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The Role And Contribution Of Women Rice Farm Workers In Household Income (Case Study Of A Family Of Rice Farmers In Waiketam Baru Village, Bula Barat District, East Seram Regency)

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Abstract

This study aims to find out: (i) The role of women rice farm workers in household income in Waiketam Baru Village, West Bula District, East Seram Regency; (ii) The contribution of women farm workers in household income in Waiketam Baru Village, West Bula District, East Seram Regency. This type of research uses qualitative and quantitative. Respondents in this study amounted to 31 peoples with determination techniques using Purposive Sampling techniques, namely informant determination techniques based on certain criteria, data collection techniques, namely observation, interviews and documentation. The results showed that: (i) The role of women rice farm workers is greater when carrying out public activities (44%), domestic activities (36%) and social (20%). The division of roles carried out by women (wives) makes her divide her time in taking care of the household and looking for additional income to help the increasing needs of the household. It can be seen that the role of women (wives) is very helpful in household income; (ii) The average income of women rice farm workers is Rp 1,432,258 and has a contribution to household income of 21.73%. The percentage of contribution to total household income is said to be moderate because <50%. While the income of men (husbands) of rice farmers averages Rp 3,247,312 and has a household contribution of 76.60%. The average contribution of the income of men (husbands) is greater than the income of women (wives). The contribution made by working women (wives) is fully in helping family income.

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Keywords: Women, Roles, Contributions and Income

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country where most of the population lives and works in agriculture and most of the people work as farmers. Agriculture is a basic part of life, where in everyday life humans need the fulfillment of clothing, food, and shelter that must be fulfilled and become a basic part of life. This agricultural activity has a huge influence in reducing unemployment in Indonesia so that this agricultural activity cannot be ignored and also affects the growth and development of each country. Considering that Indonesia is a country that is fertile in land, rich in natural resources, so it has high potential in developing agricultural businesses.

Economic limitations faced by farming families, make housewives play a role in helping work in non-agricultural fields which initially only had the role of only cleaning the house, looking after children, conceiving (reproductive roles) taking over in helping to work as farm laborers. In research conducted by Muhammad Buchari (2016), the economic limitations faced by farming families occur due to the attitude and mentality of the farmers themselves, the lack of agricultural production facilities and the abyss of the intensive system from the government. So that the production and quality of crops continue to decline which will eventually lead to low farmers' severe incomes.

The work is carried out in between free time after the main work is completed. The role of women in the agricultural sector is something that is indisputable, in farming the division of labor between men and women is very clear, it is often said that men work for activities that use a lot of muscles and women work for activities that require accuracy and tidiness or that take a lot of time (Sudarta, 2010). Therefore, women are involved in family economic activities (productive roles), so women have a dual role, namely as housewives who are responsible for domestic roles as well as playing a role in productive activities that help husbands earn a living to meet family needs.

The results of Sopamena's research (2019) reinforce this view that the work provided for women is not only for work at home (domestic), but also includes work outside the home which is in the light category (public). Women can contribute directly to household farming activities, starting from opening new gardens, planting, cleaning gardens, and harvesting. After harvesting, women still play a role in marketing their crops both in village markets, around the village, and outside the village (Djangaopa et al., 2018).

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At this time many women play a dual role in the family, in addition to being housewives who are responsible for taking care of family needs, women also play a role as breadwinners. Usually, women choose to work because of economic factors. The husband's income as the head of the family is insufficient, making women have the desire to work in order to meet household needs. Having a gandan role in the family makes women have to be able to divide their time well. The role of women in helping in household income is very important.

Then the income from work is used by women to meet family needs, such as meeting daily family shopping needs, to meet children's school costs and needs; Then for the next one to be saved for other important family needs. This causes women to play many roles, women with their multiple roles must be able to balance time between working inside and outside the home.

