey sample of research respondents were analyzed using descriptive quantitative analysis.

The descriptive quantitative analysis was carried out in the form of a simple statistical analysis of the variables studied. The results of qualitative research were analyzed based on qualitative data analysis from Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), including the stage of reducing data, which is a stage of simplifying the data and information obtained in accordance with the needs of the analysis in accordance with the research framework. The next stage of data presentation was displaying data and information that has been reduced in the form of a systematic and well-structured display, or displayed in the form of flow charts, graphs, or qualitative analytical tables that are easy to understand and interpret. The last stage was drawing conclusions by observing the display of data that has been reduced.

#### **4. Results**

##### **Overview of Amboyo Inti Village**

The area of Amboyo Inti Village is 48 km<sup>2</sup>, with a village forest of 144 km<sup>2</sup>, the total village area of 192 km<sup>2</sup> which is dominated by village forests. The population of Amboyo Inti village is 2,762 households with a total of 9,615 people, consisting of 4,924 men<sup>2</sup> (51.21%) and 4,691 (48.79%) women

### Population based on Life Cycle Development Criteria

**Table 1. Population by Life Cycle**

Criteria	Number	%
Infants	265	2.76
Toddler	533	5.55
Teenager	1,541	16.03
Adult 1	3,751	39.02
Adult 2	3,451	35.90
Elderly	71	0.74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Village Monographic Data, 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that more than 50% of the population in Amboyo Inti Village is in the developmental phase of Adult 1 and Adult 2. It also shows that more than half of the population is at the productive age, which according to the Central Bureau of Statistics the productive age is in the age range of 15-60 years. The large number of productive ages in Amboyo Inti Village indirectly shows that many residents have entered the school, or have jobs and also marital status which affects the number of residents in Amboyo Inti Village.

### Population based on Jobs and Gender

**Table 2. Population by Jobs and Gender**

Jobs	Men	%	Women	%
Farmer	2,194	57.19	600	42.05
Farm Labor	674	17.57	125	8.76
Factory Workers	18	0.47	1	0.07
Civil servants	179	4.67	136	9.53
Private	430	11.21	183	12.82
Self employed	123	3.21	31	2.17
Army of the Republic of Indonesia	7	0.18	0	0.00
Police	90	2.35	13	0.91
Midwife	0	0.00	7	0.49
Nurse	5	0.13	30	2.10
Miscellaneous	116	3.02	301	21.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Village Monographic Data, 2021

The majority of jobs in Amboyo Inti Village are farmers, namely 57.19% for male farmers and 42.05% for female farmers. The second most jobs for men are farm workers at 17.57% and the second most jobs for women in other unidentified options are 21.09%. Based on the data above, it shows that in Amboyo Inti Village. The largest agricultural sector is pursued by the community, especially for oil palm farming activities.

### Community Economy

**Table 3. Economic Efforts Done by the Community**

Type	Number	%
MSMEs	575	73.44
Grocery Store	200	25.54
Food And Drinks	1	0.13
People's Business Credit	1	0.13
Cooperation	5	0.64
Village-owned enterprises	1	0.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3 shows that Amboyo Inti Village has more than 73.44% of the economy sourced from MSMEs and 25.54% comes from grocery stores. This shows that the residents of Amboyo Inti have more than one job, namely the main job and side job. Amboyo Inti Village also has People's Business Credit Program, Cooperatives and Village-owned enterprises that can be used by residents as a source of capital to start businesses in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The survey was conducted on 61 respondents in Amboyo Inti Village, West Kalimantan, with the following results.

### Respondents Identity

#### Age Criteria

**Table 4. Respondents by Age**

Age	Number	%
26 - 30	8	13.11
31 - 35	10	16.39
36 - 40	17	27.87
41 - 45	9	14.75
46 - 50	4	6.56
51 - 55	3	4.92
56 - 60	10	16.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on the data above, it shows that the age distribution of respondents is mostly in the range of 36-40 years at 27.87%. The second most range is at 31-35 years with a magnitude of 16.39%. The respondents chosen were respondents who were still in the productive age according to the Central Bureau of Statistics, and also had businesses both in the field of palm oil agriculture and other businesses in the non-agricultural sectors.

#### Education

**Table 5. Respondents by Education**

Education	Number	%
Not pass	8	13.11
Elementary School	11	18.03
Junior High School	16	26.23
Senior High School	18	29.51
Higher Education	8	13.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The education of 61 respondents is in the junior and high school range with a total of 55.74%. This data shows that in Amboyo Inti Village the level of education is still at the mandatory limit of 12 years of schooling, although it can be said that there is no equality of education. This is supported by the presence of respondents who have an elementary education of 18.03%.

