

## The Role of Women in Supporting the Family Economy in the Sesaot Forest Area

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**Abstract:** Research This aim For identify variety sources income women to support economy family, analyze contribution income Woman to income economy family, and analyze factor supporting and inhibiting business productive Woman. Method study Which used namely the descriptive method and the census method, namely interview structured to 34 respondents in the Sesaot Forest Area on month October 2023. Respondent elements include women who run non-timber forest product businesses, who are members of the Women's business group, including NTFP businesses in the form of Processed Coffee Grounds, Processed Chips, and Processed Cassava Rengginang, and non-NTFP businesses include Kiosk Traders, Laundry, Credit Traders, Fried Food Traders, Employees, Tailors, Trade (Fashion), Resellers, Farmers, Mobile Food Sellers, Palm Sugar Processors, and Rujak Sellers. The average income value from NTFP businesses is IDR 855,706, and non-HHBK is IDR-1,112,089. The contribution value of women's income from NTFP businesses to family income is an average of 37.10%/month. Meanwhile, the income value of non-NTFP women's contribution to the family economy in Forest Areas has an average value of 18.61%/month. Supporting factors for women's productive businesses are equipment, raw materials, profits and skills. Supporting factors business productive Woman namely capital, products and markets.

**Keywords:** Woman, Income, Contribution, Supporters, Inhibitors

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### Introduction

Women have something freedom in help husband especially in matter increase income family. Started with trading, gardening, trading, and even becoming laborers factory to be able to sufficient need his family (Rizkia, 2018). Women have quite a role dominant in activity procurement seeds, planting, weeding and sales results harvest (Gender et al., 2021). According to Price and Ogle (2008) in Gender et al., (2021) states that To fulfill need domestic and improving income family, women usually process

paddy fields and take source Power results forest. They also sell product results forest the to the market.

Protected forest Sesaot is very important Because works as location water reservoir that provides water to residents in West Lombok Regency, Mataram City, and some Central Lombok Regency. Protected forest Sesaot have a number of group farmer that is Wana Lestari Group, Wana Abadi Group, and Wana Dharma Group. In the Protected Forest Area Sesaot, KMPH Sesaot Partners help a number of group farmer forest do activity management land and get started help

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formation a community forum that hosted it at the end of 2006 (Markum, 2014).

According to Markum (2014) As companion, NGO Conception help form group the woman later known as Women's Group "Ale-Ale". Group goals This is to support Woman in management HKm with process results forest No wood (NTFPs) into various product processed food. NTFP activities carried out by the "Ale-Ale" Women's Group apart from aims to improve mark plus from NTFP products produced from land HKm, has also create more Lots field Work for race woman on the outskirts of Sesaot Forest. Apart from groups farmer HKm, in Sesaot also has formed ten group women and businesses working to develop NTFPs and crafts businesses.

From 10 (ten) groups Woman the only 3 (three) groups still exist active to date. There are 3 (three) groups women who are active today namely, Ale-Ale, Waroh, and Cempaka. Group Woman the have businesses that process NTFPs into products originating food from the Protected Forest Sesaot. In processing these NTFPs, groups Woman get earned income support economy families living in protected forest areas Sesaot. The role of women's support is very important in the economic welfare of the family. So based on this background, researchers are interested in researching further regarding "The Role of Women in Supporting the Family Economy in the Sesaot Forest Area".

## Method

### Time and place Study

Study held in Region Sesaot Forest Village Sesaot, Speed Narmada, Regency West Lombok, on in October 2023. Village Sesaot located in part east of Buwun Sejati Village, west of Pakuan Village, south of State Forest, and north of Suranadi with wide region 1,308 Ha. Topography area study has height range 340-350 above sea level. Temperate tropical with average bulk Rain 71.4 mmm annually Which taking place for 4 months.

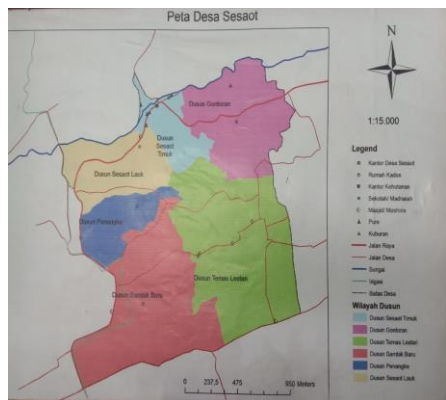


Figure 1 . Research Location Map

## Research Tools and Materials

### Research Tools

Tools used in research This that is :

1. Stationery
2. Camera
3. Computer / Laptop
4. Questionnaire
5. Printers

### Research Materials

Materials used in study This that is member group women in Sesaot Village.

### Research methods

Study This use method descriptive and method census. According to Sugiyono (2017) in Sobri & Nursyamsiah (2019) method census (total sampling) is technique in taking the whole sample member population made sample all and made respondents giver information. To determine amount respondents in study This so used method census which is all population used sample.

### Determining the Research Sample

#### Determination Respondent

Respondent in study This the amount determined use method census which is all population used sample. In research This is all over member group women in the village Sesaot totaling 34 people.

#### Method of collecting data

In the process of collecting research data This used a number of methods, among others.

