



---

**THE ROLE OF FARMERS WIFE IN INCREASING FAMILY INCOME IN WAETUO VILLAGE, SUBDISTRICT WEST MALANGKE NORTH LUWU DISTRICT INDONESIA**

**BAKHTIAR**

Andi Djemma Palopo University

**REZKYAWAN**

Andi Djemma Palopo University

**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine how the role of farmer wives in increasing family income in Waetuo Village, West Malangke District, North Luwu Regency. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research method. The research location was conducted in Waetuo Village, West Malangke District, North Luwu Regency. The study was conducted on 15 informants for two months. The data used are primary data and secondary data. Data obtained from several sources through interviews, documentation, and observation. The data analysis method used is an interactive analysis method which consists of four components, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The indicators used are the role of women as workers in the household and as workers in family businesses, the role of women as breadwinners outside the family business, the role of women in decision makers in the household. The results showed that the role of the farmer's wife in Waetuo Village in increasing family income has a multi-functional role. The wives of farmers in Waetuo Village do all their activities in the household before leaving for work outside the home. wives wake up earlier than family members to carry out their activities, for example, preparing all the needs of their husbands and family members, cleaning the house and so on, although the wife's work in the house is often faced with a pile of work but the wives realize that all work in the house the latter has become a wife's obligation.

**KEYWORDS:** The role of wife in increasing family income.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Background**

In general, a family is composed of people who are related by blood or by marriage. In every society there will definitely be a nuclear family. The batih family is based on a marriage bond consisting of a husband, wife and unmarried children. the family is considered an element of the social system that will form a society. As for the institution of marriage, as a means of forming a legitimate family based on applicable regulations. Based on the behavior carried out by husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy, prosperous family is seen as family behavior, this can

also be interpreted as behavior in life together which is based on the spirit of mutual understanding, togetherness, willingness to sacrifice, joy and sorrow, and no purpose. to benefit personally and harm other members of the family.

The responsibility of a father is to play a role in earning a living for the family or having the obligation to meet the needs for clothing, food, shelter, health, education and to take care of his family and the wife has a role in taking care of the household as a caregiver and educator of his children and arranging needs that include things in House. In contrast to the role of children and families, children have a complementary role in the family, more specifically, as the next generation of a family.

The success of a family in forming a household and prosperity cannot be separated from the role of a mother who is so big. Both in guiding and educating children to accompany the husband, helping the husband's work, even as the backbone of the family in earning a living. If we want to see from the facts in the field, women often become the savior of the family economy. This fact can especially be seen in families whose economies are classified as low, many of whom are women who become additional income earners for the family. In families with less economic levels.

The community in Waetuo Village, Malangke Barat Subdistrict, North Luwu Regency is one of the clear evidence that exists in the community regarding the role of farmer wives in increasing household income. One of the villages has a population of 2,670 people consisting of 1,320 males, 1,350 females with a total of 662 households. Most of the people are farmers.

On the other hand, as a member of the farmer family, the wife of the farmer in Waetuo village, apart from playing an active role in helping the farm. They also take part in working to earn a living. Apart from working in the agricultural sector, the wives of farmers in Waetuo Village also do informal work. Such as trading, sewing, agricultural labor, and so on.

### **B. Problem Formulation**

Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the Role of Farmers' Wives in Increasing Family Income in Waetuo Village, Malangke Barat District, North Luwu Regency.

### **C. Research Objectives**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this study is to find out how the Role of Farmers' Wives in Increasing Family Income in Waetuo Village, West Malangke District, North Luwu Regency.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **A. Place and Time of Research**

This research was conducted in Waetuo Village, one of the villages in the West Malangke District, North Luwu Regency. Research time 29 July to 29 September 2019.

## **B. Data Collection Method**

The data collection methods used in this study are as follows:

- a. Observation, namely the collection of research data which is carried out by making direct observations of the object of research.
- b. Interview, namely the researcher conducts direct interviews with the informants concerned. The informants in this study were the wife of a farmer in Waetuo Village, West Malangke District, North Luwu Regency.
- c. Documentation, namely data collection based on document notes and written reports, which are related to this research.

