



Research Paper

Female Farmers in Strengthening Resilience Family Economy

Kadek Rai Suwena, Made Kembar Sri Budhi

(Faculty of Economic and Business, Udayana University, Indonesia)

Corresponding Author: kadek_suwena@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT: *The purpose of this study was to examine the role of female farmers in strengthening the economic resilience of their families. This study used a literary descriptive method for female farmers and family economic resilience. This study explains how women farmers strengthen the economic resilience of their families. In this study, it was found that women are proven to provide a large contribution to the sustainability of the economy and the welfare of households and communities. If the family is prosperous, there will be great potential for increasing family resilience. The economic resilience of the family will of course affect psychological resilience and social resilience. Women in family economic resilience are an integral part of national development, as well as in the economic sector women equally have a share in family income. It is fitting that women are no longer numbered in the effort to fulfill the family economy. Women and men must help each other to create economic resilience in the family.*

KEYWORDS: *Family economy; Female farmers; Resilience*

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I. INTRODUCTION

A number of studies have shown that development efforts exacerbate women's workloads and at the same time reduce the share of household resources that they have control over. As a result, women and those who depend on them remain the most economically vulnerable groups in developing countries [1]. The dual role of women farmers is very strategic in efforts to increase farm productivity and family income as well as food security [2]. Women are those who have access to and control over home maintenance activities'. Women also have better understanding in managing the household, managing daily living costs, understanding the conditions and needs of space in the house as well as the facilities and infrastructure needed in their housing environment [3]. The role of women in farming families is also related to protecting and maintaining the environment, especially the environment around the family, encouraging farmers to behave as survival farmers to meet their needs. So the problem faced by farmers is how to generate sufficient income to meet the food needs of the family and to buy other necessities that lead to the perceived welfare of the farmers.

The essence of women's empowerment is the enhancement of rights, obligations, position, abilities, roles, opportunities, independence, mental and spiritual resilience of women as an integral part of efforts to improve the quality of human resources [4]. So far, women are known to have a tendency towards multitasking, namely being able to do several things at the same time. This attitude is actually one of the advantages for women compared to men, but also at the same time results in weakness. With this multitasking attitude, a lot of work that can be done in a short time, for example in household chores starting from cleaning the house, taking care of children, preparing food, can be done quickly. However, the effect of this attitude is that it tends to result in suboptimal work results, is not focused, and is hasty in doing work.

It is not surprising that development scientists generally view women as playing an important role in the development drama. The analysis of women's roles can be carried out from the perspective of their position in dealing with indirect (domestic) productive work and direct (public) productive work [4]. Feminist spirit has provided openness for women to work in the public sphere. However, in its application, women's rights are violated, female employees are exploited and do not comply with regulations issued by the government. With these conditions, many women workers experience oppression, exploitation and unpleasant treatment. Many women experienced layoffs and resigned because of these conditions. Therefore, other efforts are needed to make women remain independent and have income and work or carry out self-actualization. The presence of

women in the public sphere is considered very helpful for the family economy. According to Ihromi, women have the main function related to their position and role as women, namely the functions of socialization, reproduction and production [5]. According to Rahma Sugiharti's opinion in [6], the third function, namely the production function for women, is an economic resource that is no less important than men. So far, women are only considered to have a major role in reproduction, passing on offspring. Even though women are not only as a sexual symbol by merely carrying out the reproductive function in the family, more than that, women are proven to make a big contribution to the economic continuity and welfare of the household and society, especially when the majority of the current population is female. Family resilience and well-being must go hand in hand. If the family is prosperous, there will be great potential for increasing family resilience. Family welfare can be measured through family economic resilience, namely the fulfillment of physical needs (clothing, food, housing, education and health). The dimensions of economic resilience are described through four variables; and seven indicators, including the following: (1) home ownership as a family residence; (2) the amount of family income as a measure of adequacy of family needs; (3) financing children's education in order to measure the family's ability to pay for children's education and measure the sustainability of children's education; (4) savings or family savings as family financial security and family health insurance [7]. The economic resilience of the family will of course affect psychological resilience and social resilience. Psychological resilience can be fulfilled if economic or physical resilience is met, feeling comfortable and not worrying about the future is the fulfillment of non-physical or psychological needs so that it can build positive emotions. Social resilience also goes hand in hand with economic resilience where the level of integrity to the family will grow if economic needs are met.

In line with the description that has been presented above, it is not surprising that development scientists generally perceive that women play an important role in the development drama. The role of women in development dramas is shown by the number of women who work to help the family economy.

