

PATTERN CHANGES OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN FARMER THROUGH THE SMALL INDUSTRIES AS THE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ECONOMY OF FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN BANDUNG, TULUNGAGUNG

Abstract

The life of Farmer households are still are poor. This condition causes the mothers work to contribute the family income. They have to play doubles roles to meet the family needs. They do not only take care their children but they also have to work outside the home. In today's era, the agricultural economy does not make a major contribution to the Indonesian economy. There are several factors that have reduced levels of household economy of farmers. Researcher used a descriptive qualitative method by using purposive sampling method that meets certain criteria. Women mostly in the district of Bandung who used to work as women farmers are now reluctant to work to help a husband in planting agricultural field. The previous roles of women farmers should be group planting rice, helps post-harvest. Recently their roles have switched to different ones. Changing patterns of roles due to several factors, namely: the low wages provided, the low level of the desire of the women in the area to work in the agricultural sector, the high rate of population needs.

Keywords: The changes, Roles, Women farmers

Mufida Diah Lestari

E-mail: mufida.yeahhh@gmail.com

Universitas Tulungagung
Ki Mangunsarkoro, Beji
Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia

ISSN : 2714-8149

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an agricultural country which has suitable areas for populist economic development through agriculture, with the majority of the population are farmers. The potential of the existing agricultural world in almost all islands in Indonesia to be one of the main livelihood of the population. Land area are located in different regions can contribute to high enough for perrkonomian Indonesia.

Farmer households are still poor and therefore to contribute to household income, the mother (wife) also worked. They have to play doubles roles so that all the needs are met. The dual role here is in addition to their care of the household and children; they also have to work outside the home.

In today's era is precisely the agricultural economy does not make a major contribution to the Indonesian economy. In this case there are several factors that cause reduced levels of household economy of farmers, which are increasingly receding interest of the women farmers who used go to work in the process of planting, but now prefer to work abroad. The high wages as women workers who work in the country and abroad were able to give change thinking patterns that shift work into Labor Women (TKW). The minimum wage received also make special consideration for women farmers to seek jobs with higher wages, it is caused due to higher household Angka kebutuha.

Tulungagung is one of the leading Labor Women (TKW) in large numbers and ranks to V East Java. The number turned out to provide a positive and negative impact. Therefore, currently appears problems of the changes of the roles of mother in the context of family income. Formulation of the problem. 1) Does the background of women farmers no longer working for the agricultural sector? 2) What can be done by the farm community in addressing the changing patterns of roles that exist today? Research purposes include to know many of the background of women farmers to no longer work in the agricultural sector. And what can be done by the farm community in addressing the changing patterns of roles that exist today?

Women are women. Adults divided into three phases. Early adulthood begins at age 18 to about - about the age of 40 years. When changes - physical and psychological changes that accompany reduced reproductive ability (Hurlock, 1996). Past middle age (40-60 years. At this time terliha physical and psychological abilities began to decline. Age middle age is an age of transition from adulthood to old age. The transition occurs in both the physical and psychological function. Late adulthood (60 – died Older adults physical and psychological ability has decreased cepata, so often individuals tergantunga on others. Arising insecurity due to economic factors that lead to changes in the pattern of life. Adult women who are

married and have children commonly called mother. Mother is the woman who gave birth to a child (Purwadaminta, 2003). The role of the mother very much, the mother's role as a wife and mother of the child - her mother has a role to take care of the household, as caregivers and educators of children - her son, and as one of the group of social role as well as members of the environmental community. Besides, mothers can also serve as an additional income earner for the family (Effendy, 1998).

Mothers often referred to as the heart of the family. Heart in the body is a very important tool for one's life. When the heart stops beating then that person can not hold her. This parable concludes that the position of a woman as the central figure and is very important to carry out life. The importance of a mother especially noticeable since the birth of her child (Gunarsa, 2000).

Women in villages and cities they often choose to play doubles. Besides taking care of the household and children-their children also work outside the home. According Perwadarmenta (2003) of working mothers are mothers who do activities with the aim to earn a living.

