WOMEN LABOUR DOUBLE ROLE ON FAMILY INCOME (CASE STUDY OF FISH AUCTION PLACE IN GAUNG PADANG VILLAGE)

Yulina Eliza[1) dan Trimardi Jaya Putra[2)
[1)Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi KBP, Padang, Indonesia
[2)Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Perdagangan, Padang, Indonesia
email: [1]yulinaeliza@akbpstie.ac.id
[2]tjputra1@gmail.com

ABSRACT

Based on the economic needs of the average family in Kelurahan Gaung Kota Padang has not been fulfilled because the income of family head is relatively low, so to fulfill the needs of the housewife family in the village Gaung tried to suffice Needs by working as a female laborer. The purpose of the research is to know how much contribution is given by women working as workers. The research took place in February 2018. Data retrieval in the form of primary data and secondary data. The primary data is obtained through a direct interview to 30 respondents using kuisoner and secondary data obtained from Padang City Fisheries and Marine Service. Sampling technique is Purposive Sampling is a technique by considering the criteria of respondents are women who work as workers, still have a husband and status marry and have dependents in the family. The resulting Data is presented in a table Form and analyzed descriptively and reflects the magnitude of the contribution given by the female laborer. The amount of contributions given by female laborers is derived from a percentage between the wife's income, husband's income and also the child (who has worked). The results showed that the percentage of women working as workers contributed 44.62%, meaning that the contribution of women's income to family income in Gaung village is good. Good meaning is that the income gained by women by working as laborers has been very helpful to the husband in fulfilling and suffice in the household every day. This means that without the contribution of women, the needs in the family cannot be fulfilled.

Keywords: family income; labour; women.

ABSRACT

Berdasarkan kebutuhan ekonomi keluarga rata-rata di Kelurahan Gaung Kota Padang belum tercukupi karena pendapatan kepala keluarga relatif rendah, sehingga untuk memenuhi kebutuhan keluarga ibu rumah tangga yang ada di Kelurahan Gaung berusaha mencukupi kebutuhan dengan bekerja sebagai buruh perempuan. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui berapa besar kontribusi yang diberikan oleh perempuan yang bekerja sebagai buruh. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari 2018. Pengambilan data berupa data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara langsung kepada 30 responden dengan menggunakan kuisoner dan data sekunder diperoleh dari Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Kota Padang. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah Purposive Sampling yaitu teknik dengan mempertimbangkan kriteria responden adalah perempuan yang bekerja sebagai buruh, masih memiliki suami dan berstatus menikah dan memiliki tanggungan dalam keluarga. Data yang dihasilkan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan dianalisis secara deskriptif dan menggambarkan besarnya kontribusi yang diberikan oleh buruh perempuan. Besarnya kontribusi yang diberikan oleh buruh perempuan diperoleh dari persentase antara pendapatan istri, pendapatan suami dan juga anak (yang sudah bekerja). Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa persentase perempuan yang bekerja sebagai buruh memberikan kontribusi sebesar 44,62 %, artinya bahwa kontribusi pendapatan perempuan terhadap pendapatan keluarga di Kelurahan Gaung baik. Baik artinya adalah dengan pendapatan yang diperoleh perempuan dengan bekerja sebagai buruh sudah sangat membantu suami dalam memenuhi dan mencukupkan kebutuhan dalam rumah tangga setiap hari. Artinya bila tanpa kontribusi dari perempuan maka kebutuhan dalam keluarga belum dapat tercukupi.

INTRODUCTION

The growing development of the growing days has quickly opened opportunities for women who want to work. Nowadays women workers are increasingly clearly seen in various fields of work. Since realizing that women can also contribute to the family, the Indonesian government is entering into a policy for women known as double-role policies. This policy is based on the assumption that during this women because "only" the role of the wife and mother is deemed unable to contribute to any development. Therefore women are encouraged to actively participate in the public sector and contribute in the family, while still having to perform its functions as a wife and mother (Handayani & Putu Artini 2009).