It is often found that women working in the public sector are always associated with the economic situation of female working households. One of the reasons is economic reasons and poverty problems because the increase in the cost of living is getting higher caused by income inequality or people's salaries that make a woman have to work hard to provide for her family. In the table below, you can see informal and formal labor data by sex from 2020-2022.

Table 1. Percentage of Labor by Sex in the Formal and Informal Sectors in 2020-2022

Year	Gender	Formal (%)	Informal (%)
2020	Male	42,71	57,29
	Female	34,65	65,35
2021	Male	43,39	56,61
	Female	36,20	63,80
2022	Male	43,97	56,03
	Female	35,20	64,43

Source: BPS Maluku Province in 2022

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Based on table 1, it can be seen that there was a decrease in the number of female workers in the formal sector from 2020-2022, while the male formal workforce had an increase from 2020-222.

The phenomenon of women working in the agricultural sector for society is not something new. History shows that the origin of agriculture dates back to the division of labor between men and women, where men did the work of hunting and gathering forest products, while women farmed around the house and did household chores. In development in the agricultural sector, the main human resources are farmers and their families (Sukesi, 2002,). Even in some places women have begun to develop who participate in service activities, trade and even agriculture. The economic activities of women and men are different, but there is still a kind of dependence on each other (Ernawati, 2014).

Based on BPS data in 2022, one of the districts that produces a lot of paddy rice is East Seram Regency in West Bula District, Waiketam Baru Village with a harvest area of 2,562 ha with a production of 10,260 tons and productivity of 3.3 tons / ha. Waiketam Baru Village is one of the villages that still does a lot of rice field farming, this is due to the condition of this area which is suitable for use in rice field farming. Not only male farmers are involved in rice farming. The reason women participate in this work sector is inseparable from the economic situation of the family such as the low income of the husband, lack of labor, the high number of family dependents, and the increasing prices of basic necessities and agricultural goods make the reason why women join the work. However, there are still many farmers whose lives are less prosperous. This can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2. Number of Distribution of Pre-Prosperous Family Level Classification by District in East Seram 2021

District	Pre-prosperous Families
Gorom Island	829
Kesui Watubela	1.037
Teor	131
East Gorom	660
Panjang Island	192

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East Seram	1.031
Tutuk Tolu	612
Kilmury	797
Lian Vitu	296
Kian Darat	230
Werinama	619
Siwalalat	582
Bula	285
West Bula	747
Teluk Waru	715
Seram Eastern Part	8.763

Source: Population Control and Family Planning Office in 2021

Table 2 shows that West Bula District is one of the sub-districts that has a high level of underprivileged families reaching 747 families, where poor families are families that have not been able to meet basic needs minimally, such as spiritual needs, food, shelter and health. This shows that one side of Waiketam Baru Village is the center of rice production in West Bula District, on the other hand the farming family is not prosperous. The unprosperous family situation encourages mothers to help their husbands work and earn a living both in the agricultural sector and in sectors other than agriculture. Involvement in the agricultural sector is done by helping agricultural activities, but his involvement provides assistance in family income.

The pattern of women's work in Waiketam Baru Village in rice farming starts from morning to evening. Women are considered to play a role because in addition to taking care of the household, women also play a role in helping (husbands) in rice farming which is run as a rice field farm worker. Starting from the production process to the sales process. Therefore, researchers have an interest in conducting research on the Role and Contribution of Women Rice Farm Workers in Household Income in Waiketam Baru Village, West Bula District.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is the mixed methods method. This research is a research step by combining two forms of pre-existing research, namely qualitative and quantitative research. This research was conducted in Waiketam Baru Village, West Bula District. Especially in rice farming families that will be used as research objects. The types

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of data used in this study are quantitative data and qualitative data. The population in this study is the wives of rice farmers who became farm laborers in Waiketam Baru Village who carried out the production process over the past year totaling 100 women farm workers.

