

WOMEN'S ROLE IN SUPPORTING THE ECONOMY OF FAMILY

Abstract

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The function of the family economy will be able to run properly if the family is able to manage the economy gained from work or a variety of efforts made head of the family and its members to earn revenue. The role of women in a family has reproductive function, production function and social function. In its function as a function of production, some women choose to work as women farmers/farm workers. They chose this job because it has no other choice. Women farmers in the district of Tulungagung Kalidawir this job in order to obtain compensation in the form of money or goods, they do not for the main job, but in an effort to help her husband to meet the needs of the economy. Location data collection in the village Ngubalan dillakukan research and Desa Tanjung Tulungagung subdistrict Kalidawir. The method used is descriptive. The results showed that the outpouring of women farmers work ranges from 5 hours to 8 hours per day and earn revenue on women farmers in one season Rp. 1.088 million in Sub Kalidawir Tulungagung.

Keywords : Woman'Role,Economy of family

I. INTRODUCTION

The family is the smallest unit in the socio-economic community is the basic foundation of all institutions, the primary group consisting of two or more people who have network of interpersonal interaction, blood relationship relations marriage, adoption (Day, et al., 1997). This family is a unit in this society consisting of a husband, wife, and son or father and son or mother and child. So that interaction process can run well it is necessary to clear division of tasks among family members. To be able to meet the primary needs, the head of the family should be able to do a job that allows so that it can earn for efforts to fulfill primary needs of the family.

The role of women within a family have a major role, the facts show that women have a productive role, especially in times of crisis so as to help save the family economy. As the perpetrators of households, women play an active role in the family, in addition to taking care of the household; women are also supporting the family economy to perform economically productive activities. Basically, the economic function of the family will be able to run properly if the family is able to manage its economy. Family economic point located on the income earned from work or a variety of efforts made head of the family and its members.

In its function as a function of production, some women choose to work as women farmers/farm workers. They chose this job because it has no choice but to be closer to family and job opportunities such as industrial / factory.

Women farmers in the district of Tulungagung Kalidawir this job in order to obtain compensation in the form of money or goods. This work was done not for the main job, but in an effort to help her husband to meet the needs of the economy.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a descriptive approach because the researcher intends to describe, describe and calculate income and time outpouring of women farmers in supporting the household economy of farmers in the district of Tulungagung Kalidawir. In determining the area of research, researchers using purposive with consideration that the area has a relatively large peasant woman. The number of respondents who selected 20 women according to the adequacy of the information obtained by the following criteria: adult aged woman, are married or have been married, the woman who worked as farm laborers either as a main or side job .. The data collection techniques used in this study is the interview.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Family farmers in the district of Tulungagung Kalidawir have a relatively narrow land to house a permanent building. They worked on their own land but, the results are not enough to meet household needs. There are also farmers who lease their fields and chose to become tenant farmers in the fields of others. It was due to capital constraints in starting a business.

Information obtained from interviews, the women farmers have a dual role, other than in their home also play a role in activities outside the home as a way to support the domestic economy. They chose this job because it is still associated with the husband's work, close to home and do not need the money for capital, so that the money they earn can be allocated to other needs.

To meet the needs of the household, the family members including his wife and children also work, but they are still in school children. This work is not always rewarded in the form of cash but in kind. Although this work is also assisted by other family members, but the role of a mother making a central figure in the settlement of family work.

Various reasons are given why mothers choose to work as women farmers such as age, education, capital and want to hang out with family.

Kalidawir women farmers in the district have played his role very well. As a reproductive function, they prepare dinner and other family needs, their socialization function is active in a religious ceremony, the PKK, nurture and educate children and other social activities. In the production function of women farmers into agricultural laborers so as to supplement the family income.

In an effort to earn a living to support the family economy, women farmers to get permission and support from her husband without prejudice to the responsibility as a wife and mother. How to divide their time between homework and work as a peasant woman with preparing all the needs and the family's needs and then doing work activities outside the home, and after being in the family can finish the job unfinished family. Old work outside the home ranges from 5 to 8 hours per day.

The double role of women farmers because of economic demands in order to increase family income. The dual role of women farmers requires good time management. To have all done well then women farmers must divide his time for homework and to work, all respondents stated that she had to get up earlier than members of my family to another, with chores such as cooking, prepare breakfast, tidy up the house and a series of other work is not

neglected. After doing family work is completed, the peasant woman went to the fields to begin the work outside the home.

