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# Gender Profile On Cultivation And Post-Harvest Of Cassava Farming in Gunung Kidul Regency Yogyakarta



## 1 INTRODUCTION

The implementation of cultivation activities and post-harvest of cassava is carried out by both men and women as labor, but there was a suspected segmentation of the type of work. Generally the division of labor between men and women in cultivation and post-harvest cassava is based on hereditary experience from their ancestors. Knowledge, skills, and experience of cassava farmers in cultivation and post-harvest are factors that influence the success, so it needs attention. In various fields, innovation in knowledge and technology is generally more accepted by men, and women farmers are still less touched by progress in agriculture (Sukesi, 2002). The contribution of women in agriculture is significant, especially in the economy of the family. However, this significant contribution is not matched by the equal opportunity and access to the agricultural resources and other public facilities (Luthfi, 2010). To empower cassava farmers, it will be more appropriate when the real problems are found in the field conditions. A gender profile in cultivation and post-harvest cassava needs to be known and the existing problems are essential to be identified in order to be used in determining strategic steps for empowerment. Gender profile can be identified from gender analysis. Gender analysis is a form of social analysis that regular activities to identify and understand various things from men and women in the whole process and stages of activities. Gender analysis is conducted to see the segmentation of the role and position of women and in cassava cultivation and post-harvest, including participation, access, control, benefits, impacts. This research aims to determine the gender profiles in cultivation and post-harvest of cassava farming.

## METHODS 2

Location of the study was chosen based on cassava planting area in each district (BPS Gunung Kidul, 2015), namely the widest (Saptosari), medium (Tanjung Sari), narrowest planting area (Purwosari), using descriptive analysis research method. The sample was carried out by purposive sampling, towards families who have cassava farming from three districts, each district was taken 20 households, so the total number of respondents was 60 households. Data collection techniques are observation, interview, and recording. Analysis of the data used graph assistance. Also, gender analysis is also applied covering five aspects: participation, access, control, benefits, and impacts.

## 3 RESULT

The result of this study showed that on cassava farming in Gunung Kidul there was good cooperation and role-sharing between women and men. The gender profile of cassava farming in Gunung Kidul shows that in plant cultivation, men participation is higher than women's participation, whereas in post-harvest activities women's participation is relatively higher than men participation. Women's access and control is lower than men, except in marketing. Women and men feel the benefits of cassava farming. The real impact of the existence of cassava farming is the increase consumptive behavior of women, especially in the fulfillment of clothing and food.

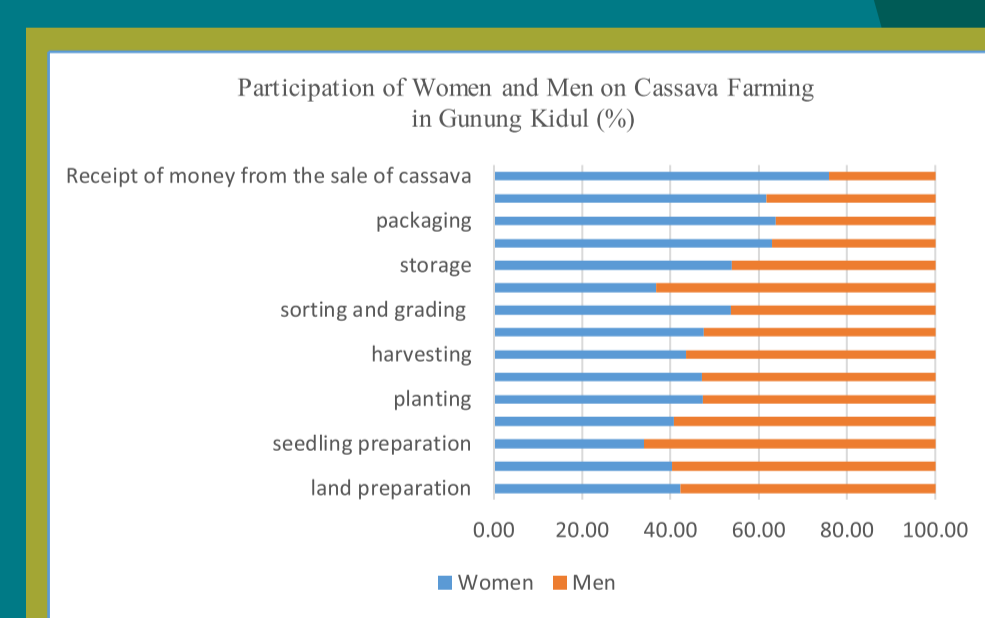


Figure 1. Participation of Women and Men on Cassava Farming in Gunung Kidul (%)