The term contribution is participation, engagement, involvement, and donations, not only acts but material. Contributing means the individual seeks to improve his/her life (Novi Puspitasari dkk 2013). Based on the economic aspects of the family, the involvement of women in employment has its own meaning in life, whether as an individual, a wife, a housewife as well as a community member (Sri Belawati Talipi, 2018). Women are said to be involved in public areas as a breadwinner, because the state of the family economy is increasingly lacking, living and living in urban areas with the number of dependents and families Husband's increasingly erratic income, the condition of a sick husband or an accident, makes the woman have a double role and contributes in the family economy.

The opportunity to help the husband and contribute directly in the family economy of women decided to be a freelance worker in the place of fish auction in the village of Gaung in the district Lubuk Begalung is one of the settlements that The livelihoods of fishermen, farming and trading and also conducting other services. In the village of Gaung is one of the coastal fishery port places or better known as the Fish Auction Place (TPI). Daily activities include fishermen and fish buyers. Working as a freelance worker, it is done on every occasion to utilize the remaining time after doing housework. The activity of working as a freelancer is very evident in the morning, because in general the ship that operates the time of day and will enter the port in Pag day. Women laborers who work already know clearly when the ship will enter. When the ship had entered the port the female laborers had prepared with their respective fixtures and began to ascend to the ship helping men to unload the fish.

This demolition activity is needed for women, while doing the fish demolition activities Some women have prepared baskets to choose or sort the fish, because the demolition of fish that is done will surely there are fish that blister so choosing or sorting fish is needed in order to be obtained fish that deserve to be marketed. While choosing fish some women carry clean water (using a hose) to wash fish and then some women who are ready will transport the fish using the media/tools i.e. bucket and cart with lift distance from the vessel to where the fish auction is approximately 10 meters.

The length of work as a freelance worker is done according to the number of fishes, and each woman's labour has determined in what part she will work. Each vessel already has a buyer's fish or regular customer so that the labor workers already know clearly the transported fish are brought to the buyer or regular customers who are in place of the fish auction. Each female laborer already has the location of each vessel so that each person only works on a single vessel and the wage system that gets given directly by the ship owner. Wages earned relative according to the number of fish that exist, if the fish gained a lot of

wages will be obtained big but if the fish obtained only a small amount of wages earned little but generally the wages gained by female labour of Rp 150,000,-.

Aside from being a housewife, freelancers are also some of the women working as farm workers. The results gained by working as freelancers are used for everyday purposes, with the income gained by women working as Labour has contributed in a tangible contribution to family income. Women who work as freelancers are mostly from local residents (local residents) and some come from different villages such as Banuaran, Batuang Taba, and other villages. The economic contributions of women to families will have a positive impact in the family because with the contributions given will increase the family economy (Puspitasari et al, 2013). Based on this phenomenon, researchers are interested in knowing how much the women's labour contributions to family income.

The average family economy in the village of Reverb has not been fulfilled because of the income of the head of the family house relative to Sell, so as to fulfill the family of housewives in the village reverb try to be adequate by working as Labor Women. The research aims to determine how many percent of women's labour income contributions to family income are. Through this research is expected to be beneficial to researchers especially in the application of the sciences studied and as a reference material for pemerhati about the study of women workers.

LITERATUR RIVIEW

Women's labor is a potential group of reserve workers that can be manipulated by the owner, because women actually do the job for a lower wage than men (husbands). The abilities of women/wives depend on the opportunities in his life to participate in the labour force for not agreeing to do non-employment jobs (Ollenburger and Hellen, 1996). The role of women labour women participation in a variety of economic activities has increased, especially among young working women and modern disectors. His contributions to household income in many respects are indirect, but because of the work done then other members in the family can do activities that make money, such as working as a worker, craftsmen, merchants, entrepreneurs, broom vendors, or working as a Serabutan (Puspitawati, 2009).