#### Occupation

**Tabel 6. Respondent by Occupation**

Occupation	Number	%
Farmer	11	18.03
Merchant	2	3.28
Employee	1	1.64

Civil servant/Army of the Republic of Indonesia Police	2	3.28
Housewife	45	73.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The majority of respondents' jobs were as Housewives estimated more than 50%, which was 73.77% of the total data, while the most jobs were as farmers with a total of 18.03%. This is because the initial target is women who will be studied for their relationship with the economy in the palm oil farming business. In addition, in line with the visible division of labor in households in the domestic and productive realms.

### Number of Household Members

**Table 7. Number of Household Members**

Number of Household Members	Number	%
2 (two)	6	9.84
3 (three)	12	19.67
4 (four)	21	34.43
5 (five)	17	27.87
6 (six)	5	8.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 7 indicates that the highest number of household members is in 4 people in one household, which is 34.43%. The second most is 5 household members, which is 27.87%. The large number of household members will indirectly affect the division of labor inside and outside the household.

### 5. Productive Work Patterns of Dayak Women in the People's Palm Oil Business Year of Starting a Business

Five categories of starting business were identified in the survey. The survey shows that the range of years of starting a palm oil business is the most starting in 2016-2021, namely 27.87% and 26.23% of respondents who started a business in the range of 2011-2015. Unproductive land needs time to be reused, especially because oil palm is an annual type of crop, so many non-productive lands or sleeping lands are again productive in the 2016-2021 range.

**Table 8. Years of Starting Business**

Year	Number	%
1986 - 1999	4	6.56
2000 - 2005	9	14.75
2007 - 2010	15	24.59
2011 - 2015	16	26.23
2016 - 2021	17	27.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2022

### Land Resources

Based on the survey, it can be seen that 52.46% of plantation sources used as oil palm land come from idle land, while 24.59% comes from the conversion of produced plantations to oil palm land. This is in line with the year range in the previous data, that many sleeping lands were reactivated in 2016-2021.

**Table 9. Origin of Land**

Source	Number	%
Forest	11	18.03
Dry land	15	24.59
Wet land	3	4.92
Sleeping land	32	52.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2022

**Source of Capital**

The source of capital for the management of oil palm plantations were from the farmers themselves, either from savings (70.49%), or loans (27.87%). This shows that self-help communities or farmers are still quite good.

**Table 10. Source of Capital**

Source of Capital	Number	%
Saving	43	70.49
Loan	17	27.87
Others	1	1.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2022

**Loan Sources**

The Funding was from banks, cooperatives and others. The name of the creditor can be in the name of the wife or husband.

**Table 11. Loan Sources**

Loan Sources	Number	%
Banks	9	14,75
Cooperatives	8	13,11
Others	5	8,20
No debt	39	63,93
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Most of the capital of palm oil business came from savings (70.49%) of each respondent which was widely used for the needs of buying seeds or *saprodi*. Meanwhile, the other 27.87% came from the loan system, with the most loans through banks, namely 14.75%. Currently, the bank system has many programs specifically intended for farmers or stakeholders in agriculture.

**6. Activity Profile in Palm Oil Production System**

There is a division of duties between women and men in the smallholder oil palm plantation business as follows.

**Table 12. Work Done by Men in Oil Palm Plantations**

Types of Men Job	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Land Preparation and Land Clearing	21	9.3	3	11.1	27	19.42	29	30.8
Breeding (maintenance and transportation)	17	7.5	6	22.2	25	17.9	29	30.8
Planting pit making	22	9.7	0	0.0	6	4.3	3	3.2

Planting	17	7.5	1	3.7	8	5.75	11	11.7
Fertilization	14	6.2	5	18.5	21	15.1	13	13.8
Weeding	16	7.1	5	18.5	16	11.5	12	12.7
Pruning branches	16	7.1	1	3.7	10	7.1	5	5.3
Spraying	15	6.7	0	0.0	9	6.4	6	6.4
Harvesting/dodos	18	8	0	0.0	4	2.8	4	4.2
Transportation	17	7.5	2	7.4	7	5.0	7	7.5
Sales	13	5.7	0	0.0	3	2.2	3	3.2
Picking up scattered fruit	39	17.3	4	14.8	3	2.2	1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 13. Work done by women in Oil Palm Plantations

