

THE HOUSEWIFE'S ROLE IN SUPPORTING ECONOMICS FAMILY IN DISTRICT OF JARAI IN REGIONAL OF LAHAT

Dr. Siti Rohima, SE, M.Si¹⁾

Ichsan Hamidi, S.H.I., M.Si²⁾

^{1) 2)} Lecturer at Department Economic Development

Faculty of Economic, Sriwijaya University

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the role of housewives in supporting the family economy and identify factors driving and inhibiting housewife in supporting the family economy and also to determine the contribution of housewives in meeting the needs of the family. This research uses descriptive quantitative approach using questionnaires and interviews as well as through observation and documentation. The population in this study is a housewife who worked as many as 1512 people, while a sample of 324 respondents. Data analysis using quantitative descriptive. The results showed that the housewife to her work in the District Jarai driven economic factors as much as 50.9%. Some 17% housewives have the motivation to make a living because they want to realize the ideals and desirable profession. A total of 32.2% of housewives want to work outside the home due to finance their children's education to a higher level. As for the contribution, which most found in this type of work wife who works as a civil servant in the amount of 56%, while the contribution of housewives who are at least on the kind of wife's work as a nurse in the amount of 18.9%.

Keywords: Housewife's Role, Household Economics, Income Contribution

INTRODUCTION

Women are a group that is very important in the development sector. Women have similarities and a high position with a man, as a place to develop a national development. In constitution of 1945 affirmed that every citizen men and women have the same rights and obligations in development activities, and the efforts for the implementation of national success as the implementation of five pillars, which includes equitable development and results.

Baiquni (2006), explains the basic concepts of resource utilization in a move to improve the welfare of the population in rural areas. First, it requires the participation of local actors to utilize rural resources in a sustainable manner. Second, an increase in productivity through improved regeneration of rural resources. Third, improving the welfare of justice. Fourth, the increase in quality of life and the local knowledge. Fifth, notice the carrying capacity of sustainable rural resources.

A married women and become a housewives has a role in the family as a wife, as a housekeeper and breadwinner. This condition is generally perceived as the main task of a woman that involved in a marriage. In these three roles, women give themselves completely for the sake of the welfare of his family, including efforts to create healthy families, prosperous, and happy, and the development of children, teenagers and youth in the context of human development. According to Sajogyo (2011) most of women are not satisfied in three roles and often family's economic circumstances demanded to work outside, or find an activity that adds to her family's income.

Generally, the housewives are very sensitive to the situation and the problems that occur in the family, their will be the mediator for any problems that occur in the family, their will not hesitate to enter the world of high-risk work, if their family circumstances require to doing so. The participation of housewives in all activities will add strength and the ability in development implementation, so that more and more results achieved. Generally the rural housewives are clutching a norm that women as wives, housewives, also pass the job to earn a living in addition to doing their housework.

Similarly as the people in the Jarai district, Lahat regency of South Sumatra. Typology District of Jarai background of paddy, farming and plantation because the majority of the local villagers are subsistence farmers and small part in other fields. The housewife in District Jarai also participate in the work with enthusiasm, although sometimes housewives have the dilemmatic positions between being a wife or should help earn a living. Moreover, supported the rapid modernization and technological development resulting primary and secondary needs to be met and work to improve the welfare of the family.

In order to achieve a prosperous life, every day trying to keep all the good her role as homemaker, breadwinner good traders, farm workers, or as workers in the informal economy. A housewife should be able to set the time such that it bears all the roles can be carried out with balanced. Nevertheless there are obstacles that will surely experienced in performing the dual role, one important issue if a woman enters the public sector or working outside the home is coaching family will be abandoned and neglected. Nevertheless, women are allowed to work the public sector, he should not neglect the domestic sector and upbringing of their children.

Based on previous background, it needed more in-depth study to look at the role of housewife, factors driving and inhibiting and how contributions housewife in supporting the family economy in the sub district Jarai lahat.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

WOMEN'S ROLE

Based on the understanding of the role of women, especially the role of an activity or activities undertaken or considered to be the responsibility of women. In general, women are in a subordinate position and marginal, where it is not much different from the cultural construction contained community.