Family income is the income gained from a business activity coupled with a household income originating from outside the business. Large revenues reflect sufficient funds in the endeavour. Low income will result in decreased investments and efforts in fertilization of capital (Perangin, 2014). Labor income contributions women's labour income contribution is the percentage of income donations to total household income. Contributions are given depending on the productivity of the production factors used from the type of activity concerned. The types of income derived from outside the agricultural sector are generally not related to the season and can be done at any time of the year (Nurmanaf, 2006). This research is held at the fish auction in the village of Gaung, Padang. The study dilaksankan for two months from February 2018 to April 2018.

RESEARCH METHODS

Sampling in this study using Purposive Sampling method is data retrieval or respondent that was done intentionally by considering the criteria of respondents that are the sample is those who work as Labor Women, who are married and still have husbands, and have dependents of family members. In this research, the number of samples taken is 30 women laborers in the fish auction site Gaung Kota Padang.

The respondent indicator consists of:
    a. Gender: Female.
    b. The respondent is the age of the respondent (year).
    c. Respondents ' education is the length of the respondents education.
    d. Number of family liabilities is the total of all family members.
    e. The reason for work is encouragement arising and making decisionns.
    f. Working time of the time Porposi during work.

The variables used in the study consisted of:
    a. Women labour income is total income that has been deducted with the cost incurred for one month (Rp/month).
    b. Family income is the total revenue of the husband, wife and children who have been reduced for a month spent (Rp/month).
    c. The contribution of women's labour income is the overall income gained by women and family income (%).

The method used in this research is a form of research that describes all occurrences, behavior of people and circumstances in a particular place. Researchers here are the whole activities of women working as laborers, and in the place of fish auction in a detailed, factual and accurate sitematis and profound in narrative form. These materials can only be classified as categories – the category of how much contributions are directly given by female workers to family income.

This research is held at the fish auction in the village of Gaung, Padang. The study Dilaksankan for two months from February 2018 to April 2018. The data collected is primary and secondary data. The primary Data was obtained from a live interview with the respondent based on a list of questions that have been prepared by using Kuisoner for female worker respondents in the fish auction place in Gaung Kota Padang. Secondary Data is obtained from the Padang City Fisheries and Marine Service and literature-related studies.

Sampling using the Purposive Sampling method is the data retrieval or the respondent that was done intentionally by considering the criteria of the respondent that is the sample is those who work as women labour, which has been Married and still have a husband, and have dependents of family members. In this research, the number of samples taken is 30 women laborers in the fish auction site Gaung Kota Padang. The method of data analysis used in this research uses descriptive analysis and will be presented in the form of tables, then will be followed by calculation. To get and know the amount of income then used formula:

$$I = TR - TC$$

Where :
    I   =   Income (Women's labour income)
    TR =   Total Revenue (Total acceptance of female labour)
    TC =   Total Cost (Total cost of women labour expense)

Next to know the size of labor contributions women used formula:

$$\text{Index share} = \frac{X_1 x 100\%}{X_2}$$

Where :

      Indeks Share = Contributions
      X_1 = Women's labour income
      X_2 = Family income

$$Share = \frac{Women's\ labour\ income}{Family\ Income} X\ 100\ \%$$

Table 1
Contribution Interval Scale

Percentage of contribution rate	Contribution criteria
0,00 – 10,00 %	Very less
10,01 – 20,00 %	Less
20,01 – 30,00 %	Are
30,01 – 40,00 %	Enough
41,01 – 50,00 %	Good
Ø 50,00 %	Excellent

Results and Discussion

TPI Gaung is a TPI (fish auction place) in Lubuk Begalung Sub-district of Padang. The TPI is crowded, because it is located adjacent to the market Gaung. Fish auctioned in TPI Gaung is generally a fresh fish, because it is a result of a direct catch that is landed to the TPI to be auctioned. The support facilities and infrastructure that exist in TPI Gaung is still relatively minimal. There are still many facilities and infrastructures that are not functioning properly.

