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Spol na kmetih: primer raziskave o enakosti spolov na slovenskem podeželju

V sklopu projekta TERA, ki ga financira Norveški finančni mehanizem, je pred približno letom dni, pod okriljem Inštituta za proučevanje enakosti spolov (IPES) iz Maribora, nastala Raziskava o enakosti spolov na podeželju. Raziskava je skušala osvetliti ovire za usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja (ter drugih vidikov enakosti spolov) na podeželju – torej v okoljih, ki gospodinjskega dela ne vrednotijo kot pravega dela, po drugi strani pa prosti čas ali čas zase pogosto dojemajo kot lenobo. Kot ključni zaviralci doseganja enakosti spolov na podeželju so bili – na podlagi raziskave, ki je bila opravljena na vzorcu 707 oseb, ki živijo v vseh statističnih regijah države in delajo na podeželju – opredeljeni: stereotipna delitev dela, ki rezultira v veliki nadobremenjenosti žensk (in izrazito nižji vključenosti moških v skrbstvena ter gospodinjska dela); ekonomska odvisnost žensk, ki slednje (potencialno) pahne v številne verige podrejenosti in podredljivosti; geografska oddaljenost od ključne javne infrastrukture, ki lahko lajša usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja; normalizacija nasilja (na podlagi spola) na podeželju ter prevlada stereotipnega dojemanja kmetijske dejavnosti kot moškega področja, v katerem je ženskam v veliki meri onemogočena moč odločanja, poleg tega pa jim pogosto niti ni priznan njihov pomemben prispevek k vitalnosti in uspešnosti življenja ter gospodarjenja na kmetih. Prispevek bo zato naslovil naslednje ključno vprašanje: zakaj v javnih in strokovnih debatah o prihodnosti razvoja podeželja v kontekstu kmetijstva kot gospodarske panoge, kmetovanja kot življenjske izbire ali kmetstva kot neizbranega načina golega preživetja pomen koncepta enakosti spolov kot temeljnega demokratičnega predpogoja in kot nujnega elementa v spodbujanju ter razumevanju razvoja podeželja vztrajno ostaja spregledan? Ob tem vprašanju pa se porodi še neprijetnejše spraševanje: si res želimo spodbujati razvoj podeželja, ki rezultira v 1% ženskih mladih prevezemnic kmetij v Sloveniji, ob tem pa ne zmoremo reflektirati širšega konteksta trdovratnosti spolnih stereotipov in spolnih norm, ki na podeželju vztrajajo najdlje in so še močnejše prisotni?

Ključne besede: enakost spolov, podeželje, razvoj

Gender in Agriculture: An Example of a Survey on Gender Equality in the Slovenian Countryside

About a year ago, the Institute for Gender Equality Research Institute (IPES) in Maribor produced the Survey on Gender Equality in Rural Areas as part of the TERA project, funded by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. The survey sought to shed light on various barriers to work-life balance (and other aspects of gender equality) in rural areas – that is, in environments that do not value housework as real work and, on the other hand, often perceive leisure time or time to oneself as laziness. In the course of the analysis of the survey, which was carried out on a sample of 707 people living in all statistical regions of the country and working in rural areas, the following were identified as key obstacles to the achievement of gender equality in rural areas: the stereotypical division of labour, which results in a high female overload (and a markedly lower male involvement in care and domestic work); women's economic dependence, which (potentially) pushes them into multiple chains of dependence and subordination; geographic remoteness from key public infrastructure, which can facilitate work-life balance; the normalisation of (gender-based) violence in rural areas and the prevalence of stereotypical perceptions of farming as a male domain, in which women are largely excluded from decision-making power and are often not even recognised for their important contribution to the vitality and success of farming life and farming.

Enakost spolov:
premisleki in izzivi

Povzetki posveta o enakosti spolov
za vključujočo univerzo in družbo

Koper, 15. november 2023

Gender Equality:
Considerations and Challenges

Abstracts of the Symposium
on Gender Equality for an Inclusive
University and Society

Koper, 15 November 2023



This paper will thus address the following key question: why, in public and professional debates regarding the future of rural development in the context of agriculture as an economic sector, farming as a life choice, or farming as an unchosen means of bare subsistence, does the importance of the concept of gender equality as a fundamental democratic precondition and as a necessary element in promoting and understanding rural development, remain persistently overlooked? This question raises an even more uncomfortable question: do we really want to promote rural development, which results in 1% of young women taking over farms in Slovenia, while being unable to reflect on the broader context of the persistence of gender stereotypes and gender norms, which have persisted the longest and are even more strongly present in rural areas?

Key words: gender equality, rural areas, development