

Women's Role in Family Economic Resilience (Study on Female Farmers in Songan Village)

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this research is to look into the role of women farmers in strengthening the family's economic resilience. This is a descriptive study with the goal of determining a general description of women's role in establishing family economic resilience as measured by welfare levels. The study took place in Songan Village, Kintamani, Bangli. In this study, women have been shown to make a significant contribution to economic sustainability and the wellbeing of families and communities. When a family is prosperous, it has a lot of potential to become more resilient. Economic resilience in the family will almost eventually impact psychological and social resilience. Women play an important role in family economic resilience, and both men and women contribute to family income in the economic sector. It is appropriate that women are no longer treated as second-class citizens in the attempt to support the family economy. To build family economic resilience, women and men must work together.

Keywords: *Women Farmers, Welfare, Economic Security*

1. INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth revealed that 'the dual role of women farmers is particularly strategic in efforts to boost agricultural production, family income, and food security'. Women are the only ones who have access to and control over. Women are also more conscious of household management, managing daily living costs, and recognizing the circumstances and needs for space in the home, as well as the services and infrastructure required in their living environment [1]. Women's roles in farming families are also linked to environmental protection and maintenance, particularly the environment surrounding the family, which encourages farmers to act as survival farmers in order to meet their needs. As a result, farmers' difficulty is generating enough cash to cover their family's food needs as well as purchase other necessities that contribute to their well-being.

The goal of women's empowerment is to strengthen women's rights, obligations, positions, abilities, roles, opportunities, independence, mental and spiritual resilience as an integral element of efforts to improve human resource quality [2]. So far, women have been

known to have a proclivity for multitasking, or the ability to accomplish multiple tasks at once. This mindset is one of the advantages that women have over men, but it also has drawbacks. With this multitasking approach, a lot of work may be finished in a short amount of time, such as home activities such as cleaning the house, caring for children, and preparing food. However, this attitude has the impact of causing unsatisfactory job performance, a lack of attention, and a haste to complete tasks.

It's not surprising that most development scientists believe women play a crucial part in the development process. Women's role analysis can be carried out from the perspective of their position in dealing with indirect (domestic) productive work and direct (public) productive activity [2]. The feminist spirit has made it possible for women to work in the public sector. However, in practice, women's rights are abused, female employees are exploited, and they do not follow official laws. Many working women face discrimination, exploitation, and unfavourable treatment in these circumstances. As a result of these circumstances, many women get laid off or resign. As a result, further efforts

are required to enable women to remain self-sufficient, earn an income, and work or pursue self-actualization.

Women's presence in the public realm is thought to be beneficial to the family economy. Women's key functions are socialization, reproduction, and production, which are all tied to their position and role as women [3]. The third function, namely the production function for women, is an economic resource that is no less essential than males, according to [4]. Women have traditionally been thought to perform the primary role in reproduction and the continuation of progeny. Women are not simply sexual symbols since they perform reproductive functions in the family, but they have also been shown to contribute significantly to the economic stability and welfare of households and society, especially since women make up the majority of the current population. Resilience and well-being in the family must go hand in hand.

If a family is rich, it has a lot of potential to become more resilient. Family economic resilience, i.e. the fulfilment of physical demands, can be used to assess family well-being (clothing, food, housing, education and health). Four variables and seven indicators are used to describe the characteristics of economic resilience, including the following: (1) family home ownership as a place to dwell; (2) family income as a measure of the adequacy of satisfying family needs; (3) financing for children's education as a measure of families' ability to finance children's education and the continuity of children's education; (4) Family savings or savings as a source of financial security and health insurance for the family [5]. Economic resilience in the family will almost probably influence psychological and social resilience. Psychological resilience can be achieved if economic and physical resilience are met; a sense of security and a lack of concern for the future are non-physical or psychological demands that can be supplied to foster happy emotions. Economic resilience works hand in hand with social resilience, since the level of family integrity grows when economic requirements are addressed.

Given the preceding explanations, it is unsurprising that development scientists believe that women play an essential role in the development drama. The amount of women who work to support the family economy demonstrates the importance of women in development.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Welfare Theory

The concept of welfare should not be viewed solely from the standpoint of its absolute value (economic welfare). The diversity of welfare notions in society might lead to a misunderstanding of welfare. The concept of welfare is inextricably linked to the

community's quality of life, which is determined by the community's socio-political and economic circumstances. It is concluded that the concept of welfare was originally exclusively measured by physical features and income, but that in today's world, welfare is measured through a variety of indicators including health, education, and socioeconomics. According to BPS publications, there are seven components that can be used to quantify the degree of welfare in society: population, health and nutrition, education, employment, level of consumption patterns, housing and the environment, and socio-culture.

