

The Role of Gender in Organic Pondoh Salak Cultivation Supports Family Welfare in Girikerto Village, Kapanewon Sleman

Erfina Aisyah¹, Akhyar Rafi'i²

^{1,2}Horticultural Crop Production Technology Study Program, Murakata Polytechnic

Article Info

Article history:

Received April 02, 2026

Revised April 14, 2026

Accepted April 27, 2026

Keywords:

Gender relations

Organic farming

Sustainable agriculture

Women's empowerment

Women's Participation

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the role of gender in its contribution to the welfare of farming families in Girikerto Village, Kapanewon Sleman. The method used is qualitative Exploratory with a phenomenological study approach. Data collection was done through structured interviews, field observations, and focus group discussions (FGD) on several heads of families selected by purposive sampling. The data analysis in this study was carried out qualitatively using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña interactive analysis model which includes the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification. The analysis process is carried out continuously from data collection until the research is completed. The results of this study show that women are not only involved in domestic responsibilities but also actively contribute to cultivation, post-harvest management, marketing, and household financial management. Males are generally responsible for tasks that require a great deal of physical exertion such as land preparation, pruning, pollination, fertilization, pest control, and maintenance of agricultural infrastructure. The contributions of men and women play an important role in strengthening household resilience and well-being. The interaction between gender roles, livelihood strategies, and economic outcomes highlights the importance of recognizing the contribution of all family members in sustaining organic farming systems. Therefore, understanding the gender dynamics of Salak Pondoh's organic cultivation provides valuable insights into the relationship between family labor, agricultural sustainability, and rural welfare development. This study shows that gender relations in rural farmer households reflect the continuity and change in the social organization of agricultural livelihoods.

Corresponding Author: Erfina Aisyah

Erfina Aisyah¹, Akhyar Rafi'i²

¹Horticultural Crop Production Technology Study Program, Murakata Polytechnic

²Horticultural Crop Production Technology Study Program, Murakata Polytechnic

Jl. Surapati No.73 East Barabai, Barabai, Kab.Hulu Sungai Tengah-71315

Email: erfinaaisyah@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agrarian country that produces many agricultural products, including fruits. The types of tropis fruits produced are very diverse. Many fruit orchards are cultivated on a part-time basis in the yard of the house, in addition to professionally managed orchards with a very large land [1].

Indonesia's abundant natural wealth provides enormous potential for agricultural growth [2]. One of them is to increase production and develop applications of horticultural crop technology, which includes fruit, vegetable, medicinal and ornamental crops [3]. Organic farming is an agricultural cultivation system that relies on natural ingredients without the use of synthetic chemicals. Organic farming is an activity of farming in an environmentally friendly way with the aim of reducing negative impacts on the environment by using the characteristics of organic farming such as the use of local varieties, fertilizers, and organic pesticides to maintain environmental sustainability [4]. Organic farming is a sustainable farming method that prioritizes the balance of the environment and public health. Overall, organic farming is emerging as a promising solution to achieve environmental sustainability and improved public health [5]. Currently, organic farming is starting to develop both at the national and international levels [6]. The organic agricultural products obtained are able to produce healthy and highly nutritious food [7]. Organic horticultural farming has a higher price than conventional farming. Organic food products such as rice, fruit, or vegetables are available in many modern stores and are in high demand by buyers, although their prices are higher than non-organic foods [8]. Market analysis shows the potential for a continuously increasing premium price such as organic tomatoes because it has a premium price of organic 30-45% higher than conventional tomatoes [9]. This trend is increasing and now includes other agricultural products besides food. With

the population increasing, the demand for organic products is bound to increase. Therefore, farmers began to switch to organic farming [10].

Horticulture is a potential commodity to be developed in agribusiness, because it has many advantages compared to other commodities, such as added value and high economic value, it also has a big impact on the welfare, health of life, and income of farmers and non-farmers [11]. Salak (*Salacca zalacca*), one of Indonesia's native fruit products, has promising economic growth prospects [12]. Salak pondoh (*Salacca edulis*) is a leading horticultural commodity in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, with an area of more than 4,000 hectares, which has been recognized as a typical regional product. Girikerto Village in Kapanewon Sleman is one of the strategic places to produce salak pondoh. Most of the people there work as salak farmers. In response to the demands of the export market and increased consumer awareness of healthy food products, local farmers are increasingly adopting organic farming systems as part of sustainable agricultural development. Pondoh salak fruit is a perishable plant fruit; Storage life is only five to six days at room temperature, with the fruit skin drying out and difficult to peel. Salak is a climacteric fruit. The rate of respiration is related to the ripeness of the fruit. Both climatic and non-climatic fruits have the highest respiration rate in the cell division phase. Although the climatic fruits have been plucked from the tree, they can be harvested before the ripening (ripening) phase [13].

