

The Role of the Household and Its Contribution in Helping Family Economy at Hamparan Perak Subdistrict Deli Serdang Regency

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Abstract-The figure of a housewife does not only act as a housewife but also as a support for family life because of the participation of housewives in helping the family economy. His involvement in helping the family economy with various types of businesses according to the abilities they have and most importantly for them can make money. The purpose of this study is to obtain an overview of the role of housewives in improving family welfare and to see the contribution of the contribution of housewives to family income in Hamparan Perak Sub-District, Deli Serdang Regency. The data analysis technique used is descriptive method and calculation of the percentage contribution of housewives' income to family income. Based on the results of the study, the results showed that housewives mostly worked as household assistants with a large income level below the Deli Serdang UMK and the contribution of housewives' income to family income was 32.72% because in addition to working outside the housewife here still carry out his nature as a woman that is taking care of the household and caring for her children.

Keywords-housewife's role, income, contributions, welfare.

I. INTRODUCTION

Women have a central position in the family: as wives, partners of husbands, as housewives, as the first and foremost educators because education takes place since the fetus is still in the womb of the mother and as the mother of the nation that prepares the next generation. But what is often less known and poorly understood by the public is that the potential of women who are so large and very decisive in the success of national development, especially the development of Indonesian people as a whole, has not been fully developed.

Women who are also the drivers of development especially for the present age need to be protected. The role of women should not be marginalized especially to experience domestic violence. Sometimes a man's work must also be done by a woman for various reasons, of course. We often see a woman who works as a driver, construction worker, and other types of work. Economic factors are the most important factors so that women have to work in addition to other factors such as being alone, there is a feeling of shame if only at home and because the level of education of women is quite high, so unfortunately if not used for work.

If we look further, many things can be done by women besides their role as housewives. Like, a leader of a

country does not have to be a male if a woman is capable of leading. Indonesia has also been led by a female leader who shows the role of women at this time needs to be taken into account. Women are created not only to stay at home doing homework, but also to help and complement what sometimes cannot be created and work like a man. However, all of that is still limited within reasonable limits. As women, they must be able to show their abilities both in the family, also in people's lives. Because generally women are more thorough, neat, and calculating in everything.

Increasingly high demands on life can not be denied that the trend of living costs also goes up. From the level of education, for example, in the past people attended school only graduating from elementary school or high school but the demands of life now required education not to be limited to secondary school but had reached the tertiary level. To be able to continue to the tertiary level, it certainly requires not a small amount of money. For those who come from families who can afford it all is not a problem but it is different with those who come from simple families who of course have to work hard to achieve it. The effort to fulfill all family needs is the responsibility of the head of the family and is assisted by other family members.

A wife who has been doing housework all this time will be moved if her husband as the head of the family feels overwhelmed in fulfilling the family's needs. So the role of a wife who is only a housewife is shifting towards how to help the family's economy. They began to think about how to take advantage of their free time to be able to make money, from odd jobs, small business ventures to businesses that needed expertise/skills.

Career women, that's what is often heard today. Nowadays it has become commonplace, a woman / woman works outside the home. Women generally have a dual role, both for women with low education and intellectual women. For women with relatively low formal education, the dual role is driven by family economic needs, and for intellectual women the dual role is directed at career development. For rural communities with low levels of education and they work only as housewives, small businesses that are carried out in homes and around homes are the right choice because this work can be done without having to have special skills and can be done while

watching his children at home. Open small shops, receive stitches, make cakes based on orders or be entrusted to stalls, take care of neighboring children, receive wages from laundry services, sell pulses and much more that a housewife can do to support her family's economy.

When women will be placed in any position, they are certainly ready to deal with it, even if there are risks that they have to face. It cannot be denied, that as a wife is not only carrying out its obligations, namely carrying out its duties, but the wife must have the desires to be achieved such as increasing the existence of women in the career, economic and political world. The main role of women is as housewives but because of the economic crush women play a dual role not only as housewives but as working women. Women work because of the encouragement of themselves and their families to be able to increase the income of the family head so that their life needs can be fulfilled. The role of women is manifested by the presence of several changes in the household or family as a form of efforts to improve family welfare

The variety of activities that can be done by a housewife in helping her family's economy, because the condition of households in the lower levels requires multiple sources of income if only from the father's income as the head of the household is not sufficient to meet all family needs, starting from the need to survive, costs school, residence and other needs. This encourages mothers and children to contribute their income to family income. Thus it is expected to improve family welfare.