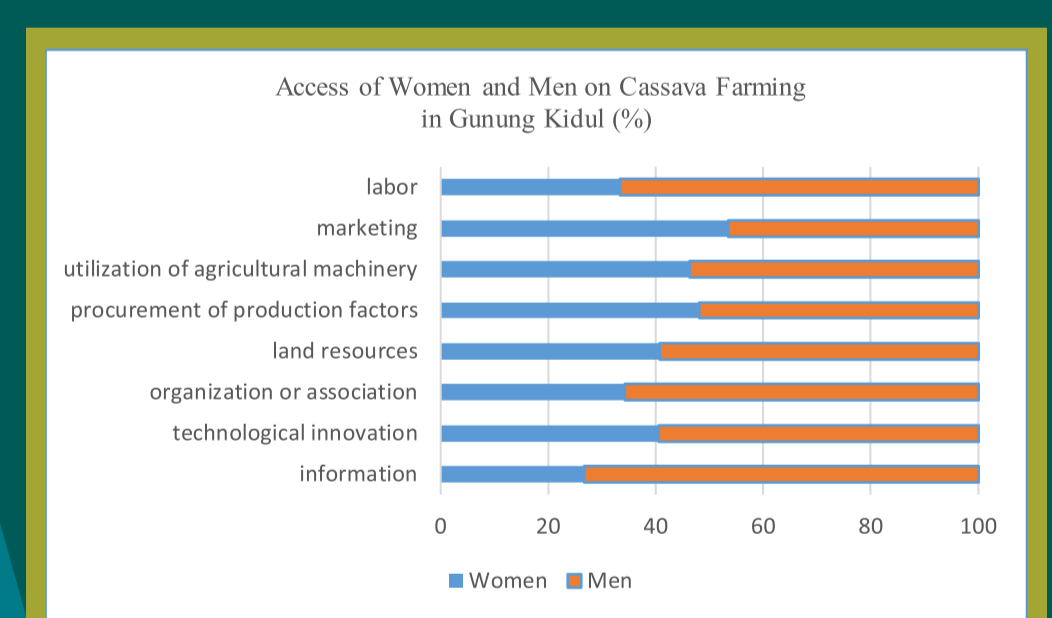


Figure 2. Access of Women and Men on Cassava Farming in Gunung Kidul (%)

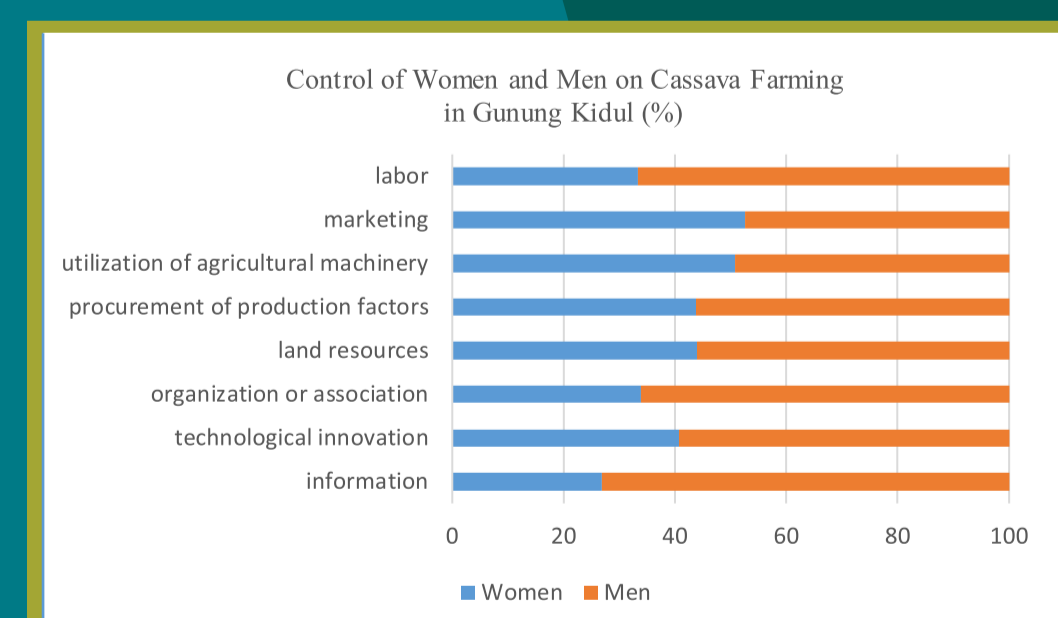


Figure 3. Control of Women and Men on Cassava Farming in Gunung Kidul (%)

