

The Role of Women Farmers in Building Family Economy in Sampiri Village, Airmadidi District, North Minahasa Regency

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Abstract— The focus of the problem in this study is the **Role of Women's Farmers in establishing a Family Economy Study in Sampiri Village, Airmadidi Subdistrict "**. The research locations were on Sampiri Village, Airmadidi District, North Minahasa Regency. This study used qualitative research methods. Research stages, namely: (1) Entering the research location (Getting in); (2) Being in the Research Location (Getting along). Data collection techniques used are: (1) observation, (2) interviews; and (3) documentation study. Analyzing is done by using interactive data analysis design according to Milles & Hubberman (2008: 20). In obtaining the validity of the data in done through: credibility, transferability, dependability, confidentiality. The concept of development means that development is not merely oriented to physical development and mere economic growth, but the need to build the human aspect itself in such a way that the community has a greater ability to choose and respond to every positive social issue. Based on the findings of the research results that have been carried out regarding the role of female farm laborers in building a family economy can be classified into 2 groups, namely: a. The role of female agricultural laborers as a supplement in building a family economy. b. The role of female agricultural laborers is the main breadwinner in building a family economy.

Keywords—*role, women farmers, family economy*

I. INTRODUCTION

Development in Indonesia aims to create a materially and spiritually equitable and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Based on what mentioned above development goals, the Indonesian Government as the carrying out of the mandate of the people should work with the people to achieve national

development. In an effort to achieve national development goals, it is necessary to mobilize all components of the nation, including women. Women, both as citizens and human resource development, have the same rights and obligations as men in development in all fields.

One of the contributions of women in development is the participation of women as workers in various fields of economic life. In an agrarian society, it requires much labor, both men and women. Since people began to recognize farming, women have taken a role in it. Starting from that time, the division of labor between men and women also developed in employment in agriculture. Division of work also occurs in the family and the wider community.

Poor villagers have limited possibilities to obtain key strategic sources in the form of land and capital. In such a situation, female farm laborers are the chosen alternative in the efforts of women to develop their families' economies.

The above conditions stated researchers found in research at the study site about female farm laborers in Sampiri Village. Sampiri village has 789 hectares of plantation area, and there are about 249 farmer families. Data shows 92 families do not have agricultural land. They finally have to work on someone else's farm. While 120 other families own less than 1 hectare of agricultural land. The main products of agriculture are coconut and clove plants. Other agricultural products are corn and bananas. But the results are not as big as the two products above. Agricultural land with less than one hectare is not sufficient to build a family economy. The farmer families generally choose to work as farm laborers.

From the data, the population of the male Sampiri Village is 581 people and women are 620 people. This population is distributed in various types of work. Around 72 people work as farm laborers include 30 female farm laborers. The age of

the female farm laborers ranges from 45-70 years. Female farmworkers in Sampiri village work as the main breadwinners in the family or the backbone of the family and some only as a supplement or supporter of the husband in earning a living for the family.

Nevertheless, from the results of the research, it turns out that the female farm laborers can support the family economy. Motivation to be independent does not depend on husbands and children, excellent health and still able to do farm work which is considered "heavy" for women even though their age is advanced is a driving factor for them to continue working as farm laborers. The desire to continue to send their children to school and fulfill their daily needs is also their motivation. *Mapalus* culture became the beginning of their love for agriculture, making them choose farm laborers and work as farm laborers to old age. No less important and very proud in the concept of development, these female farm laborers have involved themselves as the subject of development, in terms of building a family economy.

Based on the background of the problems mentioned above, the researcher is interested in researching "The Role of Women Farmers Workers in establishing a Family Economy Study in Sampiri Village, Airmadidi District."

The focus of the problem in this study is the Role of Women's Farmers in establishing a Family Economy Study in Sampiri Village, Airmadidi Subdistrict ".

The problems in this study are formulated as follows:

1. What is the Role of Women Farmers Building a Family Economy?
2. What factors influence the Role of Women Farmers in building a Family Economy?

The objectives of this study are:

1. Describing, analyzing, and interpreting the Role of Women's Farmers in building a Family Economy.
2. Describing, analyzing and interpreting the factors that influence the Role of Women Farmers in building a Family Economy.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research locations were on Sampiri Village, Airmadidi District, North Minahasa Regency. This study used qualitative research methods. Research stages, namely: 1) Entering the research location (Getting in); 2) Being in the Research Location (Getting along). Data collection techniques used are 1) observation, 2) interviews; and 3) documentation study. Analyzing is done by using interactive data analysis design, according to Milles & Hubberman (2008: 20) [1]. In obtaining the validity of the data done through credibility, transferability, dependability, confidentiality .

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concept of development means that development is not merely oriented to physical development and mere economic growth, but the need to build the human aspect itself in such a way that the community has a greater ability to choose and respond to every positive social issue. According to this view, development is different from modernization and mere growth. Modernization is often

indicated by the development of specialization, and thus uses western world technology without taking into the local environment social, cultural, and moral values. Modernization also affects the lifestyle of the people, who want to be fast, instant, and more accessible, as well as young women in Sampiri Village who also portray the lives of other young women in rural areas, who prefer to adopt urban life, without struggling to find a natural environment. They are around, or adopt farm life, even though they live in the countryside that makes agriculture the source of their economic life. They are no longer want to grow vegetables, spices, and other necessities that they can work on themselves and prefer to buy from traders, who get vegetables or seasonings from the farmers. It is ironic, but these symptoms are really real in the lives of rural women today. This must be a concern of the government. Because such a lifestyle is rooted in a consumptive lifestyle that is not only a process of economic impoverishment but is a process of impoverishment of ideas, creativity, and the efforts and enthusiasm of self-empowerment of these women.

