

SUMMARY

Melia Hafidha (0910440133). Role Of Women Farmers And Agricultural Field Change Agents In House Of Everlasting Food Area (KRPL) (Case Study Banjarsari Pacitan District of Pacitan). Guidance of Dr.Ir. Yayuk Yuliati, MS and Prof. Dr. Ir. Sugiyanto, MS.

The continuity of KRPL program is determined by many factors, one of them is the role of the agricultural change agents. The problem arises when the agricultural change agents as the government employee is evaluated to be a merely technology and information disseminator. Meanwhile, he is supposed to be a motivator, supporter, facilitator, and consultant for farmers. The target of KRPL program is the rural household. It is meant that the household will have enough food supply. There is job devision in the family to meet their daily needs, which is not only determined by the man power and production but also by gender. The gender based works usually give women less salary than men. Therefor it needed a gender analysis.

The purposes of this research are 1. To describe the involvement of women farmers in KRPL program. 2. To analyze the role of women farmers in KRPL program. 3. To describe the role of change agent in KRPL program.

The research place was intentionally chosen in Banjarsari Pacitan District of Pacitan. There were 20 families joining KRPL program as the informants. The descriptive analysis method was used in this research. The descrtive qualitative analysis was used to describe the implementation of KRPL by analysing and making conclusion of the results of the questionnaire, observation, document related to KRPL program. Interview, observation, and documentation were used to identify the role of agricultural instructor in the KRPL program. Roles of change agent are identified by doing interview, observation, and documents related to the program KRPL. Roles of women farmers are analyzed by the gender gap analysis method which consists of four aspects, namely activity, access , control, and benefits.

The research result shows that: 1. The implementation of KRPL program consisted of planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling. In planning activity, men involvement in preparation, group establishment, and program planning. In the organizing activity, women involvement in finance arrangement, implementation based on schedule, gives instruction that suit the finance, and allocating of the result planning. In the implementation activity women involvement in planting, nursery, and marketting. In the controlling activities, women and men have the same involvement in the comprehension of food diversification necessity, founding advancement, and holticulture cultivation elucidation. This is mean that women farmers have high involvement in the KRPL program in the Banjarsari village. 2. Gender analysis results showed that women have more involvement in the KRPL program especially in the access, control, and benefit aspect. While men are more dominant in the activity, access, and control aspect. Both women and men have the same involvement in the post-production, information, and technology. 3. In case of change agents roles, from the five roles, roles as the best technician and facilitator are around 60 percent. While roles as advisor, organizer, and change agent are around 50 percent. Thus roles of change agents need to be improved in how to teach in field, how to form KRPL groups, and how to give cultivate innovation. The change agents usually teach more cultivate technique and look for seeds for participants who join KRPL program.

Thus the conclusions are the necessity of role advancement to be expected especially in the planning and supervision activities / control, high involvement of women farmers in KRPL program are expected to not disturb their duty in family as housewife, and roles advancement of change agents as advisor, organizers, agent reformer are also needed.