According to [6], psychological well-being can be defined as a form of pleasure with parts of one's life that brings or causes feelings of happiness and tranquillity. However, because everyone's criterion of contentment is different, this is subjective. The dimensions of self-acceptance, healthy relationships with others, autonomy, and personal progress are the four dimensions of psychological well-being (Psychological Well Being). Everyone wishes for wellbeing, because welfare is a state of mind in which one feels at ease and prosperous. This indicates that one's well-being is inextricably linked to one's quality of life (quality of work life). Improving the quality of life will be difficult to achieve if welfare remains inadequate.

Welfare is a multifaceted concept that encompasses both material and physical dimensions (prosperity, job stability, physical health), as well as psychological and social aspects (spiritual prosperity, positive interactions with the environment, and so on). Welfare has a normative meaning as well. Certain indicators decide whether or not welfare exists. Human perception and outlook on life are also determinants [7].

Subjective well-being is a positive and favourable evaluation of one's life. A person is said to have high subjective well-being if he has a high level of life satisfaction and is frequently joyful, with few negative feelings such as sadness or anger. According to [8] subjective well-being is a collection of one's feelings, which might include sensations of well-being, happiness, respect, recognition, poverty, complete lack, and other comparable feelings. Subjective well-being is a broad concept that is influenced by a variety of factors. These feelings may be temporary and may be influenced by momentary events. According to [9], subjective well-being is highly personal and emotional. This sense of well-being does not have a fixed value, but fluctuates depending on mood and circumstances. People compare their living standards to those of others or to their prior state of well-being. Happiness, security, participation, and pleasure are all personal feelings that contribute to overall subjective well-being. Physical well-being, social welfare, ownership of self-respect, and emotions of safety and security are among the other types of welfare considered.

Subjective well-being, according to [10], is a person's perception of his life experience, which consists of cognitive and affective life assessments and constitutes psychological well-being. Individuals with high happiness and life satisfaction will be directly shown in behavior in tests of subjective well-being, where the individual will appear happier and more satisfied. Although there are numerous criticisms of assessing subjective well-being, the direct report of the individual on pleasure and contentment in life is still acknowledged. This evaluation is subjective because it is based on the individual. Because of disparities in life values, expectations, and experiences, this subjective judgment is necessary. Based on the foregoing, subjective well-being can be defined as an individual's assessment of his life, both cognitive and affective assessments.

2.2. The Role of Women

Women's presence in the public realm is thought to be beneficial to the family economy. Women have three major functions that are related to their status and role as women: socialization, reproduction, and productivity (Ihromi, 2000: p.45). The third function, namely the production function for women, is an economic resource that is no less essential than males, according to Rahma Sugiharti in [4]. Women have traditionally been thought to perform the primary role in reproduction and the continuation of progeny. Women are not simply sexual symbols since they perform reproductive functions in the family, but they have also been shown to contribute significantly to the economic stability and welfare of households and society, especially since women make up the majority of the current population.

Resilience and well-being in the family must go hand in hand. According to [11], having a dual income pattern, in which the husband and wife both work (dual-earner), is one of the factors of increased family economic resilience. If a family is rich, it has a lot of potential to become more resilient. Family economic resilience, i.e. the fulfillment of physical demands, can be used to assess family well-being (clothing, food, housing, education and health). Economic resilience in the family will almost probably influence psychological and social resilience. Psychological resilience can be achieved if economic and physical resilience are met; a sense of security and a lack of concern for the future are non-physical or psychological demands that can be supplied to foster happy emotions. Economic resilience works hand in hand with social resilience, since the level of family integrity grows when economic requirements are addressed.

2.3. Economic Resilience

Economic resilience refers not just to how families can cope with economic distress, but also to how they can enhance their family's income (Center of Strategic Local Economists, 2016). According to the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), family economic resilience is the ability of families in the economic sphere to quickly recover from negative shocks and issues, as well as to minimize the impact of financial imbalances. According to [12] the economy is concerned with human demands and the infrastructure required to meet them, as well as how to determine and enhance that infrastructure. The economics is, without a doubt, the cornerstone to a family's strength. In economic production, the family also functions as a coordinated unit, with each family cooperating in the division of labor inside the household. The family is a small social group that typically consists of a husband, wife, and children. Families are typically formed through marriage with the goal of creating a happy, eternal, and prosperous family. If the family can carry out family functions in a peaceful, harmonious, and balanced manner, family resilience will be generated. A family will never reach a successful stage if family functions are distributed unequally or if some functions are unable to be carried out notwithstanding the ability of other functions to run smoothly.

Resilience and well-being in the family must go hand in hand. If a family is wealthy, it has a lot of potential to become more resilient. Family economic resilience, i.e. the fulfillment of physical demands, can be used to assess family well-being (clothing, food, housing, education and health). Four variables and seven indicators are used to describe the dimensions of economic resilience, including: (1) home ownership as a place to live for the family; (2) the amount of family income as a measure of the adequacy of meeting family needs; (3) the amount of family income as a measure of the adequacy of meeting family needs; and (4) family savings or savings as family financial security and family health insurance to measure the ability of families to finance children's [5].