Types of Women Job	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Land Preparation and Land Clearing	45	10.8	28	21.5	8	21.6	2	6.2
Breeding (maintenance and transportation)	19	4.6	19	14.6	7	19.0	0	0.0
Planting pit making	49	11.8	5	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Planting	38	9.1	8	6.1	0	0.0	1	3.1
Fertilization	17	4.1	23	17.7	4	10.8	0	0.0
Weeding	22	5.3	15	11.5	3	8.1	2	6.2
Pruning branches	41	9.9	6	4.6	1	2.7	0	0.0
Spraying	41	9.9	9	7.0	0	0.0	1	3.1
Harvesting/dodos	51	12.3	3	2.3	1	2.7	0	0.0
Transportation	38	9.1	7	5.4	3	8.1	6	18.7
Sales	48	11.5	2	1.5	1	2.7	2	6.2
Picking up scattered fruit	5	1.2	5	3.8	9	24.3	18	56.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Males focus on land preparation work, breeding, planting, fertilizing, and weeding. Meanwhile, women do the work of picking up scattered palm fruit and transporting

## 7. Access, Control, and Benefits Profiles

The access profile of women and men<sup>2</sup> is explained through the key question of who reaches the palm oil business resources, consisting of land, working capital, seeds, equipment, deployment of hired labor and training.

Table 14. Profile of Men's Access to Palm Oil Resources

Men's Access	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Soil	9	9	8	47.0	10	25.6	34	16.2
Working Capital	9	9	4	23.5	16	41.0	32	15.2
Seed	10	10	0	0.0	4	10.25	47	22.4
Equipment	9	9	0	0.0	4	10.25	48	22.8
Wage Labour	16	16	5	29.4	4	10.25	36	17.1
Training	47	47	0	0.0	1	2.56	13	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 15. Profile of Women's Access to Palm Oil Resources**

Women's Access	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Soil	19	11.6	24	18.9	5	33.3	13	21.7
Working Capital	9	5.5	38	30.0	4	26.7	10	16.7
Seed	33	20.1	17	13.4	1	6.6	10	16.7
Equipment	26	15.8	25	19.7	0	0.0	10	16.7
Wage Labour	22	13.4	22	17.3	5	33.3	12	20.0
Training	55	33.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	5	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Men have high and very high access to nearly all resources needed for the palm oil business, including land, working capital, seeds, equipment, and hired labor, with 47% having high access to seeds and 22.8% to equipment. However, their access to training is relatively low at 6.2%. In contrast, women experience significantly lower access to these resources; 20.1% are not involved in accessing seeds, and 33.5% do not have access to training. This disparity highlights the substantial limitations women face in acquiring and utilizing essential resources for the palm oil business. Furthermore, the control and decision-making patterns in the smallholder palm oil business illustrate this inequality, with men having higher control over land, seedlings, equipment, hired labor, and training compared to women.

**Table 16. Male Decision-Making Patterns in the Smallholder Palm Oil Business**

Men's Control	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Soil	9	8.9	5	15.6	14	29.1	33	17.8
Working Capital	10	9.9	22	68.7	16	33.3	13	7.0
Seed	10	9.9	1	3.1	5	10.4	45	24.3
Equipment	10	9.9	0	0.0	4	8.3	47	25.4
Wage Labour	14	13.8	4	12.5	8	16.6	35	19.0
Training	48	47.5	0	0.0	1	2.1	12	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 17. Female Decision-Making Patterns in the Smallholder Palm Oil Business**

Women's Control	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Soil	12	8.8	35	22.4	4	19.0	10	15.9
Working Capital	7	5.2	21	13.4	14	66.6	18	28.6
Seed	24	13.0	26	16.6	1	7.1	10	15.9
Equipment	19	10.3	32	20.5	0	0.0	10	15.9
Wage Labour	18	13.3	30	19.2	2	14.3	11	17.4
Training	55	40.7	2	1.3	0	0.0	4	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Tables 16 and 17 highlight a significant disparity in decision-making control between men and women in smallholder palm oil businesses. Men exert high control over critical aspects such as soil, seedlings, equipment, hired labor, and training, with 47.5% having high control over training and 25.4% over equipment. In contrast, women have substantially lower control, with 40.7% not involved in training decisions and 20.5% not involved in equipment decisions. This stark contrast underscores the inverse relationship between male and female control in managing essential resources for palm oil cultivation.

Table 18. Benefits of Smallholder Palm Oil Business for Men

Types of Benefits for Men	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Soil	9	9.4	10	21.7	25	22.9	17	14.8
Working Capital	9	9.4	21	45.6	22	20.2	9	7.8
Seed	9	9.4	11	23.9	16	14.6	25	21.7
Equipment	9	9.4	3	6.5	14	12.8	35	30.4
Wage Labour	13	13.5	1	2.2	29	26.6	18	15.6
Training	47	50.0	0	0.0	3	2.7	11	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Tabel 19. Benefits of Smallholder Palm Oil Business for Women

Types of Benefits for Men	Not Have		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Soil	6	6.2	37	20.4	7	21.9	11	19.6
Working Capital	4	4.1	28	15.4	16	50.0	13	23.2
Seed	12	12.4	30	16.6	9	28.1	10	17.8
Equipment	10	10.3	41	22.6	0	0.0	10	17.8
Wage Labour	13	13.4	38	21.0	0	0.0	10	17.8
Training	52	53.6	7	3.9	0	0.0	2	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In terms of beneficiaries, the distribution is almost the same between women and men, meaning that men and women receive the same benefits for oil palm resources.