Salak pondoh is very popular with many people, so it has great selling potential. Salak pondoh fruit is not expensive and easy to obtain, that's what makes it interesting. Salak pondoh plants can be found in a variety of places, from lowlands to highlands (800m) and in areas that are directly exposed to the sun; However, in these areas of direct sunlight, protective plants are needed, especially at the beginning of planting to prevent wilting. It's no surprise that they're easy to find in stores, especially during the summer. In addition to being eaten directly as fresh fruit, salak fruit can also be used as a preserved fruit (for example in cans), fruit soups, and sweets. Salak pondoh has a fragrant smell and sweet taste. Both adults and children love it. Therefore, the demand and demand for salak pondoh fruit is increasing [14]. Some other types of salak that Indonesians know are salak condet, salak bali, salak penjalinan, and salak pondoh. The nutritional content of salak fruit includes vitamin A for eye health, vitamin B2 for body health, and vitamin C to maintain stamina. Salak fruit is also rich in fiber, which helps digestion [1].

Both now and in the future, agriculture is a strategic issue. Because agriculture has many relationships with the social, economic, and political aspects of the people, both in terms of production, distribution, and consumption. In other words, agriculture is a very strategic and complex issue whose existence affects the future of the country and the nation. There is evidence that agriculture plays an important role in the development of a country. Women based on the concept of gender have begun to enter agriculture, become managers and decision-makers, and contribute financially to family income. It is evident that women's economic contribution in the family can improve family finances, luxury ownership, better living standards, and a higher sense of security, thereby improving the social and economic status of families [15].

With the development and progress of the world towards the end of the 21st century, gender issues emerged. Many people have debated this gender issue. The term "gender" is used to describe the difference between men and women. Gender is the social and cultural division between men and women. For example, women are considered meek, emotional, and maternal, while men are considered strong, rational, and strong. Because they are not eternal and interchangeable, these traits do not originate in nature. In other words, men fall into the emotional, meek, and maternal categories, while women also fall into the category of strong, rational, and mighty [16]. So far, the role of women in agriculture has begun to be recognized. The increase in agricultural activities, both physical and non-physical, shows that the existence of women in agriculture is increasingly important, leading to the phenomenon of "Agricultural Feminization". The feminization of agriculture is a movement to increase the number of women and also the role of women in agriculture [17]. The Women Farmers Group (KWT) holds a position as an important party in the implementation of urban agriculture in Indonesia [18].

Gender issues in horticultural agriculture are an important component in improving the productivity and welfare of farmer families. Although the facts on the ground show that women farmers play a significant role in farming activities, their role is often not officially recognized and is not covered in agricultural development policies. This condition leads to gender differences between male and female farmers in access to resources, technology, and extension services.

Various streams in scientific research on gender studies in agriculture have emerged. These streams analyze the role of women in multifunctional businesses, the process of affirming women in agriculture, the structural characteristics and dimensions of agriculture managed by women, and the relationship between women and social capital in agriculture [19]. The rapid development of the times and technology requires fast performance, skill, and competitiveness. Not only for a man, but also for a woman because gender equality has become so obvious in this day and age. Many women are considered better and more productive than men [20].

The community's economy and the needs of the community have increased along with the times. If the patriarchal culture that causes gender injustice persists, the phenomenon of women having a dual role in the family will also increase. Due to the gender-based workload constructed by the culture in society and the economic demands of the family, women are placed in a state of burden, i.e. bearing a greater and longer workload than men [21]. According to [22] Men are responsible for providing for their families and women are responsible for taking care of the household. However, the farmer family in Girikerto Village, Kapanewon Sleman has a different situation. Men and women are both involved in

the management of farming businesses. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out and analyze the involvement of women and men in organic salak pondoh farming business, determine how gender roles are distributed in each stage of organic salak pondoh cultivation, analyze how women have access and control over farming resources, see how income from organic salak pondoh farming has an impact on family welfare, and making policy recommendations on gender empowerment in the organic horticulture industry. To be immediately free from poverty, it is necessary to empower all family potentials, including the potential of women's groups [23].

METHOD

The research was carried out in Girikerto Village, Kapanewon Sleman, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, in December 2024 – February 2025. The selection of the location was carried out purposively with the consideration that Girikerto is a certified organic cottage salak production center and has an active farmer institution. This study uses an exploratory qualitative method with a phenomenological study approach. Sampling of 12 informants was carried out by purposive sampling of 4 groups of organic salak pondoh farmers who are members of active farmer groups. Data collection techniques include: (1) structured interviews using Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) based questionnaires; (2) observation of participants in salak plantations during the production cycle; (3) focus group discussion (FGD) which was conducted separately with the male and female groups. The data analysis in this study was carried out qualitatively using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña interactive analysis model which includes the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification. The analysis process is carried out continuously from data collection until the research is completed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study reveal that gender roles remain an important component of household livelihood strategies in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation in Girikerto Village. The involvement of men and women in agricultural activities is not merely characterized by a division of labor but also reflects social, cultural, and economic dynamics that influence household welfare. Through daily farming practices, family members contribute in various ways to agricultural production, resource management, and income generation, creating a collaborative system that supports both farm sustainability and family well-being.

