

The Analysis of Women Role's in the Small Industry to Family Economic Stability

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Abstract: This research combines a quantitative and qualitative approach so that in this research the analytical approach uses descriptive mix method. It is intended that this research can touch on things that are not likely to be found by statistical analysis. This research combines sociology and economic science in general, it can be seen from the issues raised in this study that examines women role's in the small industry that will be combined with the matching family economy. The results of this study showed that the role of women in the small industry is very impact on the family economic stability. In addition, the benefits perceived by the small industry is improving the economy in Sungai Selan Village. The full support of the government also helps in this process of empowering women toward economically independent women who will improve the family economic stability.

1 INTRODUCTION

The issue of women arose because of the patriarchal culture. In the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary states that patriarchy is a society, a system, or a country that is ruled or controlled by men (2000). Where every power in a patriarchal society is controlled by men. Women have little or no influence in society or can be said to have no rights in the common areas of society. They are economically, socially, politically, and psychologically dependent on men, especially in marriage institutions. So that in the family and society women are placed in a subordinate or inferior position. According to Madsen the work of women only on domestic territory, taking care of husbands, being a mother by taking care of her children. Domestic roles are attached to the figure of women by people who embrace the patriarchal system (2000).

Essentially, women are the foundation of the household. Women must be smart so they can give birth and educate their children to be smart. Women should receive equal treatment and rights. Especially for housewives, work at home is very heavy and if treated unfairly there will be imbalance of human rights. Women's active participation in every development process will accelerate the achievement

of development goals as it sees more female population than men not only in Indonesia but also around the world. Lack of role of women, will slow the development process or even women can become the burden of development itself.

Mello and Schmink (2016) in their research entitled "Amazon entrepreneurs: Women's economic empowerment and the potential for more sustainable land use practices" show that women's economic empowerment contributes to their household economy. It also raises their awareness of environmental issues and improvements in practices used to manage forest resources, access to resources and the power to make decisions about land use.

Other research on women empowerment, among others Mualif Research (2012) conducted in the village of Andongrejo found that the role of women farmers in this village enhanced the village economic sector in general. Maya's research (2012) on women's issues in the family economy in Mlangi village explains that the role of women not only performs the domestic role but also the public role that aims to assist the husband in meeting the family's economic needs.

In Sungai Selan, Central Bangka Regency, there are 181 home-based businesses that become the economic roots of the village. This figure is based on

survey results conducted in November 2016 conducted by the Women's Empowerment Agency of Central Bangka, but based on the results of surveys and observations of researchers the figure can still increase. The perpetrators of household industries in Sungai Selan villages of Central Bangka Regency have become one of the pilot villages for the Tri End Program of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment of the Republic of Indonesia, which makes women more independent, active and creative.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Winarti et al (2008) says that shifting changes or precisely the values of socio-culture that develops in society make women have a responsibility to his role as mother and wife. In addition women realize that their presence in the home industry is very helpful to the family economy. As mentioned earlier, changes to the economic system in these societies have led to changes in the economic allocation of families. In this case women change because the role of women in the economic field also changes. This increase in work participation not only affects the labor market constellation, but also affects the welfare of women themselves and the welfare of their families.

2.1 Liberal Feminism Theory

Liberal feminism wants a freedom for women from oppression, patriarchal, and gender. This flow also includes 2 (two) forms of political thought: Classical Liberalism and Welfare Liberalism; Classical Liberals believe that ideally, the state must safeguard the freedom of its people, and also give individuals the opportunity to determine its ownership. On the other hand, Welfare Liberalism, believes that the state should focus on economic justice rather than the conveniences for civil liberties. They consider government programs such as social security and school freedom as a way to reduce injustice in social society. Both classical and Welfare Liberalism believe that government interference in their personal lives is not necessary.

2.2 Women as Drivers of Economic Growth

Women's participation in economic growth not only reduces poverty among women, but also as a solid foundation in other sectors. In world economic growth for example, women contribute more than 90% of their income to the health, education and

welfare sectors of the family (www.neraca.co.id). Former Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Linda Amalia Sari Gumelar said that women are an asset and a tremendous potential to reduce poverty, realize development, peace and security. If women are empowered economically and intellectually, it will be very effective for the development of society and nation. However, to overcome the increasingly complex problems of women, the government cannot work alone. As part of efforts to improve women's welfare, it is necessary to empower women by conducting various training and guidance to create independence among women.

