

## **The Woman's Role in The Dynamics of Household Economic Life: Case Studi in Halong Atas Hamlet, Maluku Islands**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to determine women's role in household economic life dynamics in the Subo and Abui Tribe in Halong Atas Hamlet, the eastern part of Ambon City. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach focusing on homemakers who work in the informal sector in Halong Atas, Halong Hamlet, Ambon City as research subjects. The data collection process is carried out by researchers directly in the field by acting as a critical instrument and a full observer. Key informants in this study were obtained using the purposive sampling technique. The process of collecting data through in-depth interviews with informants, documenting conditions, events, activities, and field conditions were carried out by researchers in person or by telephone with cellphones. The results show that women contribute directly to meeting needs and improving family welfare by dividing work based on authority and responsibility and making decisions in managing family finances; women can do public work without leaving or reducing their domestic work (multiple roles). Women have a dual role in the household as public workers and homemakers. Their loyalty to serving their families has several impacts on them, such as experiencing heartburn due to forgetfulness to eat, backaches and headaches, and lack of time to rest.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Liberal feminism has a rational view and states the autonomy of women over their bodies. According to liberal feminism, women can determine their destiny. Liberal feminism opposes the heretical notion that women are naturally weak and stupid when compared to men. The assumption that women are vulnerable encourages inequality of opportunity between men and women. Men are often associated with roles in the public sphere, in contrast to women, who are often associated with positions in the private sphere or even associated with functions in any space. Along with the development of human civilization, gender problems have also changed into new forms. Feminist ideas that are present as a response to the inequality between men and women dynamically also vary according to the context of space and time.

Men's dominant economic activity can state that women do not directly play a role in the family economy. It also means that men bear the family's financial needs because usually, women or wives act as housewives to take care of children and carry out household activities (Afrina & Nurhamlin, 2014). Not being a new phenomenon, there has been disagreement until now regarding the problem of working women. Women are always identified with domestic workers (homemakers) whose role is only considered to be doing activities in the home with the assessment that women cannot contribute actively outside the home. The low participation of women in economic activities is caused by a patrilineal cultural system, where the role of women or wives is considered lower than men, so that economic activity is further strengthened by male dominance. However, society's view of the ideal family is that the husband is the breadwinner and the wife is responsible for taking care of the household. Families are constantly faced with various needs and desires that must be fulfilled, thus requiring the family's head to manage and utilize limited resources. The imbalance between the limited availability of resources and the needs and desires that must be fulfilled is the primary human problem in the economic field. Humans need to carry out productive activities to ensure the availability of resources. A better level of welfare is reflected in a family's better quality of life by making things better to achieve prosperity (Rosni, 2017).

Various attempts were made by housewives to improve family welfare, according to several research results that prove it. Yunindyawati et al.'s (2014) study state that women can manage natural

and human resources as a strategy to achieve family food security. Also, (Afrina & Nurhamlin, 2014) and Attamimi (2012) examined the dual role of homemakers, showing that economic pressures such as the cost of educating children and many family dependents require them to work as well as take care of the household well. Likewise, Anwar (2013) reveals that to improve family welfare, women's empowerment institutions and organizations play an essential role in realizing the creativity and self-potential of homemakers in increasing family income. Hanum (2017) reveals that homemakers often seek additional work to supplement family income to improve family welfare. The routine of women who are carried out from morning to evening in preparing and taking care of all the needs of family members is a task that is carried out every day. It is illustrated that women are very dominant in household economic management matters, but the decisions that are carried out in the family to meet needs are joint. The moment's priority needs have become a concern for women in Halong Atas Hamlet, Halong Country, Ambon City, managing the household economy.

## METHODS

### *Approach and Type of Research*

This research was conducted in Halong Atas Hamlet, one of the hamlets of 5 hamlets located in Halong Country in the eastern part of Ambon City and linear settlements along the main road of Ambon City towards the Leihitu and Salahutu peninsula areas. The authors using qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach focusing on homemakers who work in the informal sector in Halong Atas Hamlet Halong, Ambon City, as research subjects. This study reveals the management of household economies carried out by women with multiple roles studied from a feminist economic perspective and the intensity of education in the family.