The study further indicates that gender roles in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation are shaped by local cultural values, household responsibilities, access to resources, and changing socio-economic conditions. While traditional gender norms continue to influence the allocation of tasks within farming households, increasing participation of women in productive agricultural activities demonstrates an evolving pattern of gender relations. Women are not only involved in domestic responsibilities but also actively contribute to cultivation, post-harvest management, marketing, and household financial management.

Furthermore, the findings suggest that the contribution of both men and women extends beyond agricultural productivity and plays a significant role in strengthening household resilience and welfare. The interaction between gender roles, livelihood strategies, and economic outcomes highlights the importance of recognizing the contributions of all family members in sustaining organic agricultural systems. Therefore, understanding gender dynamics within organic Salak Pondoh cultivation provides valuable insights into the relationship between family labor, agricultural sustainability, and rural welfare development.

Agricultural modernization requires women to participate and play a role in agricultural development, helping husbands and families increase their incomes. such as in Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency and most of the population are farmers, especially women involved in horticultural agriculture, especially vegetable agribusiness [24]. Likewise, Bangun Kerto Village, Yogyakarta, Salak pondoh is the main potential that makes Bangunkerto attractive because it can provide a different experience when traveling in the village, especially in practice, the wrong processing into products that are ready to be marketed is carried out by women. This initiative is a step forward in women's empowerment in Bangunkerto. By selling local products, they help improve the family economy and expand the market for processed Salak Pondoh products [25]. [27] Household income in Sumberejo Village, Batu District also provides an explanation of the type of control used to determine the type of vegetables to be cultivated; Male and female farmers collectively choose the type of vegetable that suits the circumstances of the time. Furthermore, the type of control related to the equipment, materials, and facilities used, gives male farmers more authority in terms of the equipment used in organic vegetable farming businesses.

General Overview of Organic Salak Farmers in Girikerto Village

Girikerto Village is one of the villages located in Turi District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, and is widely recognized as a major production center for Salak Pondoh. Geographically, the village is situated on the southern slopes of Mount Merapi, an area characterized by fertile volcanic soils, favorable climatic conditions, and

abundant water resources that support agricultural activities. These environmental advantages have contributed to the development of horticultural farming, particularly Salak Pondoh cultivation, which has become an integral part of the local economy and rural livelihood system.

The farming community in Girikerto Village has a strong connection to agricultural activities, with many households relying on farming as their primary source of income. Organic Salak farmers in the village exhibit diverse characteristics in terms of age, educational background, farming experience, and land ownership. Most farmers have cultivated Salak Pondoh for many years and possess extensive practical knowledge regarding crop management and local environmental conditions. The transition toward organic farming practices has further encouraged farmers to adopt environmentally friendly cultivation methods while maintaining the productivity and quality of their agricultural products.

From a socio-economic perspective, Salak farming plays a significant role in sustaining household livelihoods. Income generated from Salak Pondoh cultivation contributes substantially to household expenditures, including food consumption, education, healthcare, and other family needs. In addition to farming activities, some households engage in livestock production, small-scale businesses, wage labor, and service-related occupations as part of their livelihood diversification strategies. Such diversification helps reduce economic vulnerability and strengthens household resilience against market fluctuations, environmental risks, and uncertainties in agricultural production. Organic production systems combine mechanical, cultural, and biological methods to promote resource cycling, ecological balance, and biodiversity conservation. Consumers are looking for fresh organic products due to environmental concerns and increased health awareness [26].

The development of organic Salak Pondoh cultivation in Girikerto Village reflects increasing awareness among farmers regarding sustainable agricultural practices. Farmers have gradually adopted organic production systems through the use of organic fertilizers, natural pest management techniques, and environmentally friendly cultivation practices. These efforts are not only aimed at improving environmental sustainability but also at enhancing product quality and meeting the growing market demand for organic agricultural commodities. The expansion of organic farming has created new opportunities for farming households while simultaneously encouraging greater participation of family members, including both men and women, in various stages of agricultural production. Consequently, organic Salak cultivation has become an important economic and social activity that shapes household livelihood strategies and community development in Girikerto Village.

Gender Roles in Organic Salak Pondoh Cultivation

The findings reveal that organic Salak Pondoh cultivation in Girikerto Village is strongly supported by the active involvement of both men and women within farming households. Agricultural activities are carried out through a gender-based division of labor that has developed through local traditions, practical considerations, and household needs. Although certain tasks are commonly associated with either men or women, the cultivation process generally reflects a complementary relationship in which family members work together to sustain agricultural production and household livelihoods.