The Slovin formula for determining the sample is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\,(e)^2}$$

Description:

n : Sample size or number of respondents

N : Population Size

e : Percentage of looseness of sampling error accuracy that is still tolerated,

e = 0.1 In the Slovin formula there are the following conditions:

Value e = 0.1 (10%) for a large population

Value e = 0.2 (20%) for a small population

So the sample range that can be taken from the Slovin technique is between 10-20% of the study population.

The total population in this study is as many as 100 female rice field farm workers, so the percentage of allowance used is 15% and the calculation results can be rounded to achieve suitability. So to find out the research sample, with the following calculations:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{260}{1+260(0{,}15)^2} = 30{,}76$$

The number of samples in this study was 31 respondents after rounding.

The types of data used in this study are as follows:

1. Qualitative data is data obtained in the form of information
2. Quantitative data is data in the form of written reports.

Sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary Data

   Primary data is a source of research data obtained directly from the original source without going through intermediaries. In this study, the resource persons were women farm workers in Waiketam Baru Village, West Bula District, East Seram Regency. The necessary data regarding the characteristics of the farmer's wife include: age, education level, number of family members, activities of the

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farmer's wife, household income, and other general data. These data were obtained through interviews with farmers' wives using questionnaires.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained in a ready-made form in the form of publications or data collected by other parties. Secondary data were obtained from the Waiketam Baru Village Office, Central Bureau of Statistics, reading materials, literature, and documents closely related to this writing.

This study used the following data collection methods:

1. Observation

The type of observation carried out in this study is direct observation by direct observation in Waiketam Baru Village, East Seram Regency.

2. Interview

The interview in this study was conducted by submitting statements both oral and written to the parties involved in this study.

3. Documentation

Documentation in this study is intended to obtain the secondary data needed by searching literature related to the research topic. To answer the first problem, namely the role of women related to the role of women in taking care of the household and the role of women as farm workers. And to answer the second problem of how much women contribute as farm laborers, quantitative analysis is collected by collecting all the necessary data. To find out the amount of contribution of women farm workers, the formula is used:

$$A = \frac{B}{C} \text{ X } 100\%$$

Description:

A : Contribution (%)

B : Farmer's Wife's Income (Rp)

C : Total Farmer's Household Income (Rp)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Women Farm Workers by Age

Age is one of the factors that influence farmers in running their business. The age of farmers has an influence on the ability to think and physical strength at work (Mardani, 2017). From the results of Table 3 research, it can be seen that the age of female workers

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(agricultural workers) is 100% at the productive age because no one is under the age of 15 years and above the age of 64 years. This shows that at that age, female workers (agricultural workers) will provide maximum results when compared to those below and above the productive age.

Table 3. Characteristics of Women Farm Workers Based on Age in Waiketam Baru Village

Age	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
20-30	15	48
31-41	7	23
42-52	8	26
53+	1	3
	31	100
Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023		

In Table 3. It can be seen that most women farm workers have the age of 20-30 years which has a percentage of 48% they still have maximum energy in doing their work. In table 6, women who work as agricultural laborers are at least 53 years old with a percentage of 3%. According to BPS data (2022), the productive age is at the age of 15-64 years, in table 3 above, it can be seen that agricultural workers in Waiketam Baru Village still have a productive age. Where they are still able to do their work to the maximum.

According to Ridwan et al., (2019) revealed that physically women farm workers who are in a relatively productive age have the ability both thoughtfully and physically to be able to work in order to help the family economy. Anggraini et al., (2020) also said that women farm workers who are in productive age have the ability to think and are faster in completing their agricultural activities, while farmworkers who are old or classified as unproductive have long agricultural work experience but not with their ability to complete agricultural activities and cause their productivity to be reduced and this productivity affects the income received. Just like what happened in Waiketam Baru Village, farm workers in the village have a productive age where they can complete their work well and can help their husbands in earning a living.