The data collection process is carried out by researchers directly in the field by acting as a critical instrument and a full observer. The method of collecting data through in-depth interviews with informants, documenting conditions, events, activities, and field conditions was carried out by researchers in person or by telephone with cellphones. Researchers also collected secondary data to complement the study results in a document describing the population data and resources available in Halong Atas hamlet at the Halong State office.

A purposive sampling technique was used to obtain critical informants in this study. Purposive sampling is a technique of sampling data sources with specific considerations. However, the number of subjects was not determined; rolling out the research data revolved around the issues within the homemakers' scope who worked in the informal sector in Halong Atas hamlet, Ambon City. The key informants used in this study can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1. Key Informants**

No.	Informant	Profession	Information
1	MP	Cake seller and washerman	Guide Informants & Key Informants
2	YP	Yellow rice seller	Key Informants
3	SW	Laundress	Key Informants
4	VS	Cookie seller	Key Informants
5	RP	Fish seller and washerman	Key Informants
6	JP	Pastor	Supporting Informants
7	CM	Village chief	Supporting Informants

Source: Research Data (2018)

In line with the data collection process, data processing and analysis were also carried out in the following stages: (1) preparing and compiling data collected through interviews with informants and documenting housewives' activities at home and working outside the home, such as making activities. Review and exploration of data are carried out periodically, not in terms of time, but refers to the subject matter under study, for example, for family consumption. Data related to this is collected together with the collection of other subject matters, if a survey of the problem of family consumption is needed, then the data is reviewed and explored to obtain valid information; (3) coding the data into

categories, this process takes a long time; (4) construct descriptions for essential concepts. After the various types have been developed in the previous step, the basic concepts in this research are interpreted, such as simplicity, well-being, persistence, acceptance; and (5) designing a significant research theme and developing initial propositions.

### **Research Data Analysis**

In this study, researchers used a phenomenological approach to reduce a phenomenon based on experience into a description that describes the general nature of women's phenomenon in Halong Atas Hamlet regarding the dual roles played to support the family economy.

Phenomenology explores and reveals the similarity in meaning of a phenomenon. In this study, the researcher uses the data obtained, and then the data is collected and analyzed by identifying themes, finding relationships, developing explanations, and making interpretations providing criticism, or producing theories. Researchers used Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) analysis techniques, commonly known as Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (AFI), to analyze the data obtained by researchers. With the science technique, it tries to examine how an individual interprets essential experiences in his life in a natural setting (Smith & Osborn, 2011). The stages of the analysis of this study are by what was stated by (Smith & Osborn, 2011) as follows: 1) Reading and re-reading; 2) Initial noting; 3) Developing Emergent themes; 4) Searching for connections across emergent themes; 5) Moving the following cases, and 6) Looking for patterns across cases.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Reality of Household Economic Life of Women Workers in the Informal Sector**

#### **1. Women's Income as Support for the Family Economy**

Women in Halong Atas sub-village on average work in the informal sector, such as washing workers, mobile fish sellers, cake sellers, and wrapped rice. This job became their choice for reasons of economic pressure, the husband's insufficient income to meet the financial needs of the family, the difficulty of getting an appointment with a low level of education, requiring special skills or skills to compete in certain positions, capital and requirements such as diplomas and experience, having free time. That's more to take care of the household. Also, women are not only breadwinners but also perform household tasks. It constantly changes according to the conditions experienced by women. By the results of observations by researchers and accounts expressed by the informants that changes in income can be caused by various things, such as selling activities not carried out every day (Sundays or certain holidays), experiencing illness, season conditions that affect, interest or the taste of the buyer, the merchandise is not sold out.

Women's average income in doing their work is IDR 100,000 per day, so calculating the average revenue per month is IDR 1,500,000. There is good cooperation between husband and wife to earn income to support the family economy. There is no difference that they experience when doing work together. It can be seen from men's involvement in helping women's employment when men do not do any work (have spare time). There is no shame for men when doing women's work, but it is carried out sincerely.

