

## CONTRIBUTION OF WOMAN LABOURERS IN CRYSTAL GUAVA FARMING TO FAMILY INCOME GADINGREJO VILLAGE, UMBULSARI SUB-DISTRICT, JEMBER DISTRICT

Gray Aji Prakoso<sup>1</sup>, Syamsul Hadi<sup>1</sup> & Anisa Nurina Aulia<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember

Corresponding Author: [grayaji17@gmail.com](mailto:grayaji17@gmail.com)

Received : 26 January 2024

Accepted : 25 July 2024

Published : 30 September 2024

### ABSTRACT

*Labour consists of labour within the family and outside the family. Labour that comes from the family involves all family members who can help in meeting the economic needs of the family, be it husband, wife or children at the same time. The contribution of female farm labourers' income is the income contributed by female farm labourers to family income. This study aims to determine how much the contribution of women farm labourers' labour income to family income. The methodology used in this research is descriptive quantitative research with the determination of the location carried out purposively and selected, namely in Gadingrejo Village, Umbulsari District, Jember Regency. Sampling using a census. The sample in this study was all female crystal guava farm labourers in Gadingrejo Village, Umbulsari District, Jember Regency. The sample size was 30 respondents. Data collection in this study was carried out by observation and interview methods using questionnaires that had been prepared. The income of women labourers as farm labourers totals Rp 32,900,000 from a total of 30 respondents, where the range of monthly income is Rp 1,000,000 - Rp 1,200,000 and some of the respondents have side income ranging from Rp 300,000 - Rp 500,000. The contribution of women's labour income to family income is a small contribution (<50%), where the contribution of women is at 34.24%. The highest contribution in family income is still the husband's income which has >50% with 55.50% and the lowest contribution in family income is the children's income which is only 10.26%.*

**Keywords:** Contribution, Farm labourer, Female Labourer, Income

### INTRODUCTION

Labour consists of labour within the family and labour outside the family. One of the main problems in labour is low labour productivity. Family labour involves all family members who can assist in meeting the economic needs of the family, be it husband, wife or children at the same time. The role of women in rural areas is not only as housewives but also to help earn household income through farming activities. This role has been going on for a long time, starting with their involvement in the agricultural and plantation sectors.

In the agricultural sector, women are not only housewives but it is not uncommon to find women participating in contributing their energy or working hours directly in a farming activity. They work in several aspects ranging from production, post-harvest, food distribution and consumption. They not only play a role in agricultural activities that increase family income, but they participate in decision making. According to Safrida et al (2013), there are 2 types of women in the household who are classified based on their

economic level, namely: 1). Families where women are free to carry out activities and have a stronger bargaining position in decision making, are generally classified as women with the economic level of the family being middle to lower. 2). Families where women are still dependent on their husbands, generally classified as women with a fairly high family economy.

Women play no less important a role than men in all aspects of life in the agricultural sector, yet there is still a perceived discrimination of attention and opportunities towards women. The contribution of women in the agricultural sector is indisputable in farming activities. The division of labour between men and women is very clear, it is often said that men work for activities that require muscles while women work for activities that require precision and neatness or use a lot of time. In crystal guava farming, for example, women work on fruit packing and maintenance activities while men work on other activities that require muscles such as planting and fertilisation.

Crystal guava is a cultivar of guava. Crystal guava has several advantages, namely the number of seeds that are less than 3%, a thick waxy

layer, large fruit size and crunchy fruit texture. This guava is classified as having a high selling value compared to other guava varieties, besides that it is easy to cultivate and bear fruit throughout the year. However, there is still a problem that has not been fully addressed, namely the lack of smooth appearance of crystal guava fruit cultivated by farmers. Fruits with high value are generally produced with proper cultivation, for example by wrapping crystal guava fruit still on the tree with the term *pemberongsongan*. Wrapping is a physical protection technique for plants. The quality of the fruit with high smoothness can make consumer demand for crystal guava will increase (Romalasari et al., 2017).

In crystal guava farming, women get income in the form of wages where the wages are used to help husbands meet the needs of their families. Based on this explanation, the author has a goal to find out how much the contribution of the labour income of female farm labourers on crystal guava farms to family income in Gadingrejo Village, Umbulsari District, Jember Regency.

**METHODS**

The methodology used in this research is descriptive quantitative research with the determination of the location determined purposively and selected, namely in Gadingrejo Village, Umbulsari District, Jember Regency. The determination of the research location is based on primary data and secondary data which shows that the research area was chosen with the consideration that the area is one of the crystal guava producing centres in Jember Regency based on the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2022. The research was conducted in January and February 2024.