The division of labor between men and women is primarily influenced by the nature of farming activities and socially constructed gender roles within the community. Men are generally responsible for physically demanding tasks such as land preparation, pruning, pollination, fertilization, pest management, and maintaining farm infrastructure. These activities are often perceived as requiring greater physical strength and technical expertise. Meanwhile, women contribute significantly to various stages of cultivation, particularly in activities that require careful handling, consistency, and attention to detail. The involvement of women demonstrates that agricultural production is not solely dependent on male labor but rather on the combined efforts of all household members. Despite their contribution to farming, agricultural development programs usually ignore women farmers. The condition of women's lagging behind can show injustice between men and women in Indonesia [28].

The study also highlights the coexistence of productive and reproductive roles among women in farming households. In addition to participating in agricultural production, women continue to perform domestic responsibilities, including food preparation, childcare, household management, and family care. As a result, women often carry a dual burden by balancing farm-related activities with household obligations. Despite these challenges, female farmers play a crucial role in ensuring both the continuity of agricultural production and the well-being of family members. Their contribution extends beyond labor provision and includes the management of household resources and daily decision-making processes.

Women's participation is particularly evident during cultivation and post-harvest activities. Many female farmers are actively involved in sorting harvested fruits, grading product quality, packaging, processing agricultural products, and preparing commodities for market distribution. In some households, women also play an important role in managing financial records, negotiating with buyers, and handling income generated from Salak sales. These responsibilities indicate that women contribute not only to production activities but also to value-added processes that influence household income and economic stability.

Furthermore, organic Salak Pondoh cultivation is characterized by a strong culture of cooperation within farming households. Men and women frequently coordinate their activities to ensure that agricultural tasks and household responsibilities can be completed efficiently. Decision-making regarding cultivation practices, labor allocation, and household expenditures is often undertaken collectively, reflecting mutual dependence between family members. This cooperative arrangement enables farming households to optimize available resources while maintaining productivity and family welfare. The findings suggest that gender roles in organic Salak cultivation should not be understood as separate or competing responsibilities, but rather as interconnected contributions that collectively support agricultural sustainability and household well-being.

Gender equality is treatment that is in accordance with the rights and obligations of dignified human beings in the family and society. Gender Equality is when men and women have equal opportunities and opportunities in the social, political, and economic fields. Women and men have the same potential. They have the ability to accelerate progress in development in all areas [29].

Socio-Cultural Factors Shaping Gender Roles

The findings indicate that gender roles in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation are closely influenced by socio-cultural values that have developed within the farming community of Girikerto Village. These values shape how men and women perceive their responsibilities, allocate labor, and participate in household and agricultural activities. Gender roles are not solely determined by economic considerations but are also embedded within cultural norms, social expectations, and shared understandings that have been transmitted across generations. Consequently, the division of labor observed in farming households reflects a combination of practical needs and culturally constructed perceptions regarding the roles of men and women.

Local cultural values continue to influence the organization of family and agricultural life. Traditionally, men are often perceived as the primary providers responsible for securing household income and performing physically demanding agricultural tasks, while women are expected to manage domestic responsibilities and support farming activities when necessary. However, these cultural expectations do not necessarily limit women's involvement in agricultural production. Instead, women's participation is generally regarded as a valuable contribution that strengthens household livelihoods and supports the continuity of farming activities. This demonstrates that gender roles within the community are characterized by complementarity rather than strict separation.

Household decision-making processes also play a significant role in shaping gender relations. The study found that decisions related to farming activities, household expenditures, children's education, and income management are commonly discussed among family members. While men often hold formal authority in certain aspects of agricultural management, women frequently contribute to decision-making through consultation, financial management, and daily household planning. In many cases, important decisions are reached through mutual agreement, reflecting a cooperative relationship between spouses. Such arrangements illustrate the dynamic nature of gender relations within farming households and highlight the importance of shared responsibilities in maintaining family welfare.

Community perceptions regarding the responsibilities of men and women further influence the distribution of roles within agricultural production. Men are generally associated with activities requiring physical labor, technical knowledge, and external interactions, whereas women are perceived as being more capable of managing household affairs, maintaining social relationships, and handling detailed post-harvest tasks. Nevertheless, these perceptions are not fixed. The findings reveal that community members increasingly recognize the significant contributions of women to both agricultural productivity and household economic stability. This growing recognition has contributed to a more flexible understanding of gender roles within the farming community.