Based on the information respondents, mostly women farmers working on the same land as the planting and harvesting seasons. In other words, they already have an agreement with the land owners.

Income women farmers in the study area varied start to the planting season to harvest at a specific time period. Income for women farmers planting season is not calculated how long he works, but depending on the area of land they do and the results are in for the group members. For one group consists of 5 people. In the span of the planting season to harvest, the work carried out include planting and maintenance such as weeding. They work in groups and for their payment systems using bulk systems. Each group of women farmers consists of 5 people and the results obtained around Rp. 2,000,000 to Rp. 2,600,000 per hectare for one growing season. Cost of treatment starts in the range of planting until just before the harvest of an average of Rp. 2.08 million per hectare. Net revenue per woman farmer is Rp 416,000 per season per hectare. Elsewhere, in the care of plants is done individually with a wage of Rp. 50,000 per day with a long working 5 hours for each woman farmer.

In one season the women farmers working land 5 alternately. With a land area that is different then diperolehpun also different results. The income of women farmers can be seen from Table 1.

Table 1:
Average income in 2017 growing season (person / season)

| NO | Land (Ha) | Income |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | 0.08 | Rp. 38,500 |
| 2. | 0:25 | Rp. 81,000 |
| 3. | 0:21 | Rp. 72,500 |
| 4. | 0.50 | Rp. 144,000 |
| 5. | 0:29 | Rp. 90,000 |
| total | | Rp. 416,000 |

Sources: Primary data are processed

Different again at harvest time, the women farmers do not receive money as their wages. However, the wages in the form of grain. For the calculation also depends on the harvest obtained by the land owner. The amount of the distribution ranges from 11 percent to 13 percent for the part of women farmers.

Different again at harvest time, the women farmers do not receive money as their wages. However, the wages in the form of grain. For the calculation also depends on the harvest obtained by the land owner. The amount of the distribution ranges from 11 percent to 13 percent of the crop for the part of women farmers. The result of the calculation of income at the time of harvest, researchers convert the results obtained in units of kilograms and grain prices prevailing at the time of Rp 4,000 per kilogram (Table 2).

Results of women farmers income in the form of grain, they memilh not sell crops, with consideration for the supply of food until the next harvest season. Food is the most basic materials to meet human needs in order to establish and sustain life. Grain is a source of food typical of the people of Indonesia, so there is a habit that is typical for most people if you do not eat rice then assume they have not eaten. This effort was done as a form of maintaining food kedaluatan. Another consideration women farmers do not sell grain they receive is the price of grain is at its lowest level.

Table 2:

Average earnings in the 2017 harvest season (person / season)

| NO | Land (Ha) | Income |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | 0:08 | Rp 33,600 |
| 2. | 0:25 | USD 134 400 |
| 3. | 0:21 | Rp 117,600 |
| 4. | 0:50 | Rp 218,400 |
| 5. | 0:29 | Rp 168,000 |
| total | | Rp 672,000 |

Sources: Primary data are processed

To obtain the amount of income of women farmers in a single growing season by summing income when work on timescales before planting until harvest with an income of women farmers at harvest time are presented in Table 3.

Table 3:
Average income of the planting and harvesting season (person / season)

| NO | Land (Ha) | Income | Income |
|----|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | 0.08 | Rp. 38,500 | Rp 33,600 |
| 2. | 0:25 | Rp. 81,000 | USD 134 400 |
| 3. | 0:21 | Rp. 72,500 | Rp 117,600 |
| 4. | 0.50 | Rp. 144,000 | Rp 218,400 |
| 5. | 0:29 | Rp. 90,000 | Rp 168,000 |
| | total | Rp. 416,000 | Rp 672,000 |

Sources: Primary data are processed

To determine the amount of revenue the District Kalidawir women farmers in one growing season by summing earnings in the period before the harvest and planting and at harvest income of Rp 1.088 million. This figure is well below the regional minimum wage in Tulungagung. They consider the results obtained are considered to help to meet the needs of everyday household. While the results of the husband used to pay for basic needs such as paying taxes, pay electricity, pay for school children, and the needs of others.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on calculations of data in this study on the Role of Women Farmers in Supporting Families in District Economy Kalidawir East Java Tulungagung it could be concluded as follows:

1. Outpouring of women farmers in the district work Kalidawir ranging from 5 hours to 8 hours per day.
2. Revenues obtained peasant woman at a season of Rp. 1.088 million

Some suggestions that need to be presented by researchers associated with this study include the need for coaching and training program for women farmers in an effort to improve the skills and financial insight.

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