Woman has three main functions closely related to the position and role of women is reproductive function, the function of socialization and production functions. Reproductive function is often associated with the rights and obligations as well as the strengths and weaknesses of women. Socialization functions closely related to the function and responsibility in preparing children - his son into the wider community association, where the care and education may be done by others but remain its responsibility lies in the mother. production functions related to the economic function of women / mothers, in line with the advancement of age and educational enhancement opportunities enable women / mothers do not have a role ekonomis indirect but able to receive good results in the form of money or goods in exchange of doing economic work.

In units of the household, family labor is composed of men and women, adults and children-children and other family members who are considered capable of doing this type of activity, between men and women that there are different types of activities - different so you need to know how the division of labor between man and woman.

According to Masri Singarimbun shows that the participation of women in the workforce is high but most of them work as farmers, farm laborers, traders, and even most women from low-income, working a principal or supplementary role and not an alternative. Living in a traditional village farming income is primarily the women assist their husbands in the same field. This occurs because the new employment opportunities are limited. Most

farmers follow her husband's work, which is why it is generally in the area - agricultural areas for working women the percentage was high (Pudjiwati, 1983).

The role of women often becomes a debate. Many people judge women should gain a greater role in public life. On the other hand, there are those who view women should only play a role in the domestic sphere or domestic life only. To know the woman in the household perananan need to compare the outpouring of working women because it is generally a source of household income is classified into two sectors, namely agriculture and non-agriculture. Sources of income of the agricultural sector can be detailed further into income from farming, cattle, farmer labor, land rent, and profit sharing. Sources of income from non-agricultural sectors of the industry can be divided into household income, trade, clerks, services, non-agricultural workers and other agricultural sub-sector workers (Sajogyo, 1990). The role of women farmers can be supported by the outpouring approach time / energy (White 1976, in Sajogyo 1994) which in return will have economic value (generating revenue) and social value (taking care of / manage household and solidarity for a living in menghasilkan household income). Thus the dual role of women is a productive job for covering earn (income earning work) and take care of the household (domestic / household work) as satisfaction and serves to maintain the continuity of the household (Sajogyo 1994).

Culture can be classified into two main components: material culture. Material culture refers to all creation the real society. Included in the material culture are the findings-tamuan resulting from an archaeological dig as clay bowls, jewelry, weapons, and so forth. Material culture also includes goods - items such as televisions, airplanes, sports stadiums, clothing, skyscrapers and washing machine. Non-material culture Non-material culture is a creation - an abstract creation that are passed from generation to generation. Cultural communities have seven elements of equipment and supplies of life, livelihood and economic system, the social system, language, art, system knowledge, and belief systems Components - components include worldview dominant cultural patterns, activity orientation, time orientation, human nature, human nature orientation orientation and perception of self. The explanation of the components - components of the cultural patterns are: *worldview*: Views on the agricultural world of the universe: Farming community relations with the universe. *Subjugation*: controlled and exploited natura. For example, the clearing of forests for agricultural purposes such as farming activities. As a result of clearing the forest area becomes narrower and eventually causes damage to ecosystems. In that situation, the first reason for agricultural land turned out to be indirectly exploiting the forest. *Cooperative*: Nature is a friend of the sacred, not to be tampered with. Cultural agricultural community always wants to clear land quickly and cheaply then burn forest culture society be the primary choice. With the law - law of the

encroachment should be dealt with the rigors of changing the culture of the destruction of forests. *Science and technology*.

Differences in the perception of the technology and how to acquire knowledge as cultural narat instrumental technology, solutions to problems, improve comfort and pleasure of living is obtained empirically, based on observation, experiment. Examples of grain harvesting always use heavy equipment, the mindset of the western culture that minimizes expenses and time efficiency. Non-western culture technologies are often at odds with the social structures and traditional values. Indonesian agricultural society culture always fixated on istiaday customs and economic circumstances that have not been well ordered, so penguunaan technology is still minimal. Materialis, Ownership is important in agriculture.