Role is a dynamic aspect of the status of a person. If a person is exercising its rights and obligations in accordance with the status he has, then he has to play its role. The role of women in Sajogyo (2011) can be divided into two types, namely: (1) The

role of women entirely in housework or maintenance needs. (2) Women have a role in the household and work for a living.

According to Hubies (1990), that the analysis of alternative solutions or roles can be seen from the perspective of women in relation to his position as manager of the household, construction and worker participants breadwinner.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN THE FAMILY

As mothers, women are required on tuga domestic duties that can not be avoided, but as a woman, should be able to carry out the task of implementing the emancipation of women. As women have to carry out some roles to be able to follow the developments and demands of progress. The role of women (Balasong, 2006), namely:

a) Women as wives

A role not only as mothers, but should remain as the beloved husband like before mating, so that in households remained intertwined love the tranquility of fortified wife sejati. sebagai demanded to be loyal to suamidan should be skilled as a companion to her husband in order to be motivated activities husband.

b) Women as housewives

As a housewife who is responsible is obliged to constantly pay attention to home health, environmental and governance household, to arrange everything in the household to improve the quality of life. Household circumstances should reflect the atmosphere of a safe, peaceful and peace for the whole family.

c) Women as educators

The mother is the primary educator in the family for their child. Instill a sense of respect, of love of God Almighty as well as to parents, communities and nations which later grew into a formidable citizens.

d) Women as a carrier of offspring

According to the function nature, woman is a descendant successor is expected to give birth to children who are healthy physically and rokhaninya, intelligent mind and who has the responsibility, the noble mind and commendable behavior.

e) Women as members of society

At the time of this development, the role of women endeavored to improve the knowledge or skills in accordance with their needs. Women social organizations need to function as a shared container in an effort to develop the knowledge and skills needed in building and shaping the personal and the character of the individual in order to complete Indonesian human development.

HOUSEWIFE

According to Indonesian Dictionary (2004), a housewife can be defined as a woman who is arranging the various kinds of household chores, or a housewife is a wife (mother) who only take care of a variety of jobs in the household (not working in the office) , So, the housewife is a term used to describe a woman who has been married and running a family home job caring for children, cooking, cleaning the house and did not work outside the home.

INCOME THEORY

Income is basically compensations to owners of production factors on pengorbannya in the production process. Each of these factors of production such as land will receive remuneration in the form of ground rent, labor will get remuneration in the form of wages / salaries, capital will receive remuneration in the form of capital interest and expertise include the enterprenuer will receive remuneration in the form of profit (Sukirno, 2013).

Income can also be defined as the sum of all money received by a person or household for a certain period (usually one year), the income consists of wages, or the acceptance of employment, income from wealth such as rent, interest and dividends, as well as transfer payments or receipt of government such as social or unemployment insurance tujangan (Samuelson, 1996).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Some researchers who have examined the housewives or women are as follows. Research conducted by Hidayati (2014) entitled "The role of housewife Household As Creator Sausu Tempe Village, District Of Sausu". The results of the research has a dual role where, as mothers or wives of husbands not only take care of housekeeping but also has the task of fulfilling the needs, especially in the group of low income earners that revenues increased in order to meet their daily needs and to send children kejenjang further education high.

Furthermore Hartati (2010) examines the "Conditions of Women Workers Working To Improve Family Income" (Studies of Women Workers Working on Oil Palm District of Sukaraja South Bengkulu Bengkulu province. The study states that women workers who work in companies experiencing various discriminatory treatment. the treatment is discriminatory due to the patriarchal culture is still strong in lingkungankerja. it can be seen in the remuneration, namely female workers receive lower wages than male workers, are not included in the social security program or programs other health coverage, workers more women are not protected. women workers are also at risk of sexual abuse because of their subordinate position.

Similarly, other studies have also been conducted by Aguirre (2006) conducted a study about the Working Mothers' Contributions to Family Income: Proportions and Effects. In his research saw their revenue contributions made by the housewife to the family income. Moreover, the existence of significant results between the children's education better with income producing activities outside the home performed by housewives.