## **C. Sources and Types of Data**

### **1. Data Sources**

In this study, the data used included two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data.

#### **a. Primary data**

Primary data is data obtained directly from the source and processed by an organization. Primary data is the main data obtained directly through interviews.

#### **b. Secondary Data**

Secondary data is data collected second hand or from other sources that were available before the research was carried out. Secondary data sources include comments, interpretations, or restrictions about the original material.

### **2. Types of Data**

Types of data consist of:

#### **a) Qualitative data**

Qualitative data is data obtained in the form of information from agencies and other parties relating to related issues.

#### **b) Quantitative data**

Quantitative data is data obtained in the form of countable numbers.

In this study the data used were qualitative data.

## **D. Data Analysis Method**

The data analysis method used in this research is analysis using interactive models of analysis according to Miles Huberman and Saldana (2014: 31-33), which are as follows:

### **1. Data Collection**

In the first model analysis, data collection from interviews, observation results, and various documents was carried out based on categorization in accordance with the research problem. Then data sharpening was developed through further data search (purposive technique, so the informants in the study were 15 farmers' wives).

## 2. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that is close to all parts of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials.

## 3. Presentation of Data

Presentation of data is an organizing, aggregating of information that allows inference and action. Presentation of data helps in understanding what happened and what to do, including deeper analysis or taking action based on understanding.

## 4. Conclusion Withdrawal

The final step in interactive model analysis is conclusion / verification. Based on the data that has been reduced and presented, the researcher makes conclusions that are supported by strong evidence at the data collection stage. Conclusions are answers to problem formulations and questions that have been expressed by researchers since the beginning.

## 3. RESEARCH RESULTS

### A. RESEARCH RESULTS

With a purposive technique, the informants in the study were 15 farmers' wives. The following is the profile of the informants in this study:

**Table 7. Informant Profiles**

Number	Informant's Name	Work	Income
1	Rahmawati	Honorary teacher	Rp.300.000/month
2	Risnawati	Farm workers	Rp.70.000/day
3	Mirnawati	Sell	Rp.600.000/mont
4	Salpiana	Farm workers	Rp.70.000/month
5	Armiana	Sell	Rp.50.000/day
6	Muliana	Elderly cadres	Rp.275.000/month
7	Asriana	Farm workers	Rp.70.000/day
8	Ahireni	Pustu cadres	Rp.100.000/month
9	Nuriani	Sew	Rp.1.000.000/month
10	Kartini	Sell	Rp.400.000/month
11	Aripa	Farm workers	Rp.70.000/month
12	Lisda	Farm workers	Rp.100.000/day
13	Erna	Farm workers	Rp.70.000/day
14	Atira	Farm workers	Rp.70.000/day
15	Elvi	Farm workers	Rp.70.000/day

*Data Source: Perimeter Data*

### **1) Overview of Waetuo Village**

Waetuo Village, Malangke Barat Subdistrict, North Luwu Regency is one of 13 villages in West Malangke District, which is located approximately 1.5 km to the north of West Malangke District, with an area of approximately 22 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of: ± 2.670 people and number of household heads: ± 662 heads of households (KK), with a large number of farmers.

According to Mahyuddin MD as the head of Waetuo Village, Malangke Barat Subdistrict, North Luwu Regency in the interview, it was stated as follows:

According to Mahyuddin MD, "Waetuo Village is one of the villages in West Malangke Sub district. Alhamdulillah's condition is good in the field of agriculture, wrestling in the business sector, thank God, even though life is very simple, I as the village head push into the field of agriculture. The livelihood conditions of the people here mostly in agriculture. So feel grateful as the village head here because if there was no agricultural sector we have here, maybe our people have migrated to earn a living, Alhamdulillah they mostly live in their own villages cultivating their own land. Waetuo Village people even though there are some civil servants However, they are also farmers, so they are almost even farmers here. Related to that, according to my observations, most of their daily activities are in agriculture, I see that so far the farmer's wives mostly help their husbands work together to earn a living, usually here often help their families but after comfortable I help out and pay around Rp. 70,000 a day to harvest corn. "

From the interview above, it can be seen that in Waetuo Village there are still many farmers, and seeing that the economic condition is medium, it shows that many wives end up working to help their husbands who work as farmers. This was confirmed by conducting interviews with farmer wives.