As a result, family economy can be defined as the study of human efforts to meet their requirements through activities carried out by someone who is accountable for their wants and satisfaction. As a result, a family's husband and wife have a joint responsibility to sacrifice for the common good. In general, women work not only to pass the time or further their careers, but also to support their families because their husbands' income is insufficient. As a result, many women work in both formal and informal settings.

3. METHOD

According to the methodology, this study employs an empirical technique (ex-post facto), which is a study that examines events that have already occurred and then looks back to determine the elements that may have caused them [13]. According to [14], researchers use the ex-post facto approach to relate to variables that have already occurred and do not need to treat the variables being investigated.

In theory, this study is a descriptive one, with the goal of determining a broad description of women's role in achieving family economic resilience, as measured by the level of welfare. The study took place in Songan Village, Kintamani, Bangli. Knowing about welfare might help you figure out what role women play in boosting family economic resilience. Indicators of well-being used in this study (Table 1).

Table 1 Welfare Indicators

No.	Indicators
1.	Families' ability to pay their children's education and track the progress of their children's education
2.	Ownership of sanitary facilities to support family health
3.	Possession of electricity to facilitate daily activities at home

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik

According to Fraenkel and Waller in [15], the minimum sample size is determined, namely 1)

descriptive research is 100; 2) correlational research is 50; 3) the causal-comparison study was 30 per group; and 4) the experimental study was 15 subjects per group. The number of samples in this study was taken 100 respondents. The sampling technique used in this research is random sampling. The entire number of samples will be respondents, representing female farmers who meet the research criteria.

In this study, instruments in the form of interview and observation instructions were utilized to collect data. Women farmers were interviewed in order to gather authentic and genuine information to support the data analysis undertaken in this study. Observation allows researchers to see the research item directly, such as how women farmers behave at work, and to document everything so that things that can be missed can be eliminated.

4. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

4.1. Results

4.1.1. The Welfare that Describes the Economic Resilience of Songan Village Farmer Families

The percentage of types of work for the people of Songan A Village and Songan B Village, the majority of the people work as farmers/planters. For more details, data on farmers/planters are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Farmers/Planters and Farmers/Planters in Songan Villages A and B, Kintamani District, Bangli Regency

Village	Profession	Amount		Men		Women	
		n	%	N	%	n	%
Songan A	Farmers/ Planters	3.181	38,91	1.566	19,16	1.615	19,76
Songan B	Farmers/Planters	5.315	44,28	2.544	21,19	2.771	23,09

Source: Statistics Songan A dan B Villages

The agriculture sector serves as a foundation for most activities that meet people's needs. This is a livelihood pattern in which the majority of the community's daily activities take place from morning to evening. The contribution of women's income to the economy is 38.21 percent, which comes from their actions of meeting basic needs. Although the percentage is small, the contribution of this revenue shows that women contribute to family income as well. It

contributes to the attempt to promote wellbeing through this income contribution. The following indicators show the well-being of the people in Songan Village, the majority of whom are farmers: 1) the ability of families to finance their children's education and measure the continuity of their children's education; 2) ownership of health-supporting sanitation facilities; and 3) ownership of lighting facilities in supporting daily activities at home.

Table 3. Welfare of Farmers in Songan Village, Kintamani District, Bangli Regency

Village	Education Level			The use of Sanitation Facilities		Possession of Electricity	
	ES	JHS	HS	Private	Shared	Electricity	Non-electricity
Songan A	2.380	663	719	1.069	32	1.884	411
Songan B	4.388	915	982	1.155	22	2.268	233

According to Table 3, the population of Songan Village has a relatively low level of education, as seen by the predominance of the primary education level. In terms of health facilities, it can likewise be classified as still lacking, as evidenced by the presence of residents who do not have access to health facilities or latrines. According to social conditions, it is still relatively low, because, while the problem of electricity is no longer a problem in social life in Bali, there are still people in Songan Village who do not have access to electricity as a lighting source.

4.1.2. The Role of Women Farmers in Improving Welfare

The contribution of women's income to the family economy demonstrates the significance of their role in development.

Table 4. Bangli District Women's Average Income Contribution from 2017 to 2020

Year	Women's Average Income Contribution (Percent)
2018	37,27
2019	38,19
2020	38,21

As seen in Table 4, in 2020, women's income is estimated to generate 38.21 percent to the Bangli Regency economy, particularly in Songan Village. Although the percentage is small, the contribution of this income demonstrates that women contribute to family income in order to promote welfare. The percentage of total household income supplied by women is 38.21 percent. According to the income contribution, it is known from the results of conducted interviews that:

"Songan women make a significant contribution to enhancing agricultural quality. Because of their dexterity at work, women are also able to generate chances in agriculture, such as attempting to plant fields with alternative crops in order to diversify agricultural goods. Songan women are sensitive to their family's circumstances. When they notice that their husband is unable to meet the family's necessities, they join together and work in other people's fields. They also export agricultural

products outside of the region to supplement their income" (Dharma).