In the same study on women, Mardiningsih (2005) saw "Productivity Increase of Women in Family Income" mentions that the labor productivity of women in household industries can increase family income. Such increase varies depending on the type of domestic industry and unit operations. Factors that mempegaruhi labor productivity of women in household industries are factors of education / skills, motivation, discipline, working facilities which include technologies / tools.

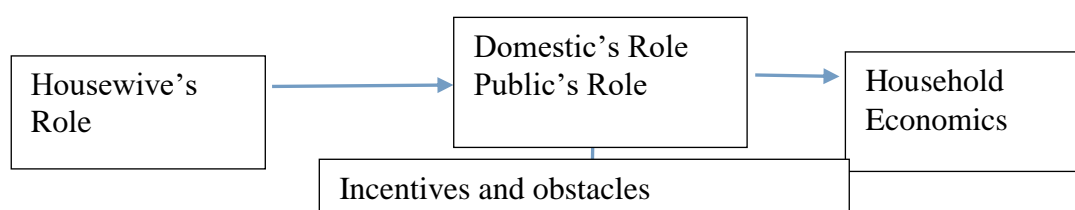
Previous research has shown the concentration of the same problem in this study. This study is similar to the above research that emphasizes the dual role of women when entering the public domain. Women are not only working on the domestic sector but entering the public domain. This study not only see the dual role of women but notice the changes in the role of the family, especially with the family

when the wife should work outside the home. The difference with the previous research in this study to be studied is a housewife who work in supporting the economy of families with multiple professions.

FRAMEWORK

Study on the Role Housewife In Supporting Family Economics is a study that will look at the role of housewives in helping meet the needs of life in the study of the role of domestic and public roles. It also will be seen driving and inhibiting factors in optimizing the role of housewives. The framework is practically on the matter can be seen as follows:

Picture 1. Framework



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

HOUSEWIFE'S ROLE IN DISTRICT OF JARAI

Each region has a culture different from each other. The differences can be seen from how the public perceives an existence between perempuanan and men. The properties inherent differences between the two as well as the role and status given to both is the result of the construction of the community, where its creation through the learning process. Although the results of socio-cultural construction, but it can not be applied universally. The role and status differences between men and women, where its creation through the learning process, differ from one region to another region, so it can not be applied universally, but depends on the social and cultural conditions that influence it.

The fact of the reality of social conditioning of society, both men and women do not understand and feel that it is a social product, the sexual division of labor is often constructed by gender. Economic activities tend to be classified by sex so that the role that received by men enables them to develop themselves, while women's life only revolves around the life of the household. This is also reflected in the District Jarai, where the result of social construction that has created the female traits such as diligent, tenacious and so make them more choose or have to work in a place where the properties are reserved for women.

A side from being a rice farmer who had to work in the fields, some housewives to work in the garden as a vegetable farmer. There was also a profession as a coffee farmer. Usually the activities conducted in the fields or in the garden after doing all the activities in the house in implementing its domestic functions such as washing, cooking and cleaning the house. Berkeja their activities in the fields or gardens

beginning on 06.00 pm until 17.00 pm. Usually the housewife will be working in the fields or in the garden will be a meal break at 12:00 pm along with other colleagues.

Based on the data obtained in the District Jarai. the kind of work that occupied many housewives are as farmers as many as 47.8%. These include smallholder farmers, coffee growers and vegetable growers. Traders in the district Jarai is also a kind of work that occupied housewife, as much as 26.6%. The professions include coffee merchant traders, vegetable vendors, merchants groceries, fruit merchant. The meaning of self-employed work here is a business that occupied housewife includes open a salon, gas is as much as 12.4%. Despite the numbers are not the majority, but this type of work is very promising. In Sub Jarai there are 31 civil servants or 9.6% teacher by profession and government employees and 0.6% worked as a nurse. Housewife's Activities must match the work that occupied ie the number of working hours and activities as a housewife. The housewives have different working hours. For housewives who work as teachers and nurses around 8 hours. In the informal sector, farmers, traders or self-employed ranges from 4 hours to 14 hours, or in other words working hours housewives in this sector which is 4 hours -14 hours per day.

