

FARMERS' WIFE INCOME SOURCES AND IT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE HOUSEHOLD: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Sumber Pendapatan Istri Petani Dan Kontribusinya dalam Rumah Tangga: Sebuah Analisis Ekonomi

Akbar¹⁾; Syafiuddin²⁾; Wiraksini Tri Putri³⁾

^{1),3)}Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

²⁾Master of Agribusiness, Postgraduate Program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Email: akbar@unismuh.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The wife's contribution to the family is unavoidable. In addition to preparing the husband's needs before and after he comes home from work, as well as taking care of all household needs, the wife's responsibility is working to help the husband in meeting the needs of his household. The purpose of this study was to determine the income of farmer households, the source of income of farmer wives, and their contribution to the household. This study was carried out in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency, in May and June 2023. In this study, 125 farmer's wives who worked outside the home were included. The sample used was 25% of the population so that the number of samples used in this study was 31 people. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. The data collection techniques used were observation and interviews using questionnaires. The data analysis techniques used were income analysis and income contribution analyses. The findings revealed that (1) the average household income was IDR 2,090,412 per month, (2) the sources of income for farmers' wives were farm laborers, traditional cake sellers, and grocery traders, and (3) farmers' wives contributed 34% of home income with a low category. Farming families appreciate this revenue contribution since it allows them to cope.

Keywords: *contribution, farmer's wife, household income*

ABSTRAK

Kontribusi istri dalam membantu keluarga tak bisa dielakkan. Selain mempersiapkan kebutuhan rumah tangga, peran istri juga bekerja dalam rangka membantu suami dalam memenuhi kebutuhan rumah tangganya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pendapatan rumah tangga petani, sumber pendapatan istri petani dan kontribusinya dalam rumah tangga. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei-Juni 2023 di Kelurahan Manongkoki, Kecamatan Polongbangkeng Utara, Kabupaten Takalar. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu istri petani yang bekerja diluar rumah tangganya sebanyak 125 orang. Sampel yang digunakan adalah 25% dari populasi sehingga jumlah sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 31 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik simple random sampling. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi dan wawancara dengan menggunakan kuisioner. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis pendapatan dan analisis kontribusi pendapatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Rata-rata pendapatan rumah tangga sebesar Rp 2.090.412 perbulan, (2) Sumber pendapatan istri petani adalah buruh tani, pedagang kue tradisional dan Pedagang kelontong, (3) Kontribusi istri petani terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga sebesar 34% dengan kategori rendah. Kontribusi pendapatan tersebut disyukuri oleh keluarga petani karena dapat menambah pemasukan dalam membiayai kebutuhan.

Kata Kunci: *kontribusi, istri petani, pendapatan rumah tangga*

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the agriculture industry plays a critical role in development. Aside from being a source of income and livelihood for farmers, the agriculture sector also provides production inputs to the textile, food, and beverage industries (Isbah & Iyan, 2016). Furthermore, the agricultural sector in Indonesia is the second largest employer after the service sector. According to Central Bureau of Statistics (2018) data, 30% of Indonesia's population works in agriculture. The agricultural sector employs a large number of people as a result of the government's infrastructure-building, land-expansion, and farmer empowerment programs. The essential responsibility in meeting the demands of farmer households is carried out by the head of the home, who serves as the family's backbone. Farmers' presence as the head of the home is obviously very important in family life; in addition to ensuring domestic harmony, a husband is also obliged to fulfill his obligation to provide for his wife and children.

The requirement of maintenance is quite significant and functions in the construction of a happy and flourishing household (Fahrezi, 2022). In fact, failing to perform this task might be detrimental to family unity. The truth is that life as a farmer has its limitations. This is because the majority of farmers have tiny

farmed land, resulting in a small income from the farming process (Diansya, 2020). Due to the constraints that farming families confront, they attempt to pursue a variety of livelihood alternatives (Sugiharto et al., 2016). One such approach involves engaging family members, beyond just the head of the household, in contributing to the household's income, including the farmer's spouse or wife.

The wife's assistance to the family is unavoidable. The wife's responsibility is to prepare the husband's needs before and after he returns from work, as well as to take care of the household demands (Andesta, 2021). In fact, many women work to assist their husbands in meeting family necessities (Handayani et al., 2009). Although women make significant contributions to agriculture (Osanya et al., 2020), women are perceived to be less productive than males in various ways (Fischer & Qaim, 2012). However, the idea that women only work in the home is gradually being supplanted by the double burden paradigm (working as a housewife and a working woman at the same time) (Zayyadi, 2012). Farmers' wives, on the other hand, suffer difficulties in boosting household income due to their poor level of education, which has an impact on their limited abilities. As a result, initiatives aimed at boosting the household economy are limited to the margins and the local level.

