

Participation of Women for Supporting Family Income in the Sukowono Sub-district

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine of women's participation in increasing family income. The research will examine aspects of access, aspects of control, aspects of decision making, and aspects of participation in farming. The variable observed in the study was the level of participation consisting of access aspects, control aspects, decision-making aspects, and participation aspects. This research is a case study with a descriptive exploratory qualitative approach with the selection of respondents selected purposive sampling. Selecting respondents who have criteria has been determined by the researchers were women who have banana plants and chickens that contribute to the socioeconomic status of his family. Data collection was carried out in villages Sumberwringin, Sukowono dan Sukosari in the Sukowono sub-district. In the study, each village was 30 research subjects. Data was obtained based on interviews, documentation, and library studies. The participation of women in farming in the Sukowono sub-district is still not optimal. Limited access for women in each element of participation consists of aspects of access, aspects of control, aspects of decision making, and aspects of benefits..

Keywords: *Participation, Women, Supporting, Family Income*

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender issues become a strategic topic, especially in developing countries. Women work in the productive and social sectors as a key aspect of development [1]. The total population of Indonesia in 2020 is 270,203,917, while the number of women is 133,542,016 people, around 49.42%, almost half of the total population of Indonesia.

In Indonesia, women's participation reflects the function of women in community development. Women play traditional and transitional roles [2]. The traditional role is the role of women as wives, mothers, and household managers. While the transitional roles as workers and community members. As workers, women are actively involved in supplementing the family income with available skills and jobs [3]. Women play a strategic role as domestic workers (managing the house, raising and caring for children), acting as transition workers (working in a family business), and as workers outside the household.

Modern society has needs in the social and economic fields [1]. The role of women is not only in

the domestic sector but also in the public sector. The role of women in various daily work activities has an economic value of income to help the family economy. Women work to help their husbands increase family income. This is supported by global economic conditions, especially for basic family needs, which are increasingly expensive.

In Asia, about 50% of human resources working in the agricultural sector are female who is unpaid labor. The involvement of women in farming activities cannot be ignored. The participation of women in farming activities can provide financial contributions in the form of increasing family income [2]. For rural communities, women with low levels of education who work as housewives, doing business at home are the right choice, work without special skills and can be done while watching over their children [3]. However, women's participation in the economic contribution is underestimated and considered as a side income [4].

The Sukowono District is part of Jember Regency, East Java, one of the provinces in Indonesia. The number of households in Sukowono District is 12,287, while 79.8% of their livelihoods are in agriculture.

Women in rural areas play an important role in agriculture, from cultivation to production to post-harvest. About 2,501 hectares (57.69%) of the total area of Sukowono District, is used for agriculture.

Banana plants dominate the plants in Sukowono District, while livestock is dominated by chickens. The problem that occurs is that there are differences in the roles of men and women in farming activities. Women do not have access to sales of banana and chicken products.

To find out the contribution of women to family income in Sukowono District, this study was conducted to determine of women's participation in increasing family income. The research will examine aspects of access, aspects of control, aspects of decision making, and aspects of participation in farming. The results of this study will show the precision of women's equality in their involvement in farming activities that are implemented in the participation for supporting family income.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This research is a case study with a descriptive exploratory qualitative approach with the selection of respondents selected purposive sampling. The selected respondents who have criteria were determined by the researchers were women who have banana plants and chickens that contribute to the socioeconomic status of his family. Data collection was carried out in villages Sumberwringin, Sukowono dan Sukosari in the Sukowono sub-district. In the study, each village was 30 research subjects.

Data collection are direct observation techniques, interviews, documentation, and library studies.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data of Indonesia, Sukowono sub-district, and Villages as data subjects are shown in Table 1. The percentage of women in the Sukowono sub-district is 50.66% of the population. The distribution of the percentage of women in Sumberwringin village 50.25%; Sukowono village 51.20%; and Sukosari village 50.50%

3.1. Aspects of access

Access is the ability of women to be able to obtain rights access to productive resources such as credit, marketing, labor, land, and all public services [5]. Women in Sukowono District have not been able to access credit, information technology, and public services.

Women do not have equal access to family members due to unfair and equal gender relations due to paternalistic culture. the different roles of women as housewives (domestic roles) and men working to fulfill household needs (public roles). According to [6] these gender differences lead to male-female inequality, lowering (subordination) the status of women, invisible roles, and discrimination.