Social class show, Money is very important to be able to have something. *Activity orientation* Differences in orientation activities will affect different patterns of thought and behavior in farming culture. Activities and jobs to earn money. *Efficiency and practically*. Modern agriculture will distinguish mindset, if modern agriculture tilling it in less than five hours / hectare while traditional oertanian that do not have the capital and cultural hard to lose should use a hoe to cultivate his land for days - days. Progress and change progress and change is a good thing. *Time orientation* The concept of time: past, present and future. Timely culture farming communities always late in pest and disease management. *Human nature orientation*. *Goodness of human nature: evil and good*. *Rationality of human nature: humans act on reason, rational, free choice, Responsibility*. *Mutability of human nature: humans can be altered by the community with education, prison*. *Preception of self* Each culture tends to be different in mempresepsikan about yourself: Individualism: the role and responsibility of the individual in society. Farming communities, especially those that have more capital tend to be individualists such as stacking poupuk subsidized then sell to the public at a price that is relatively expensive. Indigenous cultural patterns can be evaluated from various aspects, namely: The level of cultural values, such as the nature of the human field, the place of humanity in space and time, the work of man, the human relationship with the natural environment, and the nature of human relationships. The level of the norm - the norm, such as ways, habits, behavior patterns, and customs - customs. The legal system, including the code of conduct in daily life - the day either in writing or not, but the real legal consequences. Rules - special rules, such as buying and selling rules, etiquette, and others - others.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The study design used descriptive qualitative, research that produces descriptive data in the form of words - written or spoken word from those that can be observed. Qualitative research is also an inductive approach to the preparation of knowledge using research and emphasize the subjectivity and meaning for the individual experience (Brockopp, marie T, hasting, tolsma, 2000). Determination of the study area was conducted by research area by purposive determination area, due to District of Bandung is dalah sender highest Labor Women in Tulungagung. the sampling method with purposive sampling that meet certain criteria. Technique is a tool or vcara used to obtain information data. There are many data collection techniques used in the study. However, to obtain the necessary data in this study the authors hanua using multiple data collection techniques, namely through interviews as the primary source of information and documentation as supplementary information.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Women mostly in the district of Bandung who used to work as women farmers are now reluctant to work to help a husband in planting agricultural dilahan. Women farmers should have a role as: group planting rice, helps post-harvest etc now switch roles.

Researchers will describe the focus of this research is the role of women in supporting the family household economy of farmers de District of Bandung Tulungagung. Where this research using qualitative methods and descriptive approach. Qualitative methods are often called naturalistic research methods because research done on natural conditions (natural setting). (Sigiyono, 2009: 8)

In riset qualitative researchers are required to collect data based on what is spoken, felt, and done by the data source. In qualitative research is not as what is thought by researchers but based as it happens on the field, experienced, felt, and thought by the data source.

This study focuses on (1) the role of women (housewives) to the family economy of farmers in Sub Bandung, Tulungagung. (2) the allocation of time or time division women (housewives) on the activity of subsistence tasks and housework. (3) the revenue contribution of women (housewives) on the activities of the job to support the family income.

So that research can be directed to both researchers conducted the study in accordance with the procedures and data collection stage - the stage of research.

By doing research through a descriptive approach, the researchers have to explain, explain, describe clearly the role of women farmers in supporting the domestic economy farming families Bandung Tulungagung subdistrict, researchers conducted interviews by asking questions - questions. As for the informants in this study were women who worked as a farmer and a woman of 10 people.

Family farmers belong to the middle. Seeing them still have paddy fields and based on observations that have been made, the house they have already a permanent building. They have their own land for cultivation however, their results have not been sufficient to meet the needs of their household. Not to mention if erratic season like last year continuous rainy season, many farmers do not harvest because of it.

There are also farmers who lease their fields and chose to become tenant farmers in the fields of others. It was in because farmers do not have the capital to start the business again because the previous harvest failed.

To meet the household needs of family members, including his wife and son also work, but they are still in school children.

Domestic work is not rewarded with money, but it has become the responsibility of the wife or mother. Although this work is also assisted by other family members, but if she does not play a role in the work will not be completed properly. This is in accordance with the notice that says Mothers often referred to as the heart of the family.

Heart in the body is a very important tool for one's life. When the heart stops beating then that person can not hold her. This parable concludes that the position of a woman as the central figure and is very important to carry out life. The importance of the mother seprang especially noticeable since the birth of her child (Gunarsa, 2000).