The study also identified notable intergenerational changes in gender relations. Older generations tend to maintain more traditional perspectives regarding the separation of responsibilities between men and women. In contrast, younger farming households demonstrate a greater tendency toward shared responsibilities and collaborative decision-making. Increased access to education, information, and broader social interactions has encouraged more egalitarian attitudes regarding gender participation in agriculture and family life. As a result, gender roles in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation continue to evolve in response to changing social and economic conditions while remaining rooted in the cultural values of the local community. These findings suggest that gender relations within rural farming households are dynamic and adaptive, reflecting both continuity and change in the social organization of agricultural livelihoods.

Contribution of Gender Roles to Household Livelihood and Welfare

Dalam kehidupan di bumi ini tanpa disadari perempuan memiliki peran yang penting, namun dalam kehidupan sehari-hari masih sedikit masyarakat yang menyadari akan keberadaannya [30]. The findings demonstrate that the participation of both men and women in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation contributes significantly to household livelihood sustainability and family welfare. The complementary roles performed by family members enable farming households to maximize available resources, improve labor efficiency, and maintain agricultural productivity. Rather than

<https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/ijpat.v1i1.xxxx>

xxxx-xxxx/© 2025 The Author(s). Published by CV. Indo Publisher.

This is an open access article under the CC BY license

(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

functioning as separate entities, the contributions of men and women are interconnected and collectively support the economic and social well-being of the household. This collaborative arrangement strengthens the capacity of farming families to meet their daily needs and respond to various challenges affecting agricultural livelihoods.

One of the most visible contributions of gender roles is income generation. Men and women participate in different stages of the production process, ranging from cultivation and maintenance to post-harvest handling and marketing activities. While men are often involved in field management and technical farming operations, women contribute through product sorting, packaging, processing, and financial management. These combined efforts directly influence the quantity and quality of agricultural outputs, thereby affecting household income. The involvement of women in value-added activities further enhances the economic benefits derived from Salak Pondoh cultivation and supports the financial sustainability of farming households. The empowerment of rural women not only improves their socioeconomic status but also increases community resilience, supporting the idea that gender equality in agriculture can be a catalyst for sustainable development [31].

Gender collaboration also contributes to strengthening household economic resilience. The distribution of responsibilities between men and women allows families to manage risks more effectively and maintain productivity under changing economic conditions. During periods of fluctuating market prices, declining harvests, or increased production costs, the active participation of all family members helps households adapt and sustain their livelihoods. Women's involvement in financial planning and resource management is particularly important in ensuring that household expenditures remain balanced and that available resources are utilized efficiently. Such contributions play a crucial role in enhancing the resilience of farming households against economic uncertainties.

The study further reveals that income generated through the combined efforts of men and women is used to support essential household needs, particularly education and healthcare. Many informants emphasized that agricultural earnings are allocated to finance children's education, purchase school supplies, pay tuition fees, and support other educational requirements. Similarly, household income contributes to healthcare expenditures, including medical treatment, preventive care, and health-related services. These findings indicate that the contributions of both men and women extend beyond agricultural production and have a direct impact on improving the quality of life and human development outcomes within farming families.

In addition, gender roles support livelihood diversification strategies that contribute to household welfare. Besides engaging in Salak Pondoh cultivation, many women participate in small-scale enterprises, food processing activities, local trading, and other income-generating initiatives that complement agricultural earnings. Men may also engage in additional employment opportunities outside farming during certain periods of the year. This diversification of livelihood sources helps reduce dependence on a single economic activity and enhances the household's ability to cope with external shocks. Consequently, the integration of productive contributions from both men and women strengthens household welfare by increasing economic stability, expanding income opportunities, and improving the overall resilience of rural livelihoods.

Gender Roles in the Perspective of Family Welfare and Sustainable Agriculture

The findings of this study demonstrate that gender roles in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation are not merely related to the distribution of labor between men and women but constitute an integral component of household livelihood systems and rural welfare development. The participation of both genders throughout the production process, household management, and economic decision-making reflects a collaborative relationship that contributes to agricultural sustainability and family well-being. The results indicate that farming households rely on the complementary contributions of men and women to maintain productivity, manage resources, and ensure the continuity of their livelihoods. Consequently, gender roles should be understood as dynamic social arrangements that support both economic and social functions within rural communities.

From the perspective of Gender Role Theory, the findings reveal that the division of responsibilities within farming households is shaped by socially constructed expectations regarding the roles of men and women. Traditional perceptions continue to influence the allocation of certain agricultural and domestic tasks; however, the study also identifies increasing flexibility in the implementation of these roles. Women are actively involved not only in reproductive responsibilities but also in productive agricultural activities and household economic management. This finding suggests that gender roles in rural agricultural communities are continuously negotiated and adapted in response to changing social, economic, and environmental conditions. Rather than representing rigid boundaries, gender roles function as complementary mechanisms that enable households to organize labor efficiently and achieve shared objectives.