The role of a housewife in supporting her family's economy is so great that it is not surprising that we sometimes see a housewife who works hard to meet the needs of her family, because the role of father as head of the family does not work as it should. There are still found a mother who works hard by working on her fields while her husband spends more time in a stall with people who forget their responsibilities as head of the family as the main breadwinner in the family.

Hampanan Perak Sub-District for example, here the role of a woman as a breadwinner is very dominant. The women who in fact as housewives carry out various economic activities that will make money. Here the work of a woman is almost the same as the work of a man, namely as a farmer and plantation worker in addition to several other types of work. All work is done to support the family economy.

The role of women in making a living can be directly seen in their involvement helping their husbands to work in various businesses, such as working in the fields and in plantation fields, opening stalls, making cakes, household assistants, and other jobs. Based on this, then the problem is: what activities are carried out by housewives in helping the family economy and how much the contribution of the income of housewives to family income. Research purposes This research aims to:

- a) Obtain an overview of the role of housewives in improving family welfare in Hampanan Perak Sub-District, Deli Serdang Regency.
- b) Seeing the contribution of housewives' income to family income in Hampanan Perak Sub-district, Deli Serdang Regency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Everyone who works will earn income. The amount of income depends on the type of work and the time needed to complete the work. Income is the amount of money received by community members for a certain period of time as a reward for the factors of production that they contribute in participating in forming a national product. Furthermore, [1] states that there are 3 income categories, namely: (i) income in the form of money, ie all income in the form of regular and accepted money, usually as remuneration or counter-performance, and (ii) revenues in the form of goods are all regular and ordinary income, but always in the form of remuneration and are received in the form of goods and services.3) Income that is not income is all revenues that are redistributive in nature and usually make changes in household finances.

According to [1] families are two or more individuals who join because of blood relations, marriage, and adoption in one household, which interact with each other in roles and create and maintain a culture. The family generally consists of a family head and several members. The head of the household is the person most responsible for the household, while family members or households are those who live under one roof and are the responsibility of the head of the household concerned.

Family income is the amount of real income from all household members that are used to meet the needs of both the individual and the household. Family income is the repayment of work or services or rewards obtained due to donations given in production activities. Concretely family income comes from: (i) the business itself: for example trading, farming, opening a business as an entrepreneur, (ii) to work for others: for example as a civil servant or employee, and (iii) results from elections: for example land for rent and others.

The form of income can be in the form of money or goods such as: rice, or other forms of goods. In the old days when most of the income was in the form of goods because the function of the money exchange tool was not as popular as it is today. Likewise, in measuring family income, the greater the family income, the greater the level of welfare of the household. As a contributor to family income, it is not limited to the income of the head of the family, but more to all family members who can make money.

Family income is income earned by selling the factors of production which will receive compensation for the procurement of these factors of production in the form of salaries, land rent, working capital and so on. The amount of income will describe the family economy in the community which can be categorized into three groups,

namely low, medium and high income. A family generally consists of a husband, wife, and children, the large number of family members will be more available to find employment in order to earn income. Generally the family head determines the main family income, but actually in other family members also play a role.

Female workers

In article 1 of Act Number 13 of 2003 concerning employment that Manpower is anyone who is capable of doing work to produce goods and/or services both to meet their own needs and for the community. Labor is a population in working age (aged 15 - 64) or the total population in a country that can produce goods and services if there is a demand for their labor, and if they want to participate in the activity.

Manpower or manpower consists of a labor force and not a workforce. Those belonging to the workforce consist of: (1) working groups that work, and (2) groups who are unemployed and looking for work. Non-workforce groups consist of (1) groups who are in school, (2) groups that manage the household, and (3) other groups. Workers are workers who work in employment relations with employers by receiving wages (Article 1 Number 3 of Law Number 25 Year 1997 concerning Labor). Workers/aborers are everyone who works by receiving wages or other forms of compensation. In the 1988 GBHN in the field of the role of women in national development, women both as citizens and as sources of institutions for development have the same rights, obligations and opportunities as men in all fields of national life in all development activities.

Family Welfare

The formulation of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 1974 concerning the basic provisions of social welfare article 2 paragraph 1 welfare is a system of life and material and spiritual social life which is covered by a sense of safety, morality, and peace and heart, which allows every citizen to make an effort to fulfill the best physical, spiritual and social needs for self, family, and society by upholding human rights and obligations in accordance with the Pancasila. Well-being describes a work situation that shows success, prosperity, and includes happiness because there is a good fortune. Thus prosperity is life which gets abundant God's favors that are material in nature, so that the fulfillment of physical needs.