2.3 Hypothesis

This study will analyze the role of women in the small industry in family economic stability after empowerment. In addition, in this study not only analyze quantitatively but also will see the other side of the role of women and the extent of their role in various fields in improving the economic resilience of the family. So the hypothesis raised in this study are:

Ha : The Role of Women Empowerment in Small Industry Will Increase Family Economic Stability.

3 METHODS

This research uses mix method approach with 181 samples of women who do small industry in Sungai Selan Village registered in Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency in Central Bangka.

Stage 1: Quantitative test classic assumption test and hypothesis test.

Stage 2: Qualitative test data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification.

The population that will be used in this research is all women who already married in Sungai Selan sub-district of Central Bangka Regency. While the research samples to be used are married women who already have a household business registered in the Agency for Women Empowerment and Child Protection in Central Bangka Regency as many as 181 respondents. Respondents will be given a questionnaire to fill in some questions that have been made. From the results of the questionnaire will be analyzed further so as to produce concrete data.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Quantitative Result

The results showed that the women role's in small industry was very able to improve the family economic stability. The women role variables affect the family economic stability. This is supported by the value with t count 9424 > t table 0.67586, so that the only hypothesis proposed in this research is accepted.

The results showed that the role of women strongly supports family economic stability. These results support research conducted by Mello and Schmink (2016) which also states that women's economic empowerment contributes to their household economy. But the results of this study do not support research conducted by Indriyani (2005) which states that women play a small role in the development of batik industry in Banyumas Regency which in this case is more influenced by aspects of institutional development than the aspect of community development. Such specific female roles can be found in small industries with characteristics that still rely on women as production machines.

4.2 Qualitative Result

In addition to the 12 point statement submitted, the respondent also answered 5 questions. The first question concerning the age of business that was involved by the mothers in Sungai Selan Village Sungai Selan District, Central Bangka Regency. Of the 181 respondents, it is seen that the age of the business that has matured in the sense that has fallen down to home-based business no more than 40%.

4.2.1 The Barriers of Small Industry

The second question posed in this questionnaire is about obstacles in wrestling small industry. From the results of in depth interviews conducted, it can be concluded that capital is not a major obstacle in doing business. The obstacle felt by the respondents is the market competition, which in Sungai Selan Village there are many businesses with the same type. Call it a typical snack market or food, business people, especially women in this village must be smart and follow the trend. Another barrier perceived by business actors is the financial management that they have not fully understood. So that the bookkeeping of income and expenditure they are done simply and still mixed with household finances. This is difficult

because of their lack of knowledge about sound financial management.

4.2.2 The Benefits of Small Industry

Most of the family heads in Sungai Selan Village are livelihoods as fishermen. As we know that the job as a fisherman is not too promising even more to meet the needs of life which is getting bigger day. From the data obtained it can be concluded that the work or business that is involved by these mothers helps the family economy and provides employment for other neighbors. The great benefits of this home-based business are felt by Ms. Y (Initial), who has been a widow for 13 years. Without doing this home-based business, the two children will not be able to get education even up to college.

The results of this study in line with research conducted by sujarwati (2013) which states that the role of Housewives in improving family economic welfare in Kampung Pujokusuman RW 05 is not limited to her role as Housewife, but how they also act as mothers, wives, community members and as a motivator in his family to be able to improve the economic welfare of the family. Then also various reasons that require Housewives in Pujokusuman Village to work, such as husband not working, single parent, the low income of the husband, thus making the Housewife must struggle with work in order to improve the economic welfare of the family.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In testing the results of the hypothesis based on the calculation results can be said the role of women in the household industry will increase the economic resilience of the family. This is not only based on the results of hypothesis testing with quantitative analysis, but from the qualitative approach based on the questions asked to the respondents to get the same results where the role of women in the household industry can increase the family economy significantly. The women in the Sungai Selan Village make this home industry for generations and even the business is no longer done for the sake of earning a living but rather from their own hobby.

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