The increasing role of wives as breadwinners is based on a task-sharing agreement between husband and wife (Yusfi & Setiawan, 2014). Currently, women's participation in the labor force has made a significant contribution to family welfare. The number of women workers in Indonesia and other countries will continue to rise due to a variety of factors, including increased learning opportunities for women, women's willingness to be economically independent, the success of family planning programs, and technological advances that allow women to play multiple roles simultaneously (Tumoka et al., 2019; Yuliana, 2017). In addition, the economic situation is increasingly uncertain, unemployment is higher, prices of basic necessities are increasing, while family income tends not to increase, resulting in disruption of the family's economic resilience. This encourages working housewives to contribute to the household budget. The greater the number of household wants, the greater the employment prospects for each housewife in assisting family revenue (Sudirman, 2016).

Takalar Regency has significant potential for agricultural development, one of which is in North Polongbangkeng District. North Polongbangkeng District cultivates horticultural crops in addition to rice as a food crop commodity, one of which is at Manongkoki Village. Manongkoki Village is one of the communities where the majority of the inhabitants work as farmers. This implies that populations in rural areas, particularly in the Kelurahan, rely heavily on agricultural products for a living. Because the farmer's household income is still insufficient to meet family needs, the farmer's wife, who is also a human resource, contributes to the farmer's household income. The lack of

revenue created by the husband's agriculture sector is the primary motivator for the wife's desire to work (Ramali, 2012).

Verdon (2003) states that one of the most elusive characters in the history of agriculture is still the farmer's wife. She worked mostly for free on the farm and in the farmhouse, thus her labor was not officially documented. the farmer's wife contributes significantly to the farm business (Botha, 1989), but no attempt has yet been made to examine in detail the whole range of tasks usually undertaken by them and the value attached to this work. Farmers' wives contribute to the family economy through employment in agriculture and non-agriculture. Farmers' wives' contributions to household income vary. Trading, becoming farm laborers, tailors, and employees are all productive ways to enhance household income (Hanum et al., 2018; Wahyuni, 2018). During this time, farmer's wives have never considered how much contribution they make to the family income, but instead work in the aim of assisting their husbands in fulfilling the expanding demands of the farmer's family, as well as the increasing number of dependents. This research is important in providing an illustration that wives' contributions to the family and society are very important in increasing income and providing added value to their lives. This is what motivates the author to do study on the contribution of farmers' wives to household income. This research will describe the sources of income and the contribution of farmers' wives' income to their household income. The study's goal was to determine farmer's wives' sources of income, household income and farmer's wife's contribution to farmer's household income in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency in May and June 2023. Sample determination was carried out using simple random sampling technique with a sample size of 31 people. The data used in this study were obtained using interview techniques and direct observation. to obtain information about sources of income, farmers' household income and the contribution of farmers' wives to farmers' household income. The first step taken in this study is to classify the sources of income carried out by farmers' wives at the research location. Next, analyze the farmer's household income and then analyze the contribution of the farmer's wife to her household income. The data analysis techniques used in this study are:

1. To determine the sources of income of farmers' wives, qualitative descriptive analysis was conducted.
2. To determine the income of farmer households (IDR/Month), the following formula was used:

$$HI = I (\text{Husband}) + I (\text{Wife}) + I (\text{Child}) \text{ (Mirnani et al., 2022)}$$

Note: HI= Household Income (IDR/Month); I (Husband) = Husband's Income (IDR/Month); I (Wife) = Wife's Income (IDR/Month); and I (Child) = Child's Income (IDR/Month)

3. To determine the contribution of farmer's wife's income to farmer's household income, the following formula was used:

$$Kp = \frac{Px}{Py} \times 100\% \text{ (Widhiyastuti, 2022)}$$

Note: Kp = Farmer's wife contribution (%); Px = Farmer's Wife Income (IDR); and Py = Total Farmer Household Income (IDR)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

No	Age	Total (People)	Percentage (%)
1	30-38	11	35.48
2	39-47	7	22.58
3	48-56	5	16.13
4	57-65	8	25.81
Total		31	100.00

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

In this study, 31 farmer's wives were sampled who were active in working to meet family needs. Respondent characteristics include age, education level, and number of household dependents. The findings revealed that the age of farmer's wife was still categorized as productive, with an average of 45.8 years and a range of 31-65 years. Age is one of the characteristics that influence a person's capacity and productivity at work. Work ability grows with age, but then declines at a certain age. The higher a person's obligation to his family, the more likely he is to work in order to earn a living; nevertheless, a person's income in old age may fall due to diminished physical ability to work (Desanti & Ariusni, 2021).