UPTD the development and construction of fishing vessel, ship/boat catch fish that is based in the port is a motor boat with size 10-30 GT amounting to 60 units. These vessels are an individual ship (the owner's fisherman) who employ several workers (fishermen) in them. The fish auction site of Gaung Village is determined by the schedule from Monday to Sunday from 06.00 am to 14.00 pm, while the New Year's Day of business hours may differ.

Description of women Labour

Women Labour is a part of housewives who work as freelance workers in the fish auction place in the Kelurahan Gaung Kota Padang. Women who work as laborers have reason to help husbands stabilize the economy in the family, not finish school, the number of dependents in the family, want to take away and follow the environment of life (Follow friends and relatives). Working as a freelancer every day women first do housework and after that work as a worker. The outpouring of time is the porposi of time given during work and the given time is 3 to 4 hours each day, the outpouring of time given by female laborers during work is not great so as not to affect housework. Most women laborers have a low education Elementary school up to junior high.

Characteristics of Respondents by Age

The age level affects a person's ability to do activities and think one's thinking in the study of women labour. Women laborers who have younger age certainly have stronger physical conditions, otherwise old-aged female laborers are more health-care. From the primary data obtained, the number of respondents by age can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2
Characteristics of Respondents by Age

No.	Age	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	21 - 30	8	26.7%
2	31 - 40	15	50.0%
3	41 - 50	5	16.7%
4	>50	2	6.7%
		30	100%

Source: Primary Data, processed 2018

According to table 2, it shows that respondents aged 31 to 40 years were as many as 15 people (50%). Respondents aged from 21 to 30 years and 8 people (26.7%). Respondents aged 41 to 50 years is 5 people (16.7%) While respondents aged more than 50 years as much as 2 people (6.7%). This shows that women who work as workers are at a productive age, which is 31 years old to 40 years.

Characteristics of Respondents According to Education

The higher the level of one's education the more knowledge and insight it has. Education can determine a person can work according to the skills they have. From the results of the study the education level of respondents can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3
Characteristics of Respondents According to Education

No	Education level	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	No School	-	-
2	SD	8	27%
3	SMP	20	67%
4	SMA	2	7%
	Total	30	100%

Source: Primary Data, processed 2018

Table 3 shows that respondents who were not schoolers did not exist. An Elementary school respondent who was 8 people (27%), then educated respondents 20 (67%) And respondents who were educated high school as much as 2 people (7%). This shows that women labour is mostly still low-educated i.e. 8 (27%) and junior High School 20 people (67%).

Characteristics of Respondents According to Family Dependents

The families dependents were the number of family members including husbands, wives and children who were a dependent burden on the family. From the results of the number of family dependent data can be seen in Table 4.

Jurnal Ekonomi STIE Haji Agus Salim

Table 4
Characteristics of Family Liability

No	Family dependents	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	1	2	7%
2	2	12	40%
3	3	10	33%
4	4	4	13%
5	5	2	7%
	Total	30	100%

Source: Primary Data, processed 2018

Table 4 shows that female labour respondents have a total of two persons of 12 respondents (40%). The number of respondents who had a family of 3 people as many as 10 respondents (33%). Total family member of 1 person as many as 2 respondents (7%). Total liabilities 4 people as many as 4 respondents (13%) and a 5-person total of 2 respondents (7%). This indicates that the number of family dependents influenced respondents to choose to help the husband work.

Women Labour Income

The income of women labour is the income received immediately after work. This revenue is a net income that has been deducted with costs incurred during the work. From the results of women labour income data can be seen the total revenue of 30 female laborers each month as Rp. 43.500.000,- / month on which each respondent is Rp.1.450.000,-. This revenue is relatively small or less than the UMR that has been established by West Sumatra province, but women Labour still chooses to work as a worker. This is because women workers receive wages directly from the owner of the vessel after finishing work without having to wait a month to get wages so that women labour can provide for the needs of every day while waiting for the wages to be earned by the husband. Women Labour also considers it better to work with low wages than not working at all in order to contribute to family income.