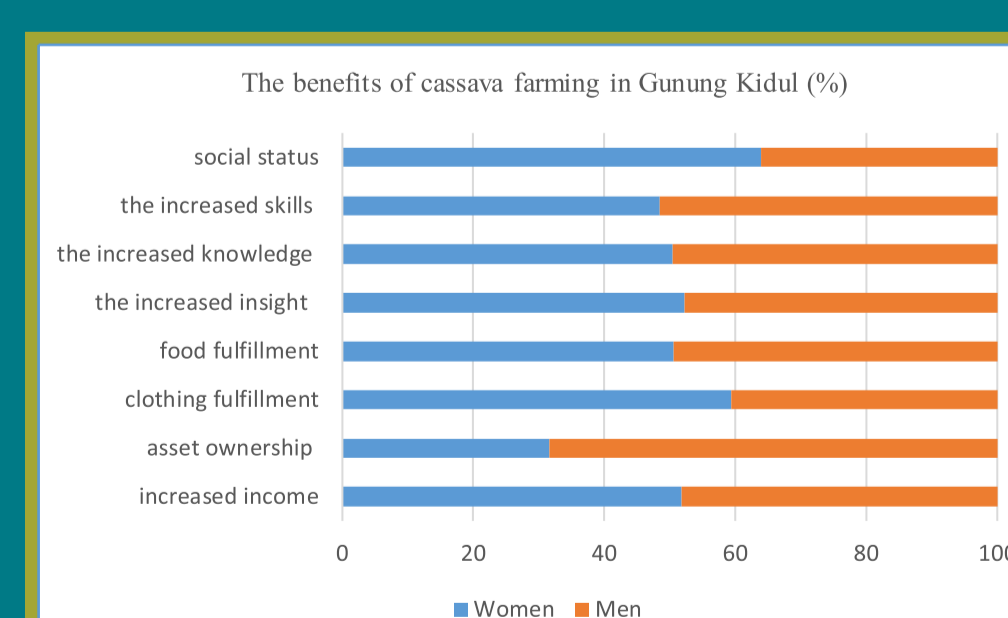


Figure 4. The benefits of cassava farming in Gunung Kidul (%)

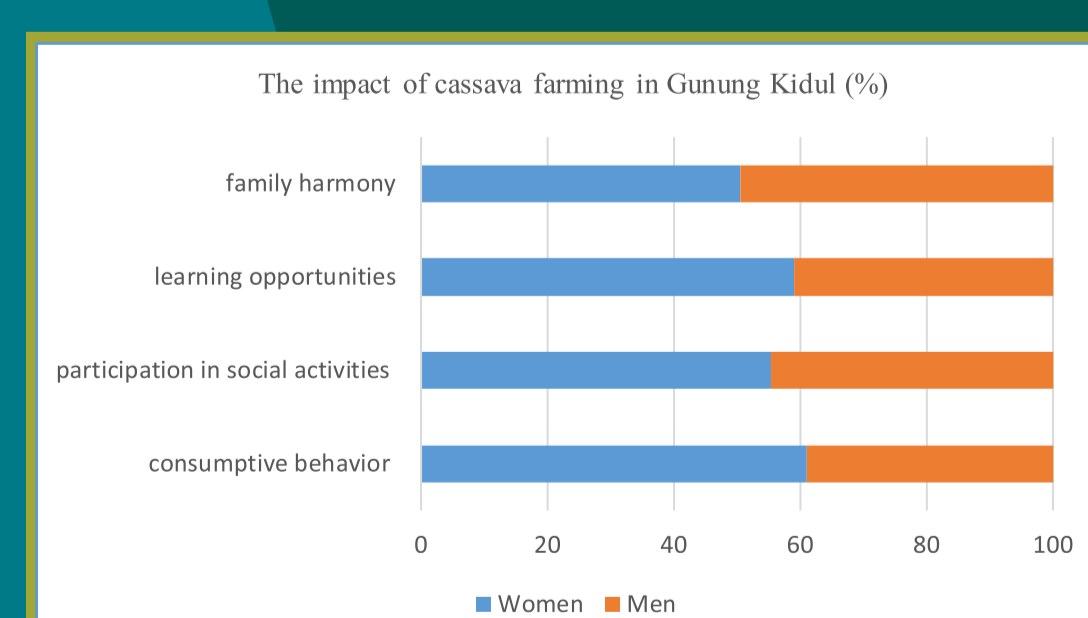


Figure 5. The impact of cassava farming in Gunung Kidul (%)

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