### **2). Description of Women as Domestic Workers**

In this role, women have a very complex job. Women's domestic work can be classified into activities such as preparing food, caring for children, cleaning the house, washing clothes, washing household furniture, fetching water and other jobs.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers with farmer's wives, it can be seen that the role played by the farmer's wife in the domestic sector, starting from waking up, has been faced with a pile of tasks that must be done.

From the interview above, it can be seen that the wives started all their activities in their household around 04.30 in the morning. Starting from preparing foodstuffs for all family members including provisions for husbands for farming is the first task that is done in managing their household every day. Cooking or processing raw materials into ingredients that are ready to be served to members of the medical family is the second task he has to do.

## **2. Description of Women as Workers in Family Businesses**

This work has a big impact on the achievement of improving family welfare. A wife also takes part in working in the family business to increase family income. After conducting interviews with the wives of farmers, it is found that the findings of the role of wives as workers in the family business. Based on the results of the interview above, it was concluded that the wives had performed their role as housewives before they left for the garden to help their husbands. Income from a family business can actually meet the needs of their own household even though there are also families whose income has not fulfilled their household needs, in addition to seeking profit and increasing household income. They have an average monthly profit of Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 2,000,000 even though the results of their plantation or agriculture sometimes experience poor growth and prices usually go up and down. They have a profit of Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 2,000,000 per month. Activities they do in family businesses such as planting, fertilizing, harvesting plantations or agriculture.

## **3) The Role of Women as a Life Seeker outside the Family Business.**

In this role, women are encouraged to work for a living in order to increase family income.

After conducting interviews with farmer's wives, the findings of data on the role of farmer wives as breadwinners outside the family business are obtained, as follows:

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the role of the wife as the breadwinner outside the family business has been carried out, the income of the wife who is the breadwinner outside the family business is apparently not enough to meet her daily needs in her own household, other than to make a profit and increase household income. They have an average daily profit of Rp. 50,000 to Rp. 500,000 even though their business activities are sometimes not smooth.

## **4) Description of the Role of Women in Domestic Decision Makers**

In this role, women and men in a husband-wife bond each have the potential to influence their partner and this potential is reflected in the decision-making process in various activities that affect family life.

In the description above, we can conclude that the dual role of the farmer's wife in the family is not a problem with her housekeeping activities. They can share their time with their family and their time to earn a living wisely, so that the needs of their husbands and children are properly fulfilled. Related to the problem of the dual role felt by farmer wives, namely in terms of taking care of the household, a wife must be able to carry out her functions and duties. Such as taking care of children before going to school, keeping the house clean, serving your husband, managing finances and so on. This is what a wife must take care of so that the relationship between husband and wife continues to be harmonious.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

From the description above, the writer can conclude the results of research on the Role of Farmers' Wives in Increasing Family Income in Waetuo Village, West Malangke District, North Luwu Regency. The conclusions are as follows:

The role of the farmer's wife in Waetuo Village in increasing family income has a multi-functional role.