Sampling in this study uses a census, where the census is a sampling technique where the number of samples is the same as the population (Oktaviani & Putra, 2021). This sample is used if the population is relatively small. So the sampling technique used as research is based on the number of respondents in the field. The sample in this study

was all female crystal guava farm labourers in Gadingrejo Village, Umbulsari District, Jember Regency. The reason for taking a census is because the population is less than 100. So the number of samples in this study was 30 respondents.

Data collection in this study was carried out using the observation method where direct observations were made in the field, interviews by asking respondents directly based on a list of questions (questionnaires) that had been prepared, documentation in the form of materials at the research location, and literature study by collecting information contained in articles, books and scientific papers on previous research.

The data analysis used to test the contribution of women to family income in this study used the following formula: (Rosnita & Edwina, 2015).

$$\text{Family income} = \text{Husband's income} + \text{Wife's income} + \text{other family members' income}$$

$$\text{Contribution of Female Labour (Wife)} = \frac{\text{Wife's income (wife)}}{\text{Family income}} \times 100\%$$

Whether a woman's contribution to total family income is large or small, the following decision criteria are proposed:

- a. If the contribution is  $\leq 50\%$  of the total family income then the contribution is small.
- b. If contribution  $> 50\%$  of total family income then contribution is large.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Women working as farm labourers have a fairly high desire where these women workers want to help their husbands as well as the family economy where the results are used for their basic needs which can be shown from the amount of contribution made by women workers from being farm labourers. The income of female farm labourers towards family income can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Family Income per Month

	Income (IDR/Month)		
	Wife's	Husband's	Children's
Total	32.900.000	56.000.000	10.350.000
Average	1.484.167	1.866.667	1.150.000
Percentage	34,24	55,50	10,26
Maximum	1.200.000	2.500.000	2.000.000
Median	1.100.000	2.000.000	950.000
Minimum	1.000.000	1.500.000	800.000

Source: Primary data processed (2024)

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the income of women labourers as farm labourers totals Rp 32,900,000 from a total of 30 respondents, where the range of monthly income is Rp 1,000,000 - Rp 1,200,000 and some of the

respondents have side income ranging from Rp 300,000 - Rp 500,000. In this study, 4 respondents had income from their side jobs. The amount of women's contribution to family income can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Contribution of Household Income

No	Description	Average per month	Revenue Contribution (%)
1	Husband's Income	1.866.667	55,50
2	Wife's Income	1.148.334	34,24
3	Child's Income	345.000	10,26
Average Family Income		3.360.000	100

Source: Primary data processed (2024)

Based on Table 2, the contribution of women's labour income (wife) to family income is a small contribution (<50%), where the contribution of women is at 34.24% which is still below the husband's contribution which has 55.50%. Even so, the presence of women is very helpful to the family economy where they contribute an average of Rp 1,148,334 per month. This can help lift the economy of respondents' families, the majority of whom work as farm labourers or odd-jobbers. The contribution of children is 10.26% because there are still many children of respondents who are not working or have not found a job.

The labour income of female crystal guava farm labourers in Gadingrejo Village, Umbulsari Sub-district, Jember Regency is on average the same at IDR 50,000/day for maintenance and cleaning. The fruit cleaning is carried out every 4-7 days for each crystal guava business owner, where farm labourers work on cleaning activities per day in the range of 800-1,000 plastics, so it can be concluded that Rp 50/plastic. The completion of fruit cleaning is uncertain depending on the diligence of the farm labourers themselves, so sometimes it can be found in the field that cleaning is done for 2 days if 1 day is not completed. Female farm labourers do not only work for one farmer, but they work for several farmers to carry out crystal guava farm labour activities.

In crystal guava farming in Gadingrejo Village, Umbulsari Subdistrict, Jember Regency, there are male and female workers, each of whom devotes their time to carry out various farm labor activities such as planting, fertilizing, maintaining, and removing fruit. All of these activities are done with different lengths of work, where male workers do planting and fertilizing while female workers do maintenance and fruit cutting. The total average labor time of male farm laborers in crystal guava

farming is 8.96 HKO/season, with details of the type of planting activities amounting to 7.63 HKO/season and fertilization activities amounting to 1.33 HKO/season. The reason for the type of work activities of male labor in planting and fertilizing is because male labor works for activities that require muscle or energy whose work portion is heavy, while the type of activity of female labor is in maintenance and fruit cleaning because female labor works for activities that require accuracy and skill so that it uses a lot of time which does not spend as much energy as male labor. While the total average time of female farm labor in crystal guava farming is 4.12 HKO/season, with details of the type of maintenance activities amounting to 1.75 HKO/season and in fruit bearing activities amounting to 2.37 HKO/season. The time devoted by crystal guava farm laborers starts in the range of 06.00 - 13.00 WIB per day with several types of crystal guava farming activities.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results of the data analysis carried out and the discussion in this study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The contribution of women's labour income to family income is a small contribution, which is only 34,24%, which is still less than the decision criteria of <50%. Although the contribution of female farm laborers is small, it is very helpful for family income.
2. The highest contribution in family income is still the husband's income which has >50% with 55.50% and the lowest contribution in family income is the children's income which is only 10,26%.