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Characteristics of Women Farm Workers Based on Education Level

The education referred to in this study is formal education attended by women farm workers respondents. Female farm workers in Waiketam Baru Village, West Bula District, have different backgrounds ranging from elementary, junior high school, high school, and strata 1 (S1). The following characteristics of respondents based on education level can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Characteristics of Women Farm Workers Based on Education Level in Waiketam Baru Village

Education	Number (of people)	Percentage (%)
SD	16	52
SMP	9	29
SMA	5	16
S1	1	3
	31	100
Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023		

Table 4. Shows that the average female workforce with elementary school education in Waiketam Baru Village, West Bula District, is 52%. This shows that the average education is still relatively low and is not an obstacle to work as a farmer or farm laborer because it does not require a high level of education but rather the farming experience they have. In line with the results of research conducted by the results of research by Sari et al., (2019) stated that as many as 91% of women farm workers still have elementary school educatione. From several studies, it shows that the average education of farmers and farm workers is still relatively low, namely elementary schools. Even so, there are several women farm workers who have high education levels at the junior high, high school and S1 levels such as in Waiketam Baru Village. It does not prevent them from becoming farm laborers because there are only jobs as farm laborers in Waiketam Baru Village, because finding permanent work is very difficult.

Characteristics of Women Farm Workers Based on the Number of Family Dependents

The number of family dependents is the large number of souls (family members) who still occupy or inhabit the same house with the head of the household, and are still a

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burden on Ahmadi (2007). The more respondents have children and dependents, the more effective the time they devote to work. The following characteristics of respondents based on the number of family dependents can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Characteristics of Women Farming Rice Fields Based on the Number of Family Dependents in Waiketam Baru Village

Number of dependents	Number (of people)	Percentage (%)
3	20	65
4	9	30
5	2	5
	31	100
Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023		

Based on table 5, it can be explained that women farm workers in Waiketam Baru Village have an average dependency of 3 rice farming families with a percentage of 65%. Anggraini et al., (2020) said that the number of family dependents will affect the motivation of women farm workers to work. The more the number of family dependents, the cost of daily expenses also increases, thus motivating women to work as farm laborers to increase the total family income. In accordance with research conducted by Kristina et al. (2019) that the number of dependents in the family affects women's decisions in working.

Characteristics of Women Farm Workers Based on Length of Work

According to Nurhanifah (2018), long farming affects the experience of farmworkers in doing their work so that it can affect the mindset. The longer women farm workers do work as rice farm laborers, the mindset to get the maximum income from their work. The following characteristics of women farm workers based on the length of farming can be seen in table 6.

Table 6. Characteristics of Women Rice Farm Workers Based on the Length of Work in Waiketam Baru Village

Long Farming	Number (of people)	Percentage (%)
2-10	10	33
11-19	4	13
20-28	15	48

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29-37	1	3
38+	1	3
	31	100
Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023		

A. Based on the table above, it can be explained that women farm workers in Waiketam Baru Village generally have an average length of working for quite a long time, which is 20-28 years with a percentage of 48%. This shows that women farm workers in Waiketam Baru Village have experience in working as rice farm laborers for quite a long time so that they are able to do their jobs.

The Role of Women Farm Workers in Rice Farming

The role of women farm workers in paddy farming will be seen from the participation of women farm workers in each stage of rice farming activities which include seedbeds, land preparation, planting, maintenance, harvesting and post-harvest. The role of women farm workers is said to be low if the respondent women farm workers are only involved between 0-2 stages of activities, it is said that if the respondent women farm workers are involved between 3-4 stages of agricultural activities, and it is said to be high if the respondent women farm workers are involved in 5-6 (overall) stages of rice field farming activities. The results of research on the role of women farm workers in each stage of rice farming activities can be seen in table 7 below:

Table 7. The Role of Women Farmworkers in Rice Farming in Planting to Marketing in Waiketam Baru Village