## 8. Domestic Role Division Profile

In terms of domestic work, the involvement of women and men is inversely proportional. Women do almost all domestic work, except fetching water and men is not engaged in household chores.

Table 20. The Role of Men in Household Activities

Roles of Men in Household Chores	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Accompanying children (learning, nurturing and playing)	68	18.0	29	46.8	1	5.9	0	0.0
Cleaning the house	25	6.6	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cook	32	8.5	3	4.8	3	17.6	0	0.0
Wash	51	13.5	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ironing	60	15.9	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taking water	48	12.7	1	1.6	6	35.2	2	11.8
Taking firewood/buying gas	19	5.0	6	9.7	7	41.1	14	82.3
Shop for daily needs	17	4.5	14	22.6	0	0.0	1	5.9
Taking care of the elderly	58	7.4	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 20 illustrates the extent of men's involvement in various household chores in Indonesia. It is evident that men are minimally involved in activities such as accompanying children, cleaning the house, cooking, washing, and ironing. Their participation is somewhat higher in tasks like fetching water, collecting firewood or buying gas, and shopping for daily needs, but overall, their involvement remains low across all categories

**Table 21. The Role of Women in Household**

Roles of Men in Household Chores	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Accompanying children (learning, nurturing and playing)	24	18.3	1	3.6	47	41.2	108	29.7
Cleaning the house	0	0.0	1	3.6	12	10.5	47	12.9
Cook	0	0.0	4	14.3	7	6.1	49	13.4
Wash	0	0.0	1	3.6	7	6.1	49	13.4
Ironing	3	2.3	1	3.6	9	7.9	43	11.8
Taking water	46	35.1	7	25.0	2	1.8	4	1.1
Taking firewood/buying gas	5	3.8	11	39.3	12	10.5	16	4.4
Shop for daily needs	0	0.0	1	3.6	15	13.1	44	12.1
Taking care of the elderly	53	40.4	1	3.6	3	2.6	4	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 21** provides a contrasting view, highlighting that women are predominantly involved in all household chores. The data shows a high level of involvement in tasks such as accompanying children, cleaning the house, cooking, washing, ironing, and shopping for daily needs. Women's participation is significantly higher than men's in almost all household activities.

Tables 22 and 23 analyze the roles of husbands and wives in entrepreneurial activities. It appears that both men and women are involved in decision-making and working, but the extent varies. Men are often seen as main workers, whereas women tend to take on supportive roles. However, in many cases, women also take on significant responsibilities in decision-making and work alongside their husbands.

**Table 22. The Activities of Husband in Entrepreneurship**

Husband	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Decision Maker	35	50.0	7	63.7	12	46.2	7	46.7
Main Worker	35	50.0	4	36.3	14	53.8	8	53.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 23. The Activities of a Wife in Entrepreneurship**

Wife	Not Involve		Low		Moderate		High	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Decision Maker	28	50.0	17	45.9	6	75.0	10	47.6
Main Worker	28	50.0	20	54.1	2	25.0	11	52.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Despite the high spirit of togetherness and mutual cooperation among Dayak women, their involvement in entrepreneurial activities, especially in organized forms like BUMDES (Village Business Units) and cooperatives,

remains limited. This is mainly due to the lack of business capital, which restricts their ability to expand and formalize their entrepreneurial endeavors. Most of the entrepreneurship among Dayak women is conducted individually and in a traditional manner within the home setting.

## 9. Discussion

Women have made notable efforts to engage in various entrepreneurial activities, such as opening stalls, raising pigs, and crafting items like plates from woven palm leaves. This business has significant potential for development. However, the primary challenges they face in entrepreneurship include limited capital and accounts receivable issues. Despite these challenges, women benefit from strong social capital, characterized by high levels of togetherness and mutual aid. This social capital presents an opportunity to establish Joint Business Groups, starting with initiatives like yard management.

In the context of the Dayak Ethnic group, both men and women show limited engagement in organized entrepreneurial activities such as BUMDES (Village-Owned Enterprises) and cooperatives. Instead, entrepreneurship tends to be pursued individually and traditionally, focusing on home-based businesses. Although Dayak women exhibit a strong spirit of togetherness and mutual cooperation, their business capital remains inadequate. Addressing these barriers and leveraging their social capital could enhance their entrepreneurial prospects and contribute to more successful and sustainable business ventures.

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