- a. The wives of farmers in Waetuo Village do all their activities in the household before leaving for work outside the home. wives wake up earlier than family members to carry out their activities, for example, preparing all the needs of their husbands and family members, cleaning the house and so on, although the wife's work in the house is often faced with a pile of work but the wives realize that all work is in the house the ladder has become a wife's obligation.
- b. The wife of a farmer in Waetuo Village also helps her husband to work in the garden. When working, the wife earns a living outside the empty house. The wife of the farmer takes the time to help her husband on garden land such as planting, fertilizing and harvesting agricultural products. before leaving for work the farmer's wife does all her activities in the household.
- c. They have very meaningful ways in helping their husbands to support their family's needs, so that they don't just stay at home to wait and spend their husband's income from gardening. The condition of the husband's job which is only as a farmer which encourages the level of the wife's role in increasing household income.
- d. The wives of farmers have jobs outside the home by becoming tailors, opening small shops, farm laborers, teaching staff and being involved in government programs. The wife of a farmer in Waetuo village has done work beyond her natural boundaries as a woman; this is because of the emergence of economic demands and the pressure of the necessities of life which continues to increase.
- e. In carrying out this dual role, the wives of farmers in Waetuo village carry out their functions and duties as wives of workers outside the household and mothers in the family for their husbands and family members. Even though they are busy doing side business activities, they also put their family first. Wives and husbands support each other in working so that there are no triggers for cracks in the household, this is what makes some Waetuo villagers, especially those already married, become harmonious even though their life is very simple.

#### REFERENCES

- Berry D. 2003. Thought In Sociology. Jakarta (ID): PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Boediono. 2002. Introduction to Economics. Jakarta (ID): Erlangga.
- Fakih M. 2008. Gender Analysis and Social Transformation. Yogyakarta (ID): Insist Press.
- Hubies, S.A.V. 2010. Empowerment of Women from Time to Time. (ID) Bogor. IPB Press.
- Huberman, Miles. 2014. Qualitative Data Analysis. Jakarta (ID): University Indonesia.
- Idrus M. 2009. Research Methods in Social Sciences. Yogyakarta (ID): PT. Gelora Akasara Pratama

- Industry in Karangkulon Hamlet, Wukisari Imogiri Village, Bantul. [Thesis]. Semarang (ID): Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
- Kirnoprasetyo I. 2007. The role of women farmers in the economy of rural farming families in utopia, conceptual, and reality. *Primordia*, 3 (1): 54-62.
- Lipsey. 1999. *Introduction to Economics* Jakarta (ID): Erlangga.
- Mulyanto. Sumardi. 2001. *Urban Poverty*. Jakarta (ID): Rajawali. Murniati, Nunuk A. 2004. *Gender shakes*. Magelang (ID): Indonesia Tera ..
- Mardiasmo. 2003. *Taxation*. Yogyakarta (ID): Prenada Nedia Group.
- Nurdin A M. 2006. *Understanding Sociology*. Jakarta (ID): UIN Jakarta Press.
- Narwoko et al. 2004. *Sociology: Introductory and Applied Texts (Third Edition)*. Jakarta (ID): Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Rahayu A S. 2017. *The Role of Farmers' Wives in Increasing Household Income in Bojonggenteng Village, Sukabumi, West Java* [Thesis]. Jakarta (ID): Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University.
- Rahardja P. 2009. *Introduction to Economics*. Jakarta (ID): Mandala Manurung LP. PE-UI.
- Ryanne D J. 2015. *The Role of Housewives in Improving Family Welfare through Home Batik*.
- Subri M. 2002. *Human Resource Economics*. Jakarta (ID): Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sumardi. 2001. *Poverty in urban areas*. Jakarta (ID): Rajawali
- Sukirno S. 2008. *Macro Economics, introductory theory*. Jakarta (ID): Raja Grafind Persada.
- Suyanto B, Sutimah 2008. *Social Research Methods*. Jakarta (ID): Kencana Pranada Media Group.
- Syhatan H. 2004. *Muslim Household Economics*. Jakarta (ID): Mema Insani. Sadli S. 2010. *Different but equal, thoughts on study Women,*. Jakarta (ID): Kompas book.
- Soekanto S. 2002. *An Introduction to Sociology*. Jakarta (ID): PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Suratiah. 2006. *Agricultural Business Science*. Jakarta (ID): Self-help spreader.
- Suardiman, Partini S. 2001. *Female Head of Household*. Yogyakarta (ID): Window.
- Sugiyono. 2011. *Quantitative Research Methods, Qualitative and R & D*. Bandung (ID): Afabeta.