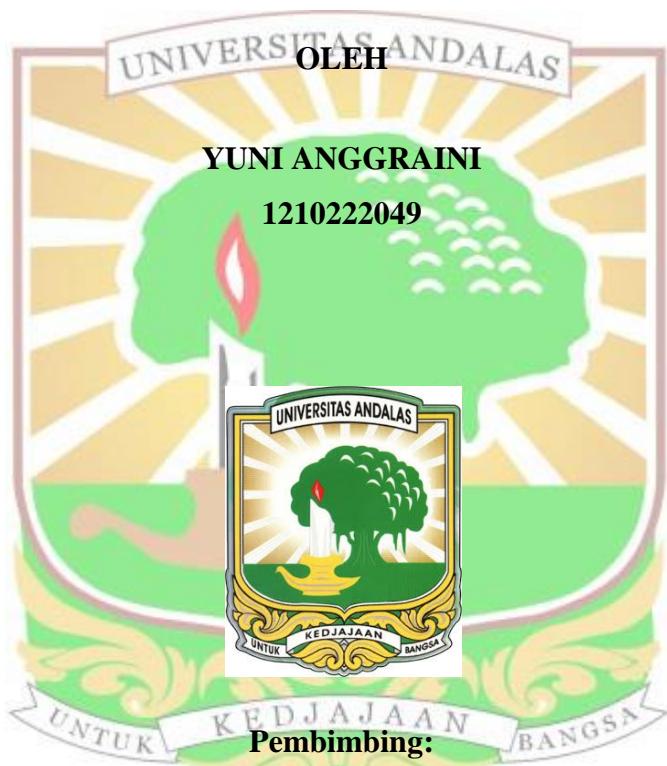


**ANALISIS GENDER DAN KETAHANAN PANGAN RUMAH
TANGGA PETANI PADI SAWAH DI NAGARI KETAPING
KECAMATAN BATANG ANAI KABUPATEN PADANG
PARIAMAN**

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UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2016**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran gender, ketahanan pangan serta hubungan tingkat kesetaraan gender dengan tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani padi sawah di Nagari Ketaping, Kecamatan Batang Anai Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Juli-Agustus 2016. Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survei dengan analisis data deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel rumah tangga petani ditentukan secara proposional random sampling dengan jumlah sampel 30 rumah tangga petani. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa daerah penghasil pangan tidak menjamin tingginya tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga. Tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga yaitu 26,67% tahan pangan, 13,33% rentan pangan, 40% kurang pangan dan 20% rawan pangan. Peran gender dalam rumah tangga petani di nilai dari dua sisi yaitu pembagian kerja dan akses & kontrol terhadap sumberdaya dan manfaat. Dari sisi pembagian kerja laki-laki dominan dalam kegiatan produktif dan perempuan memikul beban ganda. Sedangkan dari sisi akses & kontrol terhadap sumberdaya dan manfaat, akses yang sudah setara dan kontrol dominan oleh perempuan. Tingkat kesetaraan gender dari sisi pembagian kerja terdapat 70% setara dan 30% dominan perempuan sedangkan dari sisi akses & kontrol 6,67% rumah tangga dominan laki-laki, 56,67% setara dan 36,67% dominan perempuan. Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat kesetaraan gender dengan tingkat ketahanan pangan. Pada sisi pembagian kerja X^2_{hitung} sebesar 9,731 dan nilai $X^2_{0,05,3} = 7,815$ dari sisi akses & kontrol terhadap sumberdaya dan manfaat X^2_{hitung} sebesar 15,572 dan nilai $X^2_{0,05,6} = 12,591$. Disarankan kepada rumah tangga petani untuk meningkatkan pendapatan dan menyeimbangkan peran gender dengan cara laki-laki ikut bekerja dalam kegiatan reproduktif.

Kata kunci: *ketahanan pangan, kesetaraan gender*

ANALYSIS OF GENDER AND FOOD SECURITY OF RICE FARMING HOUSEHOLDS IN NAGARI KETAPING, BATANG ANAI SUB DISTRICT, PADANG PARIAMAN DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze gender equality, food security and the relationship between gender equality and food security of rice farming households in Nagari Ketaping, Batang Anai Sub District, Padang Pariaman District. The study was conducted during July-August 2016. The research used survey method with quantitative descriptive data analysis. Farming households were sampled by proportional random sampling technique. Total number of sample is 30 farming households. Food security category and percentage of farming households for each category is presented as food secure households (26.67%), food susceptible households (13.33%), moderate food insecure households (40%) and severe food insecure households (20%). It depicts that food production area, as such Padang Pariaman does not guarantee its households food security. Gender roles in the farming households were analyze in terms of working division and access and control over the resources and benefits. Working division within the households show that men dominantly involve in productive activities and women bear double burden because they involve mostly in reproductive and also in productive activities. In terms of access and control over resources and benefits, the access is equally shared but the control is dominated by women. Analysis of gender equality in terms of working division found that 70% of households categorized as equal and 30% dominated by women, while for access and control only 6.67% of the households are dominated by men, 56.67% is equal and 36.67% is dominated by women. The study shows that there is a relationship between the level of gender equality and the level of households' food security. χ^2 count value of working division is 9.731 and the value of $\chi^2_{0,05,3} = 7.815$, while χ^2 count value of access and control over resources and benefits is 15.572 with the value of $\chi^2_{0,05,6} = 12.591$. The study suggests that farming households should promote gender equality by involving men in reproductive activities in an effort to increase households' income.

Keywords: *food security, gender equality*