INCENTIVES AND OBSTACLES

Based on the results of research in the District of Jarai indicates that the driver of household mothers work, they choose the work caused by three factors. Covering economic factors that housewives make a living as motivated by a desire to help her husband in raising family income. Another factor that want to realize the ideals of the past and the last factor is willing to finance school children. In detail the factors driving the housewife for a living can be seen in table 1.1 below:

**Table 1.1
Incentives Housewife To Work**

No.	Motivating factors	n (people)	%
1.	increasing the economics family	165	50,9
2	Realizing the ideals and Profession	55	17
3.	Financing the children's education	104	32,1
		324	100

Based on table 1.1. seen that the housewife do her work fueled economic factors as much as 50.9%. Economic reasons as the main housewife's reason who work in agriculture, sometimes they come from poor families and have no automated agricultural land and they could work as a laborer. When they work does not mean they abandon their obligations well as housewives. The activities carried out before and after work, they usually stay home and take care of their children. The existence of economic necessity both the husband and the family gave permission to keep working. The economic situation of families with low income family head would have difficulty in meeting the needs keluraga and children's school fees.

17% of housewives perform the role of the public sector and making a living because they have the motivation to realize the aspired profession. not solely influenced by weak economic condition. Basically they have education and skills in accordance with the expected job. In the end they want to realize all his dreams and work according to their skill. Despite earning a living, housewives still have to do

domestically obligations at home. Basically, a housewife who is affected this factor an attempt to actualize themselves seseuai with education and skills possessed.

A total of 32.1% housewives want to work outside the home due to finance their children's education to a higher level. Minimal income amid the expensive education is currently very difficult to feel the parents to send their children. For housewives finance the education of children is the duty of parents and the child's future security.

During the work housewives sometimes have constraints. Barriers that there is more experienced by housewives who are age old. Body condition often feel tired and sore when carrying loads that are too heavy, especially those who work as farmers. As it is known that the election was motivated by the profession and the physical condition of the immune system strong. Almost certainly those who have a physical support those who will be able to seize the opportunity. This ultimately affects the intensity of labor and labor productivity.

Another obstacle is their status as a housewife. After their work in the market, in the garden, after work whenever they work around the house. Activities undertaken include child care, cooking, cleaning dll. Sehingga work they are doing is increasing. Double burden experienced as a barrier to carrying out his job.

INCOME CONTIBUTIONS OF HOUSEWIFE ON THE FAMILY

As discussed earlier that the main income in the family is the income of the head of the family, while the family income is the total income combined income of head of household plus family income is income wives or children. In fact from the respective professions that occupied housewife greatly affect family income. In Table 1.2. shows the total family income from all jobs that occupied housewife.

Table 1.2
Average Revenue And Total Income of Family

Type of work	n (people)	Average of income (housewife)	Average of income (Husband)	Income of family
Farmer	155	Rp 2.700.000	Rp 4.100.000	Rp 6.800.000
Trader	96	Rp 4.250.000	Rp 5.500.000	Rp 9.750.000
Entrepreneur	40	Rp 3.000.000	Rp 3.750.000	Rp 6.750.000
Government employees	31	Rp 5.500.000	Rp 4.000.000	Rp 9.500.000
Nurse	2	Rp 1.000.000	Rp 4.500.000	Rp 5.500.000
Total	324	Rp 16.450.000	Rp 21.850.000	Rp 38.300.000

In Table 1.2 shows that the work that was involved housewives can help their husbands as the head of the family. In time this income may contribute to improving the economic pendapatn family in wife's family than just act according to their domestic role only. A total of 155 housewives living as farmers are able to contribute to the family income so as to increase sources of income. Similarly to the profession as wirasawata, teachers and nurses have different contribution but affect the economic condition of the family.