#### **2. Consumption**

##### **a. Feeding Needs**

To meet the family's needs in Halong Atas hamlet, the average income used comes from men as the head of the family and women's income (wives). The family's daily food needs, such as eating, can be fulfilled by shopping activities at mobile vendors selling around Halong Atas hamlet, Mardika market, which is in the center of Ambon city, and Passo market. According to the researchers' observations and the informants' accounts, the family's food every day is rice, sea fish, and vegetables. One family has an average of 4 family members who need to eat three times a day with side dishes of vegetables and sea fish. Women carry out the availability of family food needs at different times; for example, every day it is met from a mobile vegetable seller or once in two to three days, even once a week it is fulfilled by shopping at the market because it considers the distance and transportation costs. Consuming chicken and meat by the family can be fulfilled within two weeks or once a month or not at all. The average daily expenditure for food consumption is Rp. 50,000 to Rp. 100.00, which is used to buy rice, fish, vegetables, and other spices. The responsibility for processing

foodstuffs for consumption by family members is the woman's duty as a wife. Whatever is processed and provided by the woman (wife) is enjoyed by the family with gratitude. There is no permanent diet plan pattern for each day in family consumption activities, but it goes according to the family's available diet.

b. Clothing Needs

According to the informants' observations and accounts, families' use of daily clothes is as every day as those used by many people, consisting of t-shirts and pants and looks simple. To fulfill their clothing needs (clothes), they have to buy them at the Mardika Market, which is in the center of Ambon city and it is not always done all the time. Buying clothes is only done at certain times and with specific needs, for example when children need school or college clothes or just before Christmas. The way to dress in the family is not influenced by trends and fashions that develop in society, but for them as long as the clothes are still proper, clean, and appropriate, they will still use them because they consider the income they need to allocate to more critical needs, such as children's education needs and food every day.

c. Living Needs

In general, they have a decent house to live in, both in permanent and semi-permanent conditions. According to the informant's narrative and the results of the researcher's observations, the need for housing or the need for a place to stay (house) in which the family is living is a private house built with their own business, both aspects of capital that come from their income and labor to make that comes from men- men as the head of the family whom neighbors or relatives assist. The house construction is done in installments, both in terms of materials, processing time, and cost. The house, which is the residence for the family, has been equipped with electric lighting facilities, which are paid an average of IDR 250,000 per month, and clean water is paid an average of IDR 100,000 per month. According to the researcher's observations, some household appliances in electronic items used every day are available, such as televisions, refrigerators, and rice cookers. All electronic facilities owned are purchased one by one with their income because they need it for their family. The home environment that is occupied looks clean and is planted with several ornamental plants. Home care, if required, usually done once a year or even more before Christmas. Most inhabited houses are still bare cement floors, complete with simple household furniture such as chairs and tables made of plastic, wood, or rattan.

d. Educational Needs

The need for education for the people of Halong Atas hamlet is critical. By the informants' information and the results of the researchers' observations, women are often involved in activities organized by the church to provide additional skills in the form of training in local food processing and processing of paper waste. On average, the community is actively involved both as administrators and members in religious activities, such as women's service institutions, men's service containers, youth, unit worship services, and sector services, as well as children involved in education called Tunas Pексан Injil Sunday School, catechism and youth education. Halong Atas village children's education is formal education and non-formal education (carried out by the church) and education in the family environment. It is also reinforced by community leaders' statements, namely the head of the Anugerah Halong Atas congregation council, who stated that Halong Atas hamlet's people pay special attention to children's education. Formal education for children is the top priority in every family in Halong Atas hamlet from other needs, including in allocating the income received by the family. Fulfilling children's educational needs, such as paying school fees or tuition fees, textbooks, stationery supplies, school uniforms, or transport fees to school or campus, are priorities that must be fulfilled in whatever conditions are experienced by the family. The expenses that families need for children's education are on average Rp. 400,000 per month.