When it comes to education, farmer's wives are dominated by as many as 12 people who have completed elementary school, 10 people who have completed junior high school, and 9 people who have completed high school. This condition makes it difficult for farmer's wives to obtain high-paying

occupations that are customized to their skills and abilities. This, of course, will have ramifications for the extremely low salary received (Lucya & Anis, 2019).

The number of family dependents refers to the number of family members owned by farming families who live in a single home. According to the findings, the average number of family dependents that farming families must maintain is three, with a range of two to five dependents. The greater the number of dependents, the greater the requirement for employment for the farmer's wife, because an increase in the number of dependents also increases the necessary living necessities (Dewi et al., 2016).

Farmer's Wife Source of Income

In general, sources of income for farmers are divided into two, namely revenue from the agricultural sector (on Farm) and non-agriculture (off farm). The structure of revenue in the agricultural sector comes from agricultural businesses carried out by farmers consisting of rice and corn cultivation. Farmers' wives in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng Subdistrict, Takalar Regency are mostly responsible for home management. Furthermore, farmer's wives in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency have a dual duty as housewives and family breadwinners, assisting husbands in meeting their daily necessities.

The type of job done by farmer's wives is inextricably linked to the potential and condition of the resources around them, therefore it is not surprise that the agricultural sector dominates. Based on the results of the study, the source of income for farmer wives in Manongkoki Village in helping to increase their household income is explained in Figure 1. Figure 1 shows the sources of income of farmers' spouses in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency. Farmers' wives' efforts to increase household income, specifically money from traditional cake merchants, agricultural laborers, and mixed commodity traders (grocery). To augment their family's income, up to 13% of farmers' wives work as farm laborers. This study's findings are comparable with those of Supriadi et al. (2022), who discovered that farmers' spouses' activities in supporting home income are farm laborers. Farm laborers are employed because they are suited to the available work conditions and because farmers' spouses lack the necessary skills to work in other sectors. The capacity to become a farm laborer is a derived aptitude from their forefathers, who have always worked in the agricultural industry. The type of farm labor activity done, such as planting and harvesting, is largely done by women.

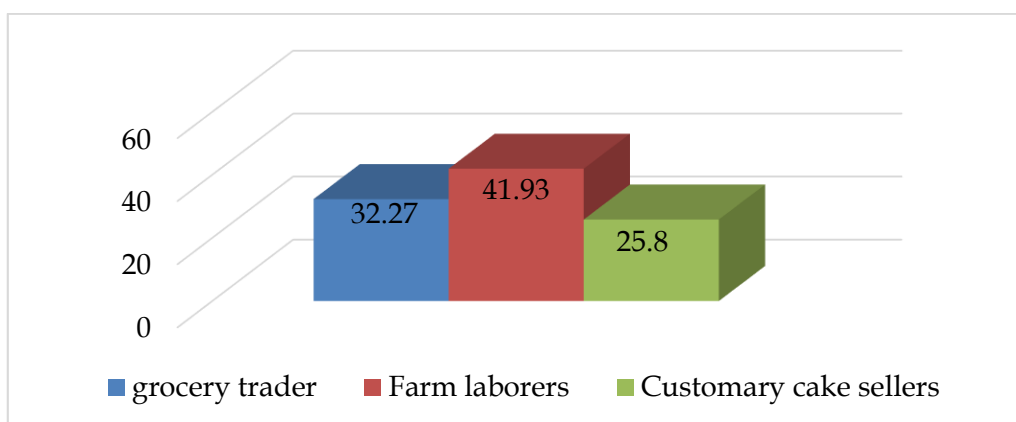


Figure 1.
The Source Of Income For The Farmer's Wife In Manongkoki Village, North
Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency

Another source of income for farmers' wives is becoming a trader of mixed commodities (grocery), which accounts for up to 32.27%. This action is performed since it is thought to be easier and does not demand a lot of energy. This activity also does not necessitate any specific talents and can be completed with little investment and substantially longer working hours (Nurung et al., 2007). On the other hand, 25.80 % of farmers' wives work as traditional cake traders as a side job in helping their families obtain additional income.