The study further supports the principles of Family Welfare Theory, which emphasize the importance of resource utilization, cooperation, and collective decision-making in achieving family well-being. The active participation of both men and women in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation contributes directly to income generation, household resilience, and the fulfillment of family needs. Agricultural earnings are utilized to support food security, education, healthcare, and other essential expenditures that improve the quality of life of household members. Moreover, the collaborative nature of farming activities strengthens social cohesion within families and enhances their capacity to respond to economic

challenges. These findings indicate that family welfare is not solely determined by income levels but also by the effectiveness of cooperation and resource management among family members.

The findings are also closely aligned with the concept of Sustainable Agriculture. Organic Salak Pondoh cultivation relies heavily on environmentally friendly practices, local knowledge, and long-term resource management strategies. The involvement of both men and women in implementing organic farming practices contributes to the sustainability of agricultural production while maintaining ecological balance. Women's participation in post-harvest management, product quality control, and household resource allocation complements men's roles in cultivation and farm management, creating a holistic system that supports environmental, economic, and social sustainability. This demonstrates that gender-inclusive agricultural practices can strengthen the resilience and sustainability of rural farming systems.

From a rural development perspective, the study highlights the importance of recognizing and strengthening the contributions of both men and women in agricultural activities. Development programs that promote gender-inclusive participation, capacity building, access to agricultural resources, and equal opportunities for decision-making can enhance household welfare and improve the sustainability of rural livelihoods. Furthermore, supporting women's involvement in agricultural production and economic activities may contribute to broader development outcomes, including poverty reduction, food security, and community resilience. Therefore, integrating gender perspectives into agricultural and rural development policies is essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable development in farming communities.

Overall, the findings suggest that gender roles in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation function as a critical mechanism linking household welfare and sustainable agriculture. The synergy between men and women not only strengthens agricultural productivity and economic resilience but also supports the long-term sustainability of farming households and rural communities. As such, gender-inclusive approaches should be considered a fundamental element in future agricultural development initiatives aimed at improving welfare and promoting sustainable rural transformation.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that gender roles play a significant role in supporting both household welfare and the sustainability of organic Salak Pondoh cultivation in Girikerto Village, Sleman District. The findings reveal that the cultivation process is characterized by a complementary division of labor between men and women, in which each family member contributes according to their responsibilities, capacities, and household needs. While men are generally involved in physically demanding cultivation activities, women actively participate in production, post-harvest management, financial administration, and household management. This collaboration reflects the interconnected nature of productive and reproductive roles within farming households.

The study further indicates that gender roles are shaped by socio-cultural values, household decision-making processes, community perceptions, and intergenerational changes in gender relations. Although traditional norms continue to influence the allocation of responsibilities, gender relations within farming households have become increasingly adaptive and collaborative. The growing recognition of women's contributions to agricultural production and household economic management reflects a gradual shift toward more inclusive participation in rural livelihoods.

Moreover, the active involvement of both men and women contributes directly to income generation, livelihood diversification, household economic resilience, and the fulfillment of essential family needs such as education and healthcare. These contributions strengthen household welfare and enhance the capacity of farming families to cope with social, economic, and environmental challenges. The findings also demonstrate that gender-inclusive participation supports the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices by integrating economic productivity, environmental stewardship, and social well-being.

Overall, gender roles in organic Salak Pondoh cultivation should be understood not merely as a division of labor but as a dynamic social mechanism that contributes to family welfare and sustainable rural development. Therefore, agricultural and rural development initiatives should promote gender-inclusive approaches that recognize the contributions of both men and women, strengthen their capacities, and provide equal opportunities for participation in decision-making and agricultural development processes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author expresses gratitude to Allah SWT for His mercy and gifts so that the research and writing of this article can be completed properly. The author expresses his deepest gratitude to all parties who have provided support, assistance, and contributions in the implementation of this research, especially to the organic pondoh salak farmers in Girikerto Village, Kapanewon Sleman who have been willing to be informants and share experiences and information that are very valuable for this research.

Gratitude was also conveyed to the management and members of the salak pondoh organic farmer group who had given permission, assistance, and opportunities to the author to collect data in the field. High appreciation was also

<https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/ijpat.v1i1.xxxx>

xxxx-xxxx/© 2025 The Author(s). Published by CV. Indo Publisher.

This is an open access article under the CC BY license

(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

given to all parties who had helped during the observation, interview, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) process, so that this research could run smoothly. The author hopes that the results of this research can provide benefits for the development of science, especially in the fields of gender and agriculture, as well as become a reference for various parties in supporting inclusive and sustainable agricultural development.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The author states that there is no conflict of interest in the implementation of research, data processing, preparation, or publication of this scientific work. This research is conducted independently and is not influenced by any party that may affect the results, interpretation of data, or conclusions of the research.