In an effort to earn a living woman to the family economy, of course, they get the permission and support of husband

Changing patterns of roles due to several factors:

- Increasingly low wages given
- The more low level of willingness of the women in the area to work in the agricultural sector
- The high rate of population needs

Changing the mindset of women farmers in order to return home and restore its role as before degan approached by stakeholder.

Providing motivation and training of the small industrial based commodities from the area so as to become the leading commodity and provide increased revenue impact towards the economic progress of the farmers.

Improving cooperation between stakeholder in the District Bandung in order to make a regulation with the Government in Tulungagung in synergy with several related agencies.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

1. Back ground of women farmers no longer working for the agricultural sector are:
 - a. Increasingly low wages given
 - b. The more low level of willingness of the women in the area to work in the agricultural sector
 - c. The high rate of population needs
2. Subject undertaken by the public and the government in addressing the changing patterns of roles that exist today are:
 - a. Changing mindsets through approach by stakeholder
 - b. Provide motivation and training of small industries
 - c. Enlisting the cooperation of the community, stakeholders, government and related agencies as the effort of making regulations which are friendly to the women farmers.

B. Suggestions

1. For the community can give change a new innovation in the process of economic development of farm households.
2. For the government of the village, was able to suppress lift pengriman labor women so as to minimize the numbers of violence against women
3. For agricultural office, was able to make a regulation mengahrap on women through the housing industry.

REFERENCES

Anonymous. Jtpunimus-gdl-yerohmani-5282-3-bab2.pdf.
<http://digilib.unimus.ac.id/download.php?id=2477>. Diakses pada tanggal 19 mei 2017 2:28pm WIB.

BPS (1990-2006). *Data Kependudukan*. Badan Pusat Statistik. Jakarta.

- Elizabeth, R. 2007. *Pengarusutamaan gender melalui managemen sumberdaya dan diversifikasi pendapatan rumah tangga petani di pedesaan*” antara harapan dan kenyataan. *Makalah lokakarya pengarusutamaan Gender*. FEMA IPB Bogor bekerjasama dengan Kementrian Pemberdayaan Perempuan RI.
- Gunarsa & Gunarsa. (2000). *Psikologi Praktis: Anak Remaja dan Keluarga*. Jakarta: PT. BPK Gunung Mulia.
- Gustiyana, H. 2004. *Analisis Pendapatan Usahatani untuk Produk Pertanian*. Salemba empat: Jakarta.
- Hartika arbiyanti. 2011. *Pembagian Kerja Rumah Tangga Petani Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin*. www.kompasiana.com
- Hernanto, 1994. *Ilmu Usahatani*. Penebar Swadaya. Jakarta.
- Hurlock, Elizabeth, 1996. *Psikologi Perkembangan: Suatu Kehidupan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan*. Edisi kelima, Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.
- Indah Aswiyati. 2016. *Peran Wanita Dalam Menunjang Perekonomian Rumah Tangga Petani Tradisional Untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Desa Kuwil Kecamatan Kalawat*. Jurnal Holistik. Tahun IX. No.17.
- Ismini. *Peran Wanita Tani Dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Keluarga di Desa Mojorejo Batu*. Skripsi Pada Universitas Widyagama Malang.
- Juwita Deca Ryane. *Peran Ibu Rumah Tangga Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga melalui Home Industri Batik Di Dusun Karangkulon Desa Wukusari Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*. Skripsi pada Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatulloh. Jakarta: 2015
- Notoatmodjo,S. 2002. *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Poerwadaminta, W. J. S. 2003. *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Pudjiwati Sajogyo. 1983. *Peranan wanita dalam perkembangan masyarakat Desa*. Jakarta: CV Rajawali.
- Sajogyo dan Pudjiwati Sajogyo. 1990. *Sosiologi Pedesaan*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Sajogyo, P. 1994. *Peranan Wanita Dalam Perkembangan Ekonomi*. Obor. Jakarta.
- Sugiyono. 2011. *Metode Penelitian administratif*. Bandung: Alfabeta