Household Income

Household income is critical in enhancing family wellbeing, particularly in meeting basic requirements such as clothing, food, and shelter. Household income might vary depending on characteristics such as occupation, education, geographical region, industry, and overall economic conditions. In general, the economic condition of farming households in the research location is that most of them work in the agricultural sector either as land owners, cultivators or as farm workers. Based on the source, the farmer's income comes from his work as a rice farmer, furniture manufacturer and public transportation driver. Income is split into two types: primary income and side income. The number of family members working in a household might also have an impact on income. The income of the husband, wife, and children who work in the household is referred to as household income.

Husband's Income

Husband's income is the amount of income earned by the head of the household from his efforts to work in one month and is measured in rupiah units (Yusfi & Setiawan, 2014). In addition to his primary work as a paddy rice farmer,

the husband also earns money from side gigs as a furniture maker and a public transit driver. Table 1 shows the average husband's income by kind of work for both primary and side jobs in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency.

Tabel 2. Average Husband's Income Distribution In Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng Sub-District, Takalar Regency

No.	Work	Average Income (IDR/Month)
1	Primary Work	700,000
2	Side Jobs	364,516
Total Average		1,064,516

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Table 2. shows the monthly income of each farmer family head in Manongkoki Village. As a result, the average monthly income of a husband is IDR 1,064,516. The husband's income as head of the household in Manongkoki Village is higher than the husband's income as head of the household in Muara Lembu Village, Singingi Sub-district, Kuantan Singingi Regency, which is only IDR. 687,936/month (Harahap et al., 2015). However, this income is very low compared to the Takalar Regency District Minimum Wage (UMK) of IDR 3,384,876. This forces farmers to diversify their income and involve other family members in earning additional income. In anticipating this situation, farming households implement consumption patterns by means of cost-of-living efficiency, using some of the harvest for their own consumption, utilizing home gardens to grow vegetables and utilizing family networks to help each other with food needs.

Farmer's Wife Income

Farmers' wives' income is the total amount of income earned from their work and routinely contributes to the household. Sources of income for farmers' wives come from various activities outside the household, namely traditional cake traders, farm laborers and traders. The following income distribution of farmer's wives in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency can be seen in Table 3.

Tabel 3. Farmers' Wives' Income Distribution in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency

No.	Income (IDR/Month)	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
1	300,000 – 500,000	14	45.16

No.	Income (IDR/Month)	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
2	600,000 – 800,000	8	25.80
3	900,000 – 1,200,000	4	12.90
4	1,300,000 -1,500,000	5	16.14
Total		31	100.00

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Table 3. shows that the monthly income of each farmer's wife in Manogkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency varies. The results of the study found that the average income of farmers' wives was IDR 716,129. The highest income earned by farmer's wives was IDR 1,500,000 obtained from work as a grocery trader and the lowest income was IDR 300,000 obtained from work as a farm laborer. This income is smaller compared to the income of female horticultural farm workers who can earn IDR 600,000/Month (Gintiyani, 2021). Income as a farm laborer is very small due to the amount of work time allocated by the farmer's wife. The amount of time also depends on the availability of work. In fact, not all farmers use agricultural labor. The more people who work as agricultural laborers, the more income they receive.

Children's Income

In addition to wives who participate in increasing household income, their children also have an important role, as evidenced by their participation in meeting family needs. Children's income is the income earned by the farmer's children and contributes to the overall household income. Teenage children in Manongkoki Village also participate in meeting the needs of their families by working as wood craftsmen. In addition to economic demands, some farmers' children take up this occupation because Manongkoki Village is a furniture industry area, making it one of the jobs for the local community. The distribution of children's income that contributes to the household income of farmers in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency can be seen in Table 4.

Tabel 4. Children's Income Distribution Contributing to Farmers' Household Income in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng Sub-district, Takalar Regency

No	Income (IDR/Month)	Total (People)	Percentage (%)
1	0-600,000	23	74.19
2	700,000-1,200,000	8	25.81
Total		31	100.00

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Table 3. shows that the monthly income of each child in Manongkoki Village varies. Average income of children is IDR 309, 677/month. The existence of working children in the research location is considered common. This is due to several factors. Apart from not being able to continue their education at a higher level due to financial constraints. It is also considered a habit that children must learn to work hard from an early age.