This research is very useful to find models of economic development in tackling the problem of poverty and a sustainable environment, especially from the gender side, with the hope that in research related to gender there will be development alternatives that can be input for the government as development administrators wherein it contains the values of democracy, gender equality, equality between generations and adequate economic growth. Thus the goal of economic development through gender mainstreaming can be achieved, without harming any party.

Lower-class rural women, in this case, female farm laborers in Sampiri village struggle to involve themselves as subjects of development rather than objects of development. It is evidenced by their efforts to build a family economy. Therefore the selection of the development model should first invite sharing/discussion with other female farmworkers in the village of Sampiri in what areas should be given attention, what their desires and needs. From this sharing, it will be seen how important it is to empower women in the village, especially female farm laborers, with the hope that rural women, especially female farmworkers, will get a position that suits their abilities. Not like what is done by the current government by generalizing the needs of village women, by providing skills training as well as in Sampiri Village, which in the end did not respond well to women, especially female farmworkers, because they did not touch their basic needs. As well as chip-making skills training that is not followed up with small businesses that emerge as a result of the training. While the potential of female farm laborers who should need assistance and support, both counseling, seedlings, working capital and matters related to their job as farm laborers, to increase their role in the family economy.

The government in the future is expected to be able to carry out development that is not solely oriented to physical development and mere economic growth, but the need to build the human aspect itself in such a way that the community has a greater ability to choose and respond to every positive social issue. Especially in a rural area, the development still paying attention to the potential capabilities and local culture in the countryside.

It would be very sad if a generation of farmer life lovers who are independent and traditional in nature are erased just

like that, unable to drain the fighting spirit they have in building a family economy, especially young women who no longer care about how to produce something from nature and processed with his own hands, rather than a consumptive lifestyle which is only able to spend existing resources without being able to produce these sources or manage them properly.

1. The role of female agricultural laborers builds the family economy

Based on the findings of the research results that have been carried out regarding the role of female farm laborers in building a family economy can be classified into 2 groups, namely:

- a. The role of female agricultural laborers as a supplement in building a family economy
- b. The role of female agricultural laborers is the main breadwinner in building a family economy

The effort of development administration in Indonesia needs to be done by maximizing the role of female agricultural laborers in this case as a family economic builder. In carrying out the role of building the family economy mentioned above, female farm laborers become equal partners of men. To become equal partners for men, efforts need to be made to improve women's abilities. In this case the role of the government is needed in assisting these efforts.

2. Factors that influence the role of female farm laborers in building a family economy

A. Motivation Factor

- 1) Internal motivation is the strength that is in a person in the form of needs, wants and desires. Motivation is being independent and not to depend on other people, husband and children, motivation to fulfill life's need, motivation to be healthy.
- 2) External Motivation is a force that exists outside the individual. Motivation can also come from outside the individual, this can also come from family and environment. It is the internal and external motivations that make this female farm worker choose to work as a farm laborer, which is a job that is considered difficult for women.

This external motivation includes: (a) Building a family economy; (b) Funding school for children; (c) Husbands who are unable to work due to illness; (d) Not married / widowed.

The change regarding female workers was also caused by an increase in poverty, both absolute and relative, said Mayling Oey, (Tarjana et al., 2011: 234) [2]. This is understandable where members of poor households cannot be unemployed. The pressure of poverty often forces some family members (especially women) to seek productive (earning) activities.

b. Low Education Level Factor

The low level of education has resulted in an increasingly lack of choice in the work they can do so that the skills they can master are only farmers, so the only option for farming and laboring is what they can do to support the family

economy. For this reason, Onny S Prijono (Tarjana et al., 2011: 235) [2] stated that the empowerment process is a holistic approach where education is a key factor but also needs to be supported and complemented by economic, psychological, socio-cultural and political empowerment efforts.

c. Cultural Factor

Mapalus culture is the forerunner of their interest and love for their work as farmers. According to Bryant and White (2001: 111) Development as "the reality of human potential" includes cultural and belief factors [3].

d. Lack of Job Opportunities Factor

Women's access to employment opportunities is influenced by individual factors and environmental factors. Modernization in agriculture has an impact on the use of technology to increase agricultural effectiveness and efficiency. The result is in diminishing employment of female farm laborers.

e. Factor of Lack of Government Support

The government should be the solution to the problems of female farm laborers, namely through the provision of working capital assistance, both seeds, land clearing, and equally important is the provision of training. The government needs to find models of economic development in tackling the problem of poverty and a sustainable environment, especially the selection of the development model should first invite sharing / discussing together with female agricultural laborers, especially in Sampiri Village.

IV. CONCLUSION

Female farm laborers are expected to further enhance the role of farm laborers in developing the family economy. How to increase the role of female farm laborers through increasing capacity and insight. Women of childbearing age who are unemployed or unemployed can try farm laborers as an alternative job.

Factor that influence in this case is motivation must be increased, family factor must be continuously pursued, factor of education given age, then there needs to be other efforts such as farming skills and other knowledge to increase the human resource capacity of female farm workers, job opportunity factors where there is a need for new land clearing efforts, the provision of working capital carried out by the government so that employment opportunities are increasing, advice on the lack of government support namely: through training or agricultural counseling, providing working capital assistance and other needs, and making efforts to foster Mapalus culture, and a culture of loving farmer job to rural community.

Subsequent research to further develop research relating to the role of female farm laborers in different locations, so that it can be used as a comparison in looking at the roles and factors that influence the role of female agricultural laborers in building a family economy.

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