REFERENCES

- [1] N. K. Kristiani, "KUALITAS SELAI BERBAHAN DASAR SALAK PONDOH DENGAN SARI BUNGA TELANG (CLITORIA TERNATEA)," *Jurnal Mahasiswa Pariwisata dan Bisnis*, vol. 01 No 09, 2022.
- [2] Tajidan, H. Suparmin, and A. Sahidu, "PENYULUHAN KEAMANAN PANGAN PRODUK SAYURAN SEGAR SEMI ORGANIK DI KECAMATAN LINGSAR," *Jurnal PEPADU*, vol. 3, 2022.
- [3] O. Nurhidayat, S. A. Andayani, and J. Sulaksana, "ANALISIS USAHATANI SALAK ORGANIK DAN ANORGANIK ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC ZALACCA FARMING," *Journal Of Sustainable Agribusiness*, vol. 01, no. 01, 2022.
- [4] N. Rachma and A. S. Umam, "PERTANIAN ORGANIK SEBAGAI SOLUSI PERTANIAN BERKELANJUTAN DI ERA NEW NORMAL," *JURNAL PEMBEJURNAL PEMBELAJARAN PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT*, vol. 328, no. 4, pp. 328–338, 2020.
- [5] J. Sahala, F. S. Jamin, and M. M. Mokoginta, "Analisis Bibliometrik tentang Tantangan dan Peluang dalam Penelitian Pertanian Organik Dalam Mewujudkan Keberlanjutan Lingkungan dan Kesehatan Masyarakat," *Jurnal Multidisiplin West Science*, vol. 03, no. 04, pp. 489–499, 2024.
- [6] T. B. Purwantini and N. Sunarsih, "Pertanian Organik: Konsep, Kinerja, Prospek, dan Kendala," *Forum penelitian Agro Ekonomi*, vol. 37, no. 2, p. 127, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.21082/fae.v37n2.2019.127-142.
- [7] D. Septiadi and A. I. Mundiyyah, "STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN USAHA TANI SAYURAN BERBASIS PERTANIAN ORGANIK," *Jurnal AGRIFO*, vol. 5, 2020.
- [8] N. T. Brata, R. Rahayu, M. S. Mustofa, and H. Pramusinto, "Organic farming system innovation to improve the welfare of farmers in the highlands," *Journal of Water and Land Development*, no. 66, pp. 47–52, 2025, doi: 10.24425/jwld.2025.155300.
- [9] F. R. Tulungen and J. K. Kampilong, "Assessing opportunities for organic tomato farming: a PESTEL perspective on sustainable agriculture," *Journal of Global Innovations in Agricultural Sciences*, pp. 519–531, Jan. 2026, doi: 10.22194/jgias/26.1604.
- [10] Z. Rozaki, Triyono, Indardi, D. I. Salassa, and R. B. Nugroho, "Farmers' responses to organic rice farming in Indonesia: Findings from central Java and south Sulawesi," *Open Agric.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 703–710, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.1515/opag-2020-0070.
- [11] A. Melaelika and W. Fitrianti, "Analisis curahan tenaga kerja pria dan wanita dalam usahatani hortikultura di lahan gambut," *Journal of Tropical Agriculture Sciences HJTAS*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 126–137, 2024, doi: 10.61511/hjtas.v1i2.
- [12] T. H. Simatupang et al., "Salak from Indonesia: legal protection, potential geographical indications and development practices toward international markets," *Cogent Soc. Sci.*, vol. 10, no. 1, 2024, doi: 10.1080/23311886.2024.2341963.
- [13] T. F. Djaafar et al., "Mutu Fisik Buah Salak Pondoh (Salacca edulis Reinw): Pengaruh Pelilinan dan Pengemasan Menggunakan Kantong Plastik Low Density Polyethylene," *agriTECH*, vol. 42, no. 2, p. 113, Jul. 2022, doi: 10.22146/agritech.55376.
- [14] A. M. Prajoko, A. Santosa, and Juarini, "ANALISIS OPTIMALISASI FAKTOR-FAKTOR PRODUKSI SALAK PONDOH DI KELOMPOK TANI 'SI CANTIK' KECAMATAN TURI KABUPATEN SLEMAN," *Jurnal Dinamika Sosial Ekonomi*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 145–159, 2019.
- [15] N. Busthanul, D. Rukmana, W. Ramadhani Mappatunru, R. A. Nadja, and Saadah, "KEBERDAYAAN DAN KETERLIBATAN PEREMPUAN DALAM PERTANIAN DI DESA MONCONGLOE BULU, KECAMATAN MONCONGLOE, KABUPATEN MAROS," *JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL ECONOMY*, vol. 1, p. 1234, 2023, doi: 10.11594/agre.v1i1.xx.
- [16] R. Andayani, Fatmawati, and Nursini, "PERAN BURUH TANI PEREMPUAN DALAM EKONOMI KELUARGA: STUDI KASUS DESA MAJANNANG," *Development Policy and Management Review (DPMR)*, vol. 2, 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/DPMR/>
- [17] R. Maulana, Y. Yulianti, and Sugianto, "Feminisasi Pertanian dan Dekonstruksi Gender pada Pertanian Perhutanan Malang Selatan," *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis*, vol. 6, no. 3, p. 1206, Jul. 2022, doi: 10.21776/ub.jepa.2022.006.03.38.