Understanding prosperous families

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia concerning population development and family development, a prosperous family is a family formed based on a legitimate marriage, capable of fulfilling proper spiritual and material needs, devoted to the Almighty God, having harmonious relationships, in harmony, and balanced between family members, with the community and the environment. In developing and developing a prosperous family, various family functions need to be developed and organized. Various family welfare functions that need to

be developed and organized include: (i) religious function, religion is a basic need for every human being who has been in the womb. Family as the first place for a child to know religion, and as a place to instill and grow, and develop religious values so that children become human beings who have good character and devotion. In the function of religion there are twelve basic values that must be understood and instilled in the family which include faith, piety, honesty, tolerance, diligence, piety, obedience, help, discipline, courtesy, patience, and compassion, (ii) socio-cultural function.

The family as part of the community is expected to be able to maintain and develop local socio-culture, in addition families are also expected to be able to instill a sense of belonging to the local culture so that being able to appreciate cultural differences should be made as a mockery that causes hostility and division. In the socio-cultural function there are basic values that must be instilled in the family, which include mutual cooperation, courtesy, harmony, solidarity, togetherness, tolerance and nationality, (iii) the function of love and affection. Guiding and educating children with love, making children develop into children who are gentle, loving and wise. In the function of love and affection there are eight basic values that must be understood and instilled in the family which include empathy, familiarity, fairness, forgiveness, loyalty, helpfulness, sacrifice, and responsibility, (iv) protection function, family as a place of refuge for family members such as having to provide a sense of security, calm, and peace for their family members.

In the protection function there are five basic values that must be understood and instilled in the family which include safe, forgiving, responsive, steadfast, and caring, (v) reproductive function, one of the goals of marriage is to preserve the offspring, so the development of offspring is a natural guide for humans. In the reproductive function there are three basic values that must be understood and instilled in the family which include responsibility, health, firmness, (vi) information and education functions. parents are the first and foremost educators for their children, in addition to functioning as family educators as well as mentors and assistants in developing children both physically, mentally, socially, and spiritually. In the function of socialization and education there are seven basic values that must be understood and instilled in the family, which include confidence, flexibility, pride, diligence, creativity, responsibility, and cooperation, (vii) economic function.

Fulfillment of needs in the form of clothing, food, and shelter is the obligation of every parent, in addition the family is also obliged to encourage family members to live modestly and not excessively so that they can appreciate the efforts that parents have made to earn income. In the economic and educational functions there are five basic values that must be understood and instilled in the family which include saving, being thorough, disciplined, caring, and resilient, and (viii) environmental function. The function of the environment as a self-

placement for prosperous families in a dynamic cultural and natural environment that is harmonious, harmonious and balanced. In environmental functions there are two basic values that must be understood and embedded in the family, which include clean, and disciplined.

In the data collection of families in Indonesia, the indicators of the level of family welfare according to [1] the BKKBN are as follows: (i) pre-prosperous family. Families that do not fulfill one of the indicators of basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, health, and education, (ii) prosperous family I, is the families are able to meet indicators of basic family needs (according to basic needs of pre-prosperous families) but do not fulfill one of the family's psychological (psychological needs) needs such as religion and income, (iii) prosperous family II, are able to meet indicators of basic family needs and family psychological indicators, but do not fulfill one of the indicators of family development needs (developmental needs) such as saving, obtaining information, family communication, and community activities, (iv) prosperous family III, are able to meet indicators of basic family needs, family psychological needs, family development needs, but do not meet the needs of self-actualization (self esteem) of the family such as making contributions (contributions) material for social activities, and active as administrators of social gatherings or foundations, or institutions society, and (v) prosperous family III Plus, that families that can fulfill all family needs for the Pre-Prosperous, Prosperous I, Prosperous II, Prosperous III, and Prosperous III Plus families.

III. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, which is a research method that reveals the problems that occur in the community to be analyzed. Qualitative research method is a method that emphasizes aspects of deeper understanding of a problem rather than seeing a problem. Research using qualitative methods is used to see the role of a housewife in helping her family's economy. To analyze the contribution of housewives' income to family income, a simple tabulation method is used, using the following formula:

$$\text{Family income} = \text{housewife income} + \text{other family member income.}$$

Contributions = $\{(\text{Housewife Income})/(\text{Family Income})\} \times 100\%$
 If the contribution is $\leq 50\%$, then the contribution is small
 If the contribution is $> 50\%$, then the contribution is large.