Stages of Farm Activities	Number of Women Farmworkers	Percentage (%)
Land clearing	-	-
Seeding	31	100
Seedling removal	31	100
Growing seedlings	31	100
Pest eradication	4	13
Fertilization	14	45
Determination of harvest time	0	0
Harvest	31	100

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Drying	31	100
Pemasaran	31	100
Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023		

Based on table 7 it can be seen that the most work is done in the process of seeding, removing seedlings, planting, harvesting, drying to marketing which has a percentage of 100% because the work done is often given to female farm workers, because it is considered light and can be done well. While land clearing as much as 0%, pest eradication 13% and fertilization 45% in the activities described are mostly carried out by male farm workers or sawa land owners, because the work is quite heavy carried out by women. As for the determination of the harvest time itself has a percentage of 0% because the process is carried out by the landowner and is mostly determined by men. This research is not much different from previous research conducted by Aslan (2021) about the analysis of women rice farmers (Oriyza sativa L.) and the contribution to farm income in Lapri Village, North Sebatik District, with the average role of women in farming carried out the most by women is seed removal (80.49%), harvesting (97.56), drying and marketing (100%) and the least work done is land clearing (7.32%), fertilization (9.76) and pest eradication (31.71%). Like the research conducted by the author of the peeitian conducted by Aslan (2021), it is the same because the work most women do is seed removal, harvesting, drying and selling. The least work done is land clearing, fertilization and pest eradication because it requires strong enough energy to do the work, so men are needed.

The Contribution of Farmer Women's Income to Rice Farming

The participation of working women in adding to the household economy will affect household income. Based on the results of interviews, women trade this vegetable to be able to help the household economy because household needs are increasing day by day. To see the amount of income contribution of women rice farm workers to total household income can be seen in table 8 below.

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Table 8. the amount of income contribution of women rice farm workers to total household income

Household Members	Total Revenue/Month (Rp)	Average Revenue/Month (Rp)	Contribution (%)
Female (wife)	Rp 44.400.000	Rp 1.432.258	21,73
Male (husband)	Rp 100.666.667	Rp 3.247.312	76,60
Miscellaneous	Rp 2.000.000	Rp 1.000.000	1,67
Total median household income		Rp 5.679.570	100
Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023			

Household income in table 8 consists of the average income of women working as rice farm laborers, the average income of husbands as rice farmers and the average income of others (children's income). The wife's income as a farm laborer is the net income after being earned in her work. Based on the results obtained, it can be seen that the contribution of men (husbands) is greater in the household, amounting to Rp 3,247,312 with a percentage of 76.60%. While the wife is only 21.73%. This happens because the income of farm workers in Waiketam Baru Village is quite small.

This is in accordance with Iffa Nurwana's research. et al., (2022) with the title The Role and Contribution of Farmworkers' Wives in Increasing Family Income in Mojorejo Village, Modo District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. Where the contribution of the income of the wife of a farmworker The contribution of the income of a farmer's wife in Mojorejo Village, Modo District, Lamongan Regency to family income is 38.04% and it can be concluded that the contribution of the wife's working income to the family is medium, which is <50%, which means that the contribution made by the wife of a working farmer is fully in helping the family's income

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been carried out regarding the role and contribution of women farm workers in household income, the following conclusions can be drawn:

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1. The role of women rice farm workers is greater when carrying out public activities (44%), domestic activities (36%) and social (20%). The division of roles carried out by women (wives) makes her divide her time in taking care of the household and looking for additional income to help the increasing needs of the household. It can be seen that the role of the wife is very helpful in the family income..
2. The average income of women rice farm workers is Rp 1,432,258 and has a contribution to household income of 21.73%. The percentage of contribution to women to total household income is stated to be moderate because it < 50%. The average income of a rice farmer's husband is Rp 3,247,312 and has a household contribution of 76.60%. The average contribution of the income of men (husbands) is greater than the income of women (wives). The contribution made by working women is fully in helping the family income**.**

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