Access to technology and information is also another important aspect. Through technology and information, women can increase economic productivity and their social life, and the environment in which they live. Without access, understanding, and the ability to use information technology, poor women are much more marginalized from their community, country, and even the world. Lack of women's access to information and communication prevents women from building networks and improving the family income [7] as many as 1396 workers in The Sukowono sub-district were unpaid workers.

3.2 Aspects of control

Based on data obtained from interviews with women in the village of Sumberwringin who were married as many as 1572, in the village of Sukowono in 1673, and the village of Sukosari in 1986.

Men are in a dominant position in power over the factors of production, and profits, this is due to a lack of positional bargaining and limited opportunities for self-actualization [8]. Women in the Sukowono Subdistrict do not have a strong bargaining position in controlling the factors of production and distribution of profits.

3.3 Aspect of Decision making

The decision-making process is divided into three types, such as problems, action formulation, and implementation [9]. The management of the farm is managed by husband and wife in a family. Sales and ownership strategy decision making dominated by men. Even though women who earn income from business done at home, still considered to have no role which means, when the business still uses husband's name.

Women in the Sukowono sub-district do not get the right to be decision makers because the decision to sell bananas and chickens is the husband's decision. Women only raise bananas and raise chickens, after the bananas are ready to be harvested, the husband will sell them, as well as selling chickens.

Table 1. Data of Indonesia, The Sukowono sub-district and Villages as Data Subjects

Article	Sukowono sub-district	Sumberwringin	Sukowono	Sukosari
Populations	60,317	5,737	10,881	7,617
Men	29,625	2,855	5,314	3,769
Women	30,692	2,882	5,567	3,848
Area	43,55 km ²	5,45	5,4	4,72
Family	22,003	2,093	3,817	2,716
Women as wife	15,895	1,572	2,673	1,986
Family members	61,093	5,737	10,881	7,617
Families have an agricultural business		1086	1598	902
Workers in agriculture	2,845	749	387	682
The area of banana	46.804	5,107	3,421	3,858
Banana trees	71,615			
Productions of banana	4,426	283.71	276.37	539.70
Chickens population of family		50	75	60

3.4 Aspect of participation in farming

The role of women in Indonesia is still a controversial issue and an interesting debate, especially related to gender issues. Equality of women proposes that women and men have the same status and conditions to obtain full human rights, potential and proportional family life.

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 and many of them are willing to become domestic helpers or other types of work to help the family economy. Women's economic empowerment is an effort that requires equal and mutually beneficial interactions according to their respective functions and potentials of empowering factors and empowered women.

In addition, in a family, women are required to be able to manage money well due to unstable economic conditions because the husband's salary is not able to meet the needs and demands of the family.

So the role of a wife who is only a housewife begins to shift towards how to help the family economy. Even though in a job a woman earns a higher income than her husband, in the family the husband remains the head of the family [3]. Factors that influence women's participation in farming activities are household economic difficulties. In Indonesia, the contribution of women's income continues to increase in 2017 (30.67%), 2018 (30.70%), 2019 (30.86%), and 2020 (30.78%).

Chickens agribusiness is an important field for people's livelihoods.. Therefore, it has an important role and a very strategic position in improving people's the economy in rural areas and increasing rural people's income [10]

Family income is the amount of real income from all members of the household that is used to meet shared needs and individuals in the household. Family income is a reply to the work or service or compensation obtained because the donations were given in production activities [3].

Family income is income obtained by selling production factors that will be obtained in return for services for the procurement of production factors in the form of salaries, land rent, working capital, and so on. The amount of income will describe the family's economy in society 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 labor available to find work to earn income. Generally, the head of the family determines the main family income, but actually in other family members also play a role [11]. According to [12] [13] family income is defined as income derived from all members who work both from agriculture and outside agriculture. Variations in income contributions can occur due to the number of household members who work and donations to households.

There are several obstacles to the role of women in increasing family income, including the quality of human resources, limited capital, ability to access information, weakness of distribution, marketing, and business management skills.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the study identify women who do the most activities that supporting family income is by working to help bananas and chickens farming. The participation of women in farming in the Sukowono sub-district is still not optimal. Limited access for women in each element of participation consists of aspects of access, aspects of control, aspects of decision

making, and aspects of benefits. Women have not been able to reach information technology and public services to support development. While participation and equal control (equality in power) are still under the domination of men.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Dian Hartatie conceived of the presented idea. Merry Muspita Dyah Utami and Aryanti Candra Dewi developed the theory and supervised the findings of this work. All authors discussed the results and contributed to the final manuscript.

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