Data collection techniques used are: observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation studies and literature studies. Observations were made to provide direct observations on the role of housewives in Hamparan Perak Sub-district, Deli Serdang Regency. Interviews were conducted as a tool to complete the data obtained by distributing questionnaires. This interview was also conducted as a measure to collect data in preliminary studies conducted to the community, and village officials. While the questionnaire is the main data collection tool that is disseminated. To complete the study and analysis, the author also conducted documentation studies and

litelatur studies in accordance with the problems posed by the author.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted in Hamparan Perak Sub-district, Deli Serdang Regency. Because the characteristics of the respondents in Hamparan Perak District are quite homogeneous, the sample from this study took five villages, namely Klambir Lima Kebun Village, Klambir Lima Kampung Village, Bulu China Village, Sialang Muda Village and Paya Bakung Village, with the total number of samples is 100 samples. In this study the authors limit that respondents consist of housewives as many as 100 people who are working women and still have husbands, aged between 16 - 60 years.

TABLE I. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

No.	Alternative answers	Frequency	%
1	Housewife	90	90
2	Head of family	5	5
3	Worker	5	5
	Total	100	100

The table above shows that 90% of women's main roles are as housewives.

TABLE II. AGREEMENT FOR WOMAN WORK

No.	Alternative answers	Frequency	%
1	Strongly Agree	25	25
2	Agree	65	65
3	Hesitate	5	5
4	Disagree	5	5
	Total	100	100

From 100 respondents stated that 65% of respondents agree that women work, they have side activities other than housewives.

TABLE III. FACTORS THAT ENCOURAGE WOMEN TO PROSPER THE FAMILY

No.	Alternative answers	Frequency	%
1	KK does not work	25	25
2	Life necessities	45	45
3	Health	10	10
4	Minimal income	20	20
	Total	100	100

Based on the table above almost 45% answered that the main factor that encouraged women to work because of the need for insufficient needs.

TABLE IV. FACTORS THAT PREVENT WOMEN FROM WORKING

No.	Alternative answers	Frequency	%
1	Low education	50	50
2	Don't want to change	5	5
3	Don't have skills	25	25
4	Don't have capital	20	20
	Total	100	100

From the question above that 50% answered that women worked for reasons of low education, had no skills as much as 25%, answered 20% because they did not have capital and 5% did not have the mentality to change.

TABLE V. EFFORTS ARE MADE TO IMPROVE FAMILY WELFARE

No.	Alternative answers	Frequency	%
1	Household assistant	50	50
2	Trade	10	5
3	Labor	5	5
4	Farming / Farming	35	20
	Total	100	100

Results of respondents' answers that 50% of respondents answered household assistants, 35% farmed and raised livestock, 35% traded 10% and 5% traded as laborers.

TABLE VI. INCOME FROM WORKING HOUSEWIVES

No.	Alternative answers	Frequency	%
1	> 500,000, -	25	25
2	501.000 – 1.000.000	55	55
3	1.001.000 – 2.000.000	5	5
4	2.001.000 – 3.000.000	10	10
5	< 3.001.000	5	5
	Total	100	100

The table above shows that the income of working housewives is dominated by income of Rp. 501,000 - Rp. 1.000.000 at 55% and < Rp. 500.000 by 25%. This shows that the most dominant housewives have an income of Rp. 501.000 - Rp. 1.000.000 with a total of 55% reflecting the low income earned by housewives.

The activities that are mostly carried out by housewives in helping their family's economy are to become household assistants. The job of being a domestic assistant also supports these housewives, considering that the geographical location of this sub-district is directly adjacent to the City of Medan and that many of the surrounding housing need their labor. These housewives work every day by returning home if their work is finished. The large contribution of housewife income to family income can be seen in the following table.

TABLE VIII. HOUSEWIFE INCOME CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY INCOME

No.	Alternative answers	Rp / Month	Percentage (%)
1.	IRT income	921.000	32,72
2.	KK income	1.326,000	47,10
3.	Income of Working Children	568.000	20,18
	Total	2.815.000	100,00

From the table above it can be stated that the contribution of housewives' income to family income is 32,72%. The percentage contribution of housewife income to total family income is still small because it is below 50%.

IV. CONCLUSION

After doing research in Hamparan Perak sub-district, it can be concluded that the role of housewives in the family is not only as housewives who only take care of the house and care for their children but also act as breadwinners because of the demands of life and they work mostly as assistants households with the level of income between IDR 500.000 to IDR 1.000.000 and their average education is still low.

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