"I've been a farmer for 30 years," Ni Nyoman Wage said in response. I work in fields that are not my own. I work in order to assist my husband, who is also employed in this industry. Farming activity will be performed more quickly if done in groups. I go to work to assist my husband in making ends meet."

"In Songan Village, farming has assumed over as the primary occupation. If her husband is a farmer, it's safe to assume that his wife is as well. The woman will assist her husband in the agricultural fields in order to improve the outcomes. Despite my household responsibilities, I am also accountable for meeting the requirements of my family." Ni Wayan Seriasih

Despite the fact that women farmers' living conditions are poor, they see their profession as intriguing, enjoyable, and full of difficulties.

4.2. Discussion

Despite the fact that women farmers' living conditions are poor, they see their profession as intriguing, enjoyable, and full of difficulties. This is evidenced by the growing number of women willing to work in the agricultural industry in order to contribute to the family's economic well-being. The amount of women willing to work in the agriculture sector to aid the family economy also demonstrates that women in Songan Village have a high level of self-esteem and are eager to help the family economy in order to achieve family economic resilience. There are numerous duties that women must fulfill, yet they provide a little percentage of money in order to promote welfare and attain family economic stability. Women farmers play a critical dual role in attempts to boost farm productivity, family income, and food security. Women are the only ones who have access to and control over housekeeping tasks. Women also have a better awareness of household management, managing daily living costs, recognizing the circumstances and needs for space in the home, as well as the amenities and infrastructure required in their living environment.

Women's participation boosts technical efficiency, according to [16] in their research in Pakistan, presenting evidence that women's participation has

enormous potential to increase agricultural productivity in line with sustainable development goals. According to [17], women farmers' multifunctional roles make them stronger even while making decisions on family issues. They understand that they are capable of putting in long hours, completing challenging projects, and managing their finances for their family. According to [18], the majority of agriculture in the Netherlands is legally regulated as a partnership. It seems that women are more often involved in strategic decision-making than in operational decision-making.

According to [19] from the results of his research stated that basically the natural nature of a woman is to work in the domestic sphere, but this does not rule out the possibility of a shift in the role of women in society, especially related to roles that have economic value, so that in the initial conditions working in the domestic sphere into the public sphere. According to [20], from the results of his research confirms that women play a role in coastal community households through two important activities, namely: carrying out domestic activities as housewives and carrying out domestic activities plus as workers who contribute to household income. According to [21] from the results of his research stated that the contribution of female farmers' income to family income in general was moderate, with a contribution range of 40% - 59% of the total family income. This condition can be a strength for women to participate in decision-making in the household, so that the presence of women in the family becomes more important and appreciated. According to [22] in their research state that the role of women in improving the economic welfare of K3L families is divided into two roles, the first is the role of women in the family, including the role of a mother and also the role of a husband's companion. The second is the role of women outside the family, namely as breadwinners. These women work to improve the economic welfare of the family. The results of research conducted by [23] show that the role of village women who work in the Batu Gong beach tourism area is very large in supporting the fulfilment of the family economy. The income obtained from the results of these businesses is then used to meet the needs of household life such as; First, to increase husband's income and family income; Second, for daily family shopping needs; Third, for the purposes of children's school fees; and fourth, part of the income is saved for other important needs such as when experiencing a crisis, serious illness, and other family problems.

Women have been shown to make a significant contribution to the economic stability and wellbeing of households and society, especially as women account for the majority of the current population. Resilience and well-being in the family must go hand in hand. If a family is rich, it has a lot of potential to become more resilient. Family economic resilience, i.e. the fulfillment

of physical demands, can be used to assess family well-being (clothing, food, housing, education and health). Economic resilience in the family will almost probably influence psychological and social resilience. Psychological resilience can be achieved if economic and physical resilience are met; a sense of security and a lack of concern for the future are non-physical or psychological demands that can be supplied to foster happy emotions. Economic resilience works hand in hand with social resilience, since the level of family integrity grows when economic requirements are addressed.

5. CONCLUSION

Women have been shown to make a significant contribution to home and community economic survival. If a family is rich, it has a lot of potential to become more resilient. Economic resilience in the family will almost probably influence psychological and social resilience. Psychological resilience can be achieved if economic and physical resilience are met; a sense of security and a lack of concern for the future are non-physical or psychological demands that can be supplied to foster happy emotions. Economic resilience works hand in hand with social resilience, since the level of family integrity grows when economic requirements are addressed.

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