- [18] I. Malkan Bakhrul Ilmi *et al.*, “MODEL PEMBERDAYAAN KELOMPOK WANITA TANI DI KEDAUNG DEPOK SEBAGAI DAERAH URBAN MELALUI KAMPUNG CARAKA”, [Online]. Available: <http://journal.universitaspahlawan.ac.id/index.php/ners>
- [19] R. M. Fanelli, “Bridging the Gender Gap in the Agricultural Sector: Evidence from European Union Countries,” *Soc. Sci.*, vol. 11, no. 3, Mar. 2022, doi: 10.3390/socsci11030105.
- [20] M. A. Sulihkhodin, “Peran Ganda Perempuan Pada Keluarga Masyarakat Petani di Desa Srikaton Ngantru Kabupaten Tulungagung District,” *Jurnal Intervensi Sosial dan Pembangunan (JISP)*, vol. 2, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://jurnal.umsu.ac.id/index.php/JISP>
- [21] A. S. Putri and P. P. Anzari, “Dinamika peran ganda perempuan dalam keluarga petani di Indonesia,” *Jurnal Integrasi dan Harmoni Inovatif Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, vol. 1, no. 6, pp. 757–763, 2021, doi: 10.17977/um063v1i62021p757-763.
- [22] Sulviati, Maddatuang, Saputro Alief, and Azhim Muhamad Ihsan, “Keterlibatan Perempuan dalam Usaha Pertanian di Desa Goarie, Kecamatan Marioriwawo, Kabupaten Soppeng,” *UNM Geographic Journal*, 2019.
- [23] C. Ayu, L. E. Susilawati, I. W. Sudika, B. B. Santoso, and dan Muktasam, “PEMBERDAYAAN EKONOMI KELOMPOK PEREMPUAN MELALUI BUDIDAYA HORTIKULTURA SECARA ORGANIK DALAM POLYBAG DI LAHAN PEKARANGAN DESA TANAK AWU KECAMATAN PUJUT LOMBOK TENGAH,” *Jurnal Abdi Mas TPB*, vol. 1, 2019.
- [24] F. Humaidi and D. Daryanto, “PEMBERDAYAAN WANITA KELOMPOK TANI DALAM MENGHADAPI MODERNISASI PERTANIAN MELALUI USAHATANI HORTIKULTURA,” *Prosiding Seminar Nasional & Call for Paper*, vol. 8 No 1, no. 1, pp. 2355–2611, 2021.
- [25] D. C. Murti, T. S. Putra, and A. A. Rafaela, “PROGRAM PENDAMPINGAN BRANDING UMKM SALAK PONDOH PADA KELURAHAN BANGUN KERTO YOGYAKARTA,” *PROFICIO: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, vol. 5, p. 2, 2024.
- [26] D. Panday, N. Bhusal, S. Das, and A. Ghalehgalabbbehani, “Rooted in Nature: The Rise, Challenges, and Potential of Organic Farming and Fertilizers in Agroecosystems,” *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, vol. 16, no. 4, Feb. 2024, doi: 10.3390/su16041530.
- [27] K. Bhastoni and Y. Yuliaty, “PERAN WANITA TANI DI ATAS USIA PRODUKTIF DALAM USAHATANI SAYURAN ORGANIK TERHADAP PENDAPATAN RUMAH TANGGA DI DESA SUMBEREJO KECAMATAN BATU,” *Jurnal Habitat*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 119–129, 2015.
- [28] M. Haditia, D. R. Panuju, and R. A. Kinseng, “Partisipasi Perempuan pada Usahatani Hortikultura Unggulan di Kabupaten Agam,” *Syntax Literate: Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, 2024.
- [29] M. Gultom, “INDIKATOR KESETARAAN GENDER DAN ISU-ISU GENDER DI BIDANG PENDIDIKAN,” *Fiat Iustitia : Jurnal Hukum*, 2021.
- [30] P. Dyah, A. Fitriyaningsih, and F. N. Faizah, “Relevansi Kesetaraan Gender dan Peran Perempuan Bekerja terhadap Kesejahteraan Keluarga di Indonesia (Perspektif Ekonomi Islam),” *AL-MAIYYAH Media Transformasi Gender dalam Paradigma Sosial Keagamaan*, 2020.
- [31] B. H. Saad, “MENOUFIA JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,” *Menoufia J. Agric. Economic & Social Sci.*, vol. 9, 2024, [Online]. Available: <https://mjabes.journals.ekb.eg/>