e. Family Incidental Needs

The people of Halong Atas hamlet, in general, have a pretty good health condition. It can be seen from the various activities carried out by the community that it is going well. To maintain physical fitness and physical health, people often do sports together by utilizing the available fields in the middle of Halong Atas hamlet, for example, soccer, mini-goal, volleyball, and badminton. The existence of a Community Health Center (Puskesmas) in Halong Atas hamlet has a good impact on

the community in the early handling of various minor ailments experienced by the district; if in a condition that requires further treatment, the community is directed to hospitals in Ambon city. By the observations of the researcher and the informant's statement that the provision of funds budgeted by the family for health is not a concern so that if faced with an urgent situation such as illness, which requires enormous costs, they will make loans to other people and be repaid in installments or installments accordingly deal. Their health is maintained by constantly consuming healthy, clean, proper, and nutritious foods, even with simple menus such as rice, sea fish and vegetables, and sometimes even chicken. There is no regulating pattern of providing nutrition, vitamins, or additional supplements for children, and even there is no dietary pattern with a balanced nutritional measure.

### 3. Family Financial Management

Halong Atas hamlet's community generally gives women the authority and responsibility to regulate and manage finances completely to women; however, in making allocation decisions, it is a joint decision between men as the head of the family and women as the husband's companion. Children will be involved in making decisions about family financial allocations, especially about children's needs. Family expenses are carried out every month to fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing, electricity, water, and education. Expenditures for house maintenance or house construction, health, and loan installments will be made as needed. In the absence of planning in managing family finances, they often experience difficulties determining the budget for saving activities because the budget items for saving will be fulfilled if there is a remaining budget from other budget items. Expenditures to provide social donations, charities, or donations to relatives or neighbors who organize certain events such as baptism, social assistance, or weddings are not budgeted because those needs are considered sudden necessities.

In managing family finances, they rarely evaluate what they do. The evaluation carried out is only limited to remembering or contemplating for a moment in free time on what has been done; for example, there is a feeling of regret for buying an item that is not needed, regret that the money can still be used for more important things. The mistakes they made were used as experiences to commit themselves so that they would not happen again. Their way of commitment is to provide or bring money that has been estimated by what will be spent. It shows that they already have information about the market or predict the development of the market prices in the market, even though the data is uncertain or inaccurate.

## **The Dual Role of Women in Household Economic Management to Improve Family Welfare Assessed From the Perspective of Feminism**

### 1. The Role of Women in Domestic

Women's role as housewives in Halong Atas hamlet is vital in carrying out family economic life to build a prosperous and harmonious family. According to the researcher's observations and reinforced by the informants' accounts, it appears that women as homemakers are fully responsible for carrying out their rights and obligations for domestic work, such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing, serving husbands and children, educating children for their future. The result of women (housewives) is carried out in one full day, from morning to evening, and takes place every day. They wake up earlier before the rest of the family, preparing all their husbands and children's necessities before school. After that, they will continue with cooking, washing clothes, cleaning the house, and others.

Furthermore, they will continue their routine of taking care of family members until the evening after their husband and children sleep. This routine occurs every day, so they often forget themselves because of their loyalty to serving their family. Their commitment to helping their families has several impacts on them, such as experiencing heartburn due to forgetfulness to eat, backaches and headaches, and lack of time to rest.

### 2. The Role of Women in the Public Domain

In Halong Atas hamlet, women not only do their jobs in the domestic sphere to care for and serve all the needs of family members, but they can also work in the public sphere to get additional income to support the family economy. Based on the informants' accounts and observations made by the researchers, the work they chose to do to earn income was work that did not require them to leave

their primary responsibility of taking care of their family. Their work in the informal sector is their choice: a cake seller, fish seller, washing machine, and yellow rice seller. This work is carried out with the head of the family's permission and is often assisted by him and the children. They also stated that the reason underlying them for doing this work was the insufficient income of men when faced with the variety and quantity of family needs, did not require significant capital, did not have other skills, had low education, and had plenty of time to take care of them and caters to families.

### **The Role of Women in Household Economic Management to Improve Family Welfare Assessed From the Perspective of the Intensity of Education in the Family**

The family environment is the first education that the child carries out. Family plays a vital role in the process of education and child development. The family's education process in Halong Atas hamlet for the children is not scheduled, so it is ongoing all the time. The researchers' observations and strengthened by the informants' statements stated that children's education is the main priority of all family education needs, followed by children, namely formal education, non-formal education, and informal education. Parents understand the importance of education in the family environment to make children have good personalities and be beneficial for society, the family, and even themselves in the present and the future. The responsibility for educating the children in the family is wholly given to the mother. The education provided for children shapes attitudes and behaviors, such as discipline, ethics or manners, obedience to parents, religion, and economic education, which will help children's lives become adults and live independently.