II. METHOD

This research is a systematic literature review, which explains that the research and development methodology is carried out to combine and assess research that is tied to the core of a particular topic. The purpose of a systematic literature review is to examine, identify, assess, and interpret all research related to the topic of an interesting phenomenon with various questions in certain appropriate studies [8]). This research uses descriptive analysis, namely regular presentation related to the data obtained, then providing an understanding and explanation so that the reader can understand it. This research was conducted in five stages. First, reviewing data on agriculture and women in Bali. Second, identify problems related to agriculture and women. Third, formulating problems related to the focus of the problems being studied and analyzed. Fourth, collect data and material related to the focus of the problem in order to support the strength of the analysis of existing problems. Fifth, analyze and present strategies for empowering women farmers through social support from family, community and government. Although in practice without applying it directly, because this research can be analyzed and reviewed from various journals and books.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

the unemployment rate for men is higher than that of women. Seeing the lower unemployment rate for women compared to men, it can be said that so far women have made an extraordinary contribution to development in general and the family economy in particular. The large role of women in development can be seen from the contribution of women's income in helping the family economy. These conditions can be seen in table 1

TABLE 1. Open Unemployment Rate by Gender

Gender	Gender Open Unemployment Rate Based on Gender (%)	
	Indonesia	Bali
Male	5.31	1.84
Female	5.23	1.12

TABLE 2. Contribution of Women's Income in Bali Province

District	City Percentage of Women's Income Contribution (%)						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jembrana	38.45	38.92	38.43	-	38.54	38.47	38.73
Tabanan	34.62	34.78	35.69	-	36.55	37.22	38.28
Badung	35.92	36.58	35.63	-	35.93	36.35	36.52
Gianyar	35.77	36.14	36.64	-	37.25	37.42	37.94
Klungkung	43.90	44.86	46.11	-	46.20	46.19	46.73

Bangli	35.94	36.28	37.27	-	37.28	37.72	38.19
Karangasem	41.25	41.46	42.40	-	42.45	43.02	44.11
Buleleng	38.17	38.84	38.88	-	38.89	38.93	39.92
Denpasar	40.70	41.58	42.16	-	42.18	42.19	42.62
Amout	35.58	35.96	36.39	-	37.68	37.87	38.61

The contribution of women's income to the family economy is the share of income contributed by women from the total family income [9]. The Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province (2019) released an average contribution of women's income to the district / city economy in Bali of 38.61 percent. Women in family economic resilience are an integral part of national development, as well as in the economic sector women equally have a share in family income. Women not only play a role in guiding, educating children, and accompanying husbands, yet also have an influence on the economic resilience of the family. The results of [10] study state that women have a lower contribution to household income than their husband's contribution. There are two things that cause women's contribution to household income to be lower than the contribution of husbands, namely 1) there is an assumption that women only have basic duties as housewives, they can only do public work after completing household tasks, and 2) there is an assumption that the husband is the main breadwinner, so women just stay at home to take care of their children and household. Attitudes and efforts to fulfill these needs have no impact on the welfare of women, especially. The low contribution of women in efforts to improve welfare reflects that so far the role of women in the economic sector has not been taken into account.

Women in family economic resilience are an integral part of national development, as well as in the economic sector women equally have a share in family income. Women not only play a role in guiding, educating children, and accompanying husbands, but women also have an influence on the economic resilience of the family. From the results of [11] their research stated that the contribution of women's farmers' income to family income was generally moderate, with a contribution range of 40% - 59% of total family income. This condition can be a strength for women to participate in decision making in their household, so that the existence of women in the family becomes more important and respected. [12] in their research stated 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. In Pakistan stated that women's participation increases technical efficiency, providing evidence that women's participation has great potential to increase agricultural production in line with sustainable development goals [13]. The multifunctional role of women farmers makes them even stronger in making decisions related to family issues [14]. They realize that they are capable of working hard, difficult tasks, and managing their resources for their families. On Dutch agriculture stated that the majority of agriculture is legally regulated as a partnership [15]. It seems that women are more often involved in strategic decision making than in operational decision making. In Tamil Nadu and Kerala stated that the government needs to make partnerships with private parties to be able to provide support for the existence of female farmers in the form of a Public Private Partnership (PPP) [7].

IV. CONCLUSION

Women are proven to make a big contribution to the sustainability of the economy and the welfare of households and communities. If the family is prosperous, there will be great potential for increasing family resilience. The economic resilience of the family will of course affect psychological resilience and social resilience. Psychological resilience can be fulfilled if economic or physical resilience is met, feeling comfortable and not worrying about the future is the fulfillment of non-physical or psychological needs so that it can build positive emotions. Social resilience also goes hand in hand with economic resilience where the level of integrity to the family will grow if economic needs are met.

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