Family Income

Family income is a net income gained from husbands, wives and children who work for a month. From the results of family income data can be seen in table 5.

Table 5
Family Income/Month

No	Family Income (RP)	Number of respondents (families)	Percentage
1	Rp. 2.000.000	4	13%
2	Rp. 2.100.000 – Rp.3.000.000	15	50%
3	Rp. 3.100.000 – Rp.4.000.000	10	33%
4	>Rp. 4.000.000	1	3%
	Total	30	100%

Source: Primary Data, processed 2018

Table 5 shows that income gained by families (husband, wife and child) most of the income gained by large enough families is 14 families (47%) amounting to Rp.3.100.000 to

Rp. 4.000.000. Next 10 families (33%) Earning a revenue of Rp.2.100.000 to Rp. 3.000.000, next 1 family (3%) Gained an income of more than Rp. 4.000.000 and a relatively small of 5 families (17%) Earned revenues of Rp. 2.000.000. The family income of respondents is a net income that has been reduced by the cost required every day. Of the total 30 families earn monthly income amounting to Rp. 97.500.000,-/bulan with the average of each family earns a revenue of Rp. 3.250.000 with a range of Rp. 3.100.000, up to Rp. 4.000.000,-. Family income is a total of all income (husband, wife and child).

Women Labour Income contributions

The amount of Income (total revenue) received by the respondent from the proceeds as a female labor of fish transport divided by the total income of families and the 100% and thus will be seen contributions of the income of respondents (women) to family income. Total income for one month of women labour amounted to Rp. 43.500.000,- with the average income of each respondent Rp. 1.450.000,-/month. Total family income for one month of Rp. 97.500.000,-with the average income of each family of Rp. 3.250.000,-/month.

Based on the Total revenue of respondents and family income data, women's labour income contributions to family income are 44.62%. This means that the contribution of women's income to family income is good, which means that the income gained by women by working as laborers has been very helpful to the husband in fulfilling and suffice in the household Every day. So if without the contributions of women, the needs in the family can not be fulfilled.

CONCLUSION

Female labor contributions amounting to 44.62% of the meaningful family, the contribution of women's income to family income in the village of Gauang Kota Padang belongs to the good category. This means that the income gained by women working as laborers has been very helpful to the husband in fulfilling and suffice in the home every day, so that without the contribution of women, the need in the family has not can be fulfilled.

Advice

To increase the contribution in family income preferably women can take advantage of free time when not doing work as a fish carrier by doing other activities or businesses in order to increase revenues and Contribute to the family.

Thank you

With the completion of this study, the author would like to thank the parties who have assisted during this writing prosses. Thank you author for the Chairman of the Foundation of National Development Institute of West Sumatera, Bapal Chairman "KBP" and to all parties who have assisted in completing this research.

Bibliography
[1]   Handayani and N. W. P. Artini (2009), "Kontribusi Pendapatan Ibu Rumah Tangga Pembuat Makanan Olahan Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga," *Piramida*, vol. V No.1;
 2]   J. B. C. Sinadia and W. M. W. N. M. Benu, (2017) "Kontribusi Buruh Perempuan Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga (Studi Kasus Tempat Pelelangan Ikan Di Tumumpa Kota Manado)," *Anim. Behav.*, vol. 13, pp. 253 –260
[3]   J. Holistik, (2016) "Peran Wanita Dalam Menunjang Perekonomian Kecamatan Kalawat," vol. 17,
[4] S. B. Talipi, (2018) "Kontribusi Ibu Rumah Tangga Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga (Studi Kasus: Pengrajin Kerawang Di Desa Mongolato Kecamatan Telaga," *Agri-*

Sosio Ekonomi Unsrat, vol. 14, pp. 417–424,

[5]   T. H. Novi Puspitasari, Herien Puspitawati (2013), "Peran Gender, Kontribusi Ekonomi Perempuan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Petani Hortikultura." pp. 10 – 19, 2013.

[6]   Caplan, P. Cultural Construction of Sexuality. London : (Tavictock Publication), 1987.