#### **1. Set an example**

In general, in Halong Atas hamlet, especially parents, learning for children in the family is given through role models, or daily examples carried out by parents. Based on the information from the informants and the researchers' observations, it can be seen that the economic activities carried out by parents, especially women (mothers), are used as role models for children to emulate, such as production, distribution, and consumption activities. In production activities, children are taught and involved by mothers when cooking or making sales. For distribution activities, children are taught and involved to sell around merchandise produced by the mother, while consumption activities teach children to eat according to what is needed by spending the food and mothers when shopping at the market often invite children to teach shopping according to their needs instead of desire. This learning is carried out regularly for children. Parents hope when they do this to gain direct knowledge and experience, which will impact children now and in the future.

#### **2. Provide an oral explanation**

To better understand what parents are teaching to children, it is necessary to have verbal explanations inappropriate language that is easy for them to understand. Therefore, the need to apply economic education in education in the family provides verbal descriptions for children regarding economic activities carried out in the family.

According to the informants' observations and accounts, it was stated that women in carrying out education for children orally through the explanations they gave when the children carried out activities together with exemplary and in family building worship activities were carried out every Saturday. Various answers in the form of advice to be grateful for every condition of family economic life experienced. They provide explanations for children about consuming according to their needs and fulfilling their needs according to what they have. They also reminded the children to be close to God, not to leave worship because it is essential in life after death. They also educate children by telling their experiences in managing money to manage money in their future lives.

#### **3. Adaptation of Appropriate Behavior Demands**

In education in the family environment, it is necessary to pay attention to the formation of children's character to become careful economic actors to make children's lives independent in the future, through habitual behavior obtained previously in the family. According to the researcher's observations and the informant's statement, the habituation carried out by women in Halong Atas village in educating children is shown by various habits such as accustoming children to saving, managing money, and being selective in buying goods and services. In habituation for children to

keep, it begins with the behavior of the mother who often shows saving in a piggy bank at home, so that children are taught to permanently save whatever the amount is regularly from the excess allowance and transport money given by parents by providing piggy banks for children. Concerning managing money, mothers often tell their children about how mothers collect money with the economic conditions. Children are taught not to take extravagant attitudes carefully and intelligently in managing money, such as how clever they are in managing pocket money and transport money so you can fill your piggy bank every day. Children are often invited by mothers to the market to see firsthand the activities of mothers buying according to their needs and familiarize children to be selective and wise in buying.

The habits carried out by women in Halong Atas hamlet in educating children are shown by various practices such as accustoming children to saving, managing money, and being selective in buying goods and services. In habituation for children to keep, it begins with the behavior of the mother who often shows saving in a piggy bank at home, so that children are taught to permanently save whatever the amount is regularly from the excess allowance and transport money given by parents by providing piggy banks for children.

## CONCLUSION

Women's income as a support for the family's economy contributes directly to family income in fulfilling family needs to improve the family economy and achieve family welfare when men generate insufficient income. Women contribute directly to fulfilling the needs and enhancing family welfare, with labor division based on authority and responsibility and decision-making in managing family finances; women can do public work without leaving or reducing their domestic work (multiple roles). Women have a dual role in the household as public and domestic workers; The allocation of primary needs will be fulfilled when prioritizing secondary meeting needs (children's education) has been completed. The priority of allocating family needs is children's education; Various efforts and efforts will be made by households when the family income is not sufficient for education needs.

The economic limitations of the family do not limit them to have caring attitudes and behaviors towards others. Family financial management is carried out without any planning but is based more on instinct and memory. The budget is only done based on memory by rote, not written down or booked. Also, there is a division of labor in the family related to authority and responsibility and decision-making in managing family finances; There is positive gender equality. Women also have the same responsibility as men to work outside their domestic (reproductive) work. The intensity of economic education in the family environment as a means of learning and the formation of a child's character in financial behavior is learned through good, verbal explanation and appropriate behavior demands.

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