To see how much the contribution of housewife's income to household can be seen in Table 1.3 below:

Table 1.3
Income contribution of Family Members Against the Family Income

Type of Work	Income Of Family	Housewife		Husband	
		Average of Income (Rp)	Contribution (%)	Average of Income (Rp)	Contribution (%)
Farmer	Rp 6.800.000	Rp 2.700.000	39,7	Rp 4.100.000	60,3
Trader	Rp 9.750.000	Rp 4.250.000	43,6	Rp 5.500.000	56,4
Entrepreneur	Rp 6.750.000	Rp 3.000.000	44,4	Rp 3.750.000	55,6
Government employees	Rp 9.500.000	Rp 5.500.000	56	Rp 4.000.000	43,9
Nurse	Rp 5.500.000	Rp 1000.000	18,2	Rp 4.500.000	81,8
Total	Rp 38.300.000	Rp 16.450.000		Rp 21.850.000	

Table 1.3. shows that housewives contribution to the family income is most present in the type of wife's employment as a civil servant in the amount of 56% and a contribution of 43.9% husband. Wife contributed very dominant in meeting the needs of families. Moreover, a large part of the teaching profession has obtained the certification so as to provide income in the form of salary. The revenue contribution wives who work as traders amounted to 43.6% while the husband contribution of 56.4%. The housewife, who works as a self-employed have a contribution of 44.4%. Housewives as nurses in the amount of 18.2% and 81.8% contributions husband. This shows that the contribution of the wife is smaller than the contribution of the husband to support the family income. As research has also been conducted by Aquire (2006) that the income housewives are able to contribute to the family income. The size of the contribution is determined by the length of work, skill, education and profession were occupied.

No matter how small the contribution that has been given from a homemaker to the family income is able to provide the best motivation for the development of the family. As Suratman opinion (2000) that women have a domestic role that must meet and perform all chores such as cooking, cleaning the house, childbirth, child care. This opinion is in line with the traditional role raised by Hubeis (1990).

The Activities outside the home performed by housewives economic activity capable of generating income is an implementation of a public role (Suratman, 2000). In carrying out this public role of housewife highly productive in producing goods and services. Despite professions that occupied very varied according to the abilities, skills and education possessed housewife. According Sadono (2013) ditawakan factors of production and has been used mainly in the production process will memeproleh remuneration in the form of salary or wages. Salaries and wages are a source of income of housewives who can contribute to the family income. This condition will be able to finance petrified of family expenditure.

The role of the public are able to provide more productive housewife and a career outside the home in accordance with the education and capabilities. This is one form of self-actualization in the environment both in the workplace and community circles.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions that can be drawn from this study is the role of housewives in the district where the Jarai has a dual role as a mother or a wife not only take care of housekeeping but also has the task of fulfilling the needs of households, especially low income levels.

The Housewives in District of Jarai do her work is fueled by economic factors as much as 50.9%. The economic situation of families with low income family head would have difficulty in meeting the family's needs and children's school fees. Some 17% housewives have the motivation to make a living because they want to realize the ideals and desirable profession. They have been educated in accordance with its ideals and make a living in accordance with their expertise. A total of 32.2% of housewives want to work outside the home due to finance their children's education to a higher level.

During the working, sometime the housewives has a barriers to faced obstacles there are more experienced housewives who are age old that can affect the intensity and productivity of work they do.

Another obstacle is their status as a housewife. After their work in the market, in the garden, after work whenever they work around the house. whether child care, cooking, cleaning the house and others. So that the work they are doing is increasing. Double burden experienced as a barrier to carrying out his job.

Whatever the chosen profession housewife can contribute to the family income. The greatest contribution found in this type of work wife who works as a civil servant in the amount of 56%. The revenue contribution wives who work as traders amounted to 43.6%, a housewife who works as a self-employed have a contribution of 44.4%. Housewives who are farmers contribute to the family income by 39.7%, while the contribution of housewives who are at least on the kind of wife's work as a nurse tenga that is equal to 18.9%. The role of housewives in helping to make a living giving meaning to the lives of contributions and the sustainability of the economic needs and the education of school children. Dual role performed by housewives were able to support their families. Be it the role of domestic and public roles. The role of the public are able to provide more productive housewife and a career outside the home in accordance with the education and capabilities. This is one form of self-actualization in the environment both in the workplace and community circles.

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