**REFERENCES**

- Chaniago, E., Lubis, A., Ani, N., & Hariani, F., (2021). Pelatihan Dan Penyuluhan Pembibitan Tanaman Buah di Desa Sei Rotan Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan Kabupaten Deli Serdang. *Agroteknologi, J., Pertanian Universitas Al Azhar Jl Pintu Air No, F. I., & Bekala Padang Bulan Medan, K. Kabupaten Deli Serdang* (Vol. 1, Issue 1).
- Fauzan, M., Martinah, U., & Rahayu, L. (2020). Curahan Waktu Kerja Wanita Tani Sebagai Buruh Petik Melati Gambir Dan Kontribusinya Terhadap Pendapatan Rumah Tangga. (Vol. 6, Issue 2).
- Fauziah, F. R., & Soejono, D. (2019). Analisis Pendapatan Usahatani Jamur Merang Dan Kontribusinya Terhadap Pendapatan Rumah Tangga Petani Di Kelurahan Sempusari Kecamatan Kaliwates Kabupaten Jember. *SEPA: Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Agribisnis, 15*(2), 172.
- Handayani, M. T., Wayan, N., & Artini, P. (2009). Kontribusi Pendapatan Ibu Rumah Tangga Pembuat Makanan Olahan Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga. Kependudukan Dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia, 1(1).
- Is, A., Sri Utari, T., & Afrianto, E., (2022). Kontribusi Wanita Tani Dalam Usahatani Padi Sawah Di Desa Cermin Alam Kecamatan Vii Koto Ilir Kabupaten Tebo. *Studi Agribisnis, P., Pertanian, F., & Wanita Tani Dalam Usahatani Padi Sawah Di Desa Cermin Alam Kecamatan Vii Koto Ilir, K.*
- Oktaviani, N. K. W., & Putra, M. (2021). Motivasi dan Disiplin Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Guru di Sekolah Dasar. Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran.*(Vol 2)
- Prawirasari, S., & Ridho, A. A. (2022). Curahan Waktu Kerja Dan Kontribusi Perempuan Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga Petani Kopi Arabica Ijen. *National Multidisciplinary Sciences, 1*(4), 628–642.
- Romalasari, A., Susanto, S., & Melati, M. (2017). Perbaikan Kualitas Buah Jambu Biji (*Psidium guajava* L.) Kultivar Kristal dengan Berbagai Warna dan Bahan Pemberongsongan. *In J. Hort. Indonesia* (Vol. 8, Issue 3).
- Rosnita, I., & Susy Edwina, I. (2015). Curahan Waktu Kerja Dan Pengambilan Keputusan Wanita Dalam Keluarga Petani Kelapa Sawit Pola Swadaya Di Desa Pantai Cermin Kecamatan Tapung Kabupaten Kampar (Vol. 2, Issue 1).
- Rosnita, Yulida, R., & Edwina, S. (2014). Curahan Waktu Wanita Dan Kontribusinya Terhadap Pendapatan Rumah Tangga.
- Saadah, M., Wahyuningsih, S., Awami, S. N., & Sasongko, L. A. (2021). Kontribusi Pendapatan Tenaga Kerja Wanita Pada Usaha Emping Melinjo Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga Di Desa Plumbon Kecamatan Limpung Kabupaten Batang. *Sepa: Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Agribisnis, 17*(2), 196.
- Safrida, Agussabti, & Sofyan. (2013). Strategi Penguatan Perempuan Dalam Pembangunan Perekonomian Subsektor Perikanan Aceh (Studi Kasus Agroindustri Perikanan Di Desa Meunasah Keudee Kecamatan Mesjid Raya Kabupaten Aceh Besar).
- Wijaya, S. A. (2023). Kontribusi Pendapatan Tenaga Kerja Perempuan Dalam Perekonomian Rumah Tangga (Studi Kasus Pada Tenaga Kerja Perempuan Buruh Tani Edamame Di Kecamatan Ajung Kabupaten Jember).