Total Household Income

Household income is the revenue received by the household from the income of the head of the family as well as the income of household members who are attempting or working during a specific time period (Masyadi & Mansur, 2021). The total income of farmer households in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency is calculated as the total income earned by the head of the family (husband), wife and children who help in fulfilling their household needs. The following total income obtained by farmer households in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency can be seen in Table 5.

Tabel 5. Average Farmer Household Income in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency

No	Description	Average income (IDR/Month)	Percentage (%)
1	Husband's Income	1,064,516	50.93
2	Farmers' Wife Income	716,219	34.25
3	Children's Income	309,677	14.82
Total Household Income		2,090,412	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

According to Table 4., the average monthly family income of farmers is IDR 2,090,412. This income is a combination of the earnings of the husband, wife, and children who contribute to the family's financial situation. This income is significantly higher than that of farmer families in Muara Lembu, Singingi Subdistrict, Kuantan Singingi Regency, who earn only IDR 1,262,639 per month on average (Harahap et al., 2015). With a share of 50.92%, family income dominates total household income.

Farmer's Wife Contribution

The contribution of farmer's wives refers to their contribution or participation in contributing revenue to their households. The contributions of women to their households differ. Some work as farm laborers, traditional cake vendors, or start kiosk enterprises. Farm wives earn an average of IDR 716,129 per month. This income is significantly lower than the Takalar Regency

Minimum Wage of IDR 3,384,876. The findings of this study contrast from those of Indah et al. (2022), who discovered that the monthly income of farmers' spouses was IDR 2,031,429. Table 4. shows how much farmers' women contribute to their husbands' household income.

Table 4. shows that the contribution of farmer's wives to farmer households in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency is 34.25% when the average wife's income of IDR 716,129 per month is divided by the total household income of IDR 2,090,412/month and multiplied by 100 percent. The main factor for farmers' wives to work is the lack of husband's income, resulting in the fulfillment of family needs, so wives choose to do additional work without leaving their domestic work. Nevertheless, according to the findings of this study, the contribution of farmers' wives to household income is modest. This is consistent with the findings Mesra et al. (2019) and Muzakiyah (2017), who found that women's economic contributions were in the low range. This is based on the decision-making criteria of Sumantri & Ansori (2004), who state that if the farmer's wife's income contribution is 20-39% of the total family income, it is considered a poor contribution. The findings of this study differ from those of Fitriyah & Tridakusumah (2020), who discovered that housewives contributed 17.38% of total family income, and Handayani et al. (2009), who discovered that housewife income contributed 12.82% of total family income, with a very low category. The average income of farmers' wives based on the type of work is presented in Table 6.

The minimal contribution of farm women to home income is attributable to their activities being done as a hobby rather than professionally. Farm laborers' activities are not constant, but rather based on requests from neighbors who require their assistance. The same is true for grocery trader that solely provide retail goods for the community's everyday requirements. The type of work undertaken by farmers' wives is also strongly influenced by their low level of education. Nonetheless, agricultural families appreciate this revenue contribution because it allows them to pay for family requirements like as food and additional education expenditures for their children.

Tabel 6. Average income of farmer's wife based on type of work in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency

No	Work	Average Income (IDR/Month)
1	Grocery Traders	740,000
2	Farm Laborers	400,000
3	Customary Cake Sellers	875,000
Average		716,129

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

This finding implies that the role of wives in the household is very important. In addition to her duties as a housewife, she can also assist the family in earning additional income to fulfill household needs, although her contribution is still low. This study also provides information to farming families on the need for women's access to education, thereby increasing their access to more productive resources and being able to make a high contribution in sustaining their households. In addition, strengthening the role of farmer's wives in the world of work in a professional and sustainable manner needs to be done so that they can carry out their role effectively in helping families meet their needs and improve their welfare.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the research that has been conducted. Farm laborers, grocery vendors, and traditional cake traders are the most common sources of income for farmers' wives. Farmers in Manongkoki Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency earn an average of IDR 2,090,412/month. Farmers' wives provide 34.25 % of farmers' household income, with an average monthly income of IDR 716,129.

Suggestion

Some suggestions that can be input for the government to be able to provide special training to farmers' wives who want to participate in improving the economy of their families in order to realize the welfare of farmer households, and empower farmers' wives through training and skills based on local potential.

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