ABSTRACT

DEDI KURNIAWAN. GENDER ANALYSIS AMONG REPONG DAMAR FARMER HOUSEHOLDS AT PEMANGKU 3, PEKON PENENGAHAN, LAMPUNG BARAT. Supervised by SITI SUGIAH MUGNIESYAH

By using gender and development concepts, theories and approaches, and by referring to empirical studies on gender and development and repong damar, this study investigates gender analysis among repong damar farmer households in Pemangku 3 hamlet, Pekon Penengahan, West Lampung. The study found that patricarchy system significantly influences the land inheritance system among repong damar farmers, making access and control on repong damar activities for women lower compared to men.

In terms of access, the higher the stage of the type of repong land, the lower the women’s access on repong damar management. With regard to total working hour in every stage of that type of repong land, women contributed about: one third in each darak and kebun tanaman muda stages, one forth of kebun campuran, one fifth in damar muda and about one tenth in productive repong. The primogenitur system and the relatively strong of the sexual division labor on repong damar management cause the decision making pattern which done by husband is dominant, except on some activities of paddy and horticulture cultivations. The highest benefits or income obtained by repong damar farmers is derived from kebun tanaman muda (around Rp. 27,5 juta) and the lowest income derived from darak (about Rp. 9,9 juta). By sex, the highest benefit received by women was derived from repong muda, while the lowest was derived from darak. Except for reproductive domain programs (PKK and Posyandu), in general, none the repong damar household members, men and women participate in natural resources programs or activities. This situation together with the low access of repong damar farmer’s to the TNBBS and the relatively high on the average of household members (six person per household) may cause farmer’s welfare to be decreased in the future.

Since the gender inequity and inequality on repong damar management is not achieved yet, it is important to conduct gender awareness training by involving all stake holders, such as villagers, leaders of adat (custom) institution, local government as well as AMAN or Asosiasi Masyarakat Adat Nasional.

Keywords: gender analysis, patriarchy, productive phase of repong, type of repong land.