1. Literature review This covers study theoretical and other related topics with developing values, culture and norms in environment moderate social done study. Additionally, research literature is very important Because study This No free from literature scientific. (Sugiyono, 2012) in ( Maya Lispiani & Hidayati, 2022). Literature study done to add completeness of the data obtained. Collection literature done use method examine, quote book as well as related reports in research to be carried out.
2. Interview Techniques means process or method get explanation for collecting data as well news with method ask answer through stare advance or No stare advance nor via telecommunications media among those who do interview with interviewees (Wiratna, 2014) in (Maya Lispiani & Hidayati, 2022). Whereas This interviews conducted that is use questions / questionnaires, where interviews done use face to face direct with informant who will be interviewed.

3. Observation techniques are both processes and technique data collection to be carried out with method observe as well as see in a way direct to object research so you can see with near moderate activity done, that is with observe in a way direct to Sesaot Village To use know activities and circumstances from member Women's Farmer Group

**Data source**

Secondary data and primary data are the data sources used in this research. According to Hardiana et al. (2019) Secondary data is general news obtained from one of the government and private agencies related to the research object which can be in the form of notes, books, articles, magazines or reports that collaborate using the research object. This data is generated or collected to complete research data. According to Hardiana et al. (2019) Primary data is data resulting from survey results or observations exclusively in the field originating from respondents through interviews or questionnaires.

**Variable Study**

Variables studied in, research This is :

- a. Variety of businesses female, the variable studied is :
  1. Productive efforts outside and in group activities
  2. Length of business the done
  3. Type of business carried out
- b. The contribution of women's income to family economic income, the variables studied are
  1. Production
  2. Product price
  3. Income member family
  4. Income member family
- c. Supporting factors, variables studied is
  1. Equipment
  2. Raw material
  3. Profit
  4. Skills
- d. Inhibiting factors, variables studied is
  1. Capital
  2. Product
  3. Market

**Data analysis**

analysis in research This that is as following :

**Identify Various Sources Women's Income**

Steps taken to identify bodies, sources income women to support economy family with method descriptive.

**Analysis of the Value of Women's Income from Productive Businesses**

Analyzing the value of Women can be calculated using the following formula :

Women's income is calculated using the following formula (Ningtiyas et al ., 2015) in ( Lubis et al., 2019) :

$$I = TR - TC$$

- I : women's income (Rp/ day )
- TR : total receipts (Rp/ day )
- TC : total cost (Rp/ day )

$$TR = TP \times H$$

- But : Total Production (units)
- H : PriceF (Rp/unit)

$$TC = TV + TF$$

- TV : Total variable costs (not fixed)
- TF : Total cost still

**Analysis Contribution**

$$\text{Contribution} = \frac{\text{Women's Income}}{\text{Total Family Income}} \times 100$$

**Results and Discussion**

**Variety of Jobs Productive Respondents in Groups**

Work respondents is activities carried out in obtain income so that can fulfil need life family.

Table 1. Occupation Respondent

No.	Group	Work
1	Ale-Ale	1. Processed Coffee Products
2	Waroh	1. Processed Chip Products 2. Marketing of Chips Products 3. Delivery of Chips Products
3	Cempaka	1. Processed Cassava Renggiang

In Table 1. These activities done with method process fruit and tubers become food ready light serve, like process raw cassava into chips cassava. That matter like minded with Suryati (2021) that is, effort industry is something business activities that is process material raw (material standard) becomes a ready product marketed to consumer.

So that results study this shows that with exists activity as processed coffee, processed chips, and processed rengginang cassava, then respondents get income fixed monthly in job, and got knowledge in processing. They think that is because level education

relative respondents low so that skills possessed by the community less and make cause for difficulty get adequate work. That is the reason why being an employee making chips is the main source of income for people.

**Variety of Productive Jobs of Non-Group Respondents**

The respondent's work is an activity carried out to earn income so that it can meet the family's living needs.

Table 2. Occupation Non- Group Respondents

No.	Group	Work	Number of Respondents/People
1	Ale-Ale	1. Kiosk Trader	3
		2. Laundry	1
		3. Credit Trader	1
		4. Fried Food Trade	1
		5. Employee	1
		6. Seamstress	1
		7. Trade (Fashion)	1
		8. Resellers	1
2	Waroh	Do not have non-group work	14
3	Cempaka	1. Farmer	6
		2. Mobile Food Sales	1
		3. Palm Sugar Processor	1
		4. Selling Rujak	1
		5. Do not have non-group work	1

In Table 2, it can be seen that on occasion Work outside group Still Lots for resident which village want to fulfil need principal his family. Due to that increasing real family needs, then cost incurred the more high, p that's what makes it respondents own work outside group the. That matter in accordance with opinion (Suseno, 2016) said that opportunity non-agricultural work for the population village more Lots influenced by growth economy. Industry craft House stairs and industry small is one of the chance non-agricultural work is possible developed in rural areas . The increasing real needs of the family is the trigger in make industry small.

**Contribution Income Wife Against Family**

According to Susan Agouw et al. (2018) said that it was a woman's job look for living can help increase contribution income to meet need family everyday. Following table contribution income wife to family :

Table 3. Contribution Income Wife Against Family

	Income Respondents (Rp)	Income (Rp)	Total Income (Rp)	Contribution income Wife (%)
Average	1862352,94	3141176,471	5003529,41	37.10323
	1		2	529

From table on seen contribution income wife low because wages given small with range time Fast work , in comparison with income husband with great contribution. That matter in accordance with opinion from Susan Agouw et al. (2018) say contribution income power Work Woman low because wages provided by employers industry small of course still very low, with outpouring very little time, and kind work done in industry it's very easy. Compared to with income husband in general have very big contribution in the income family, because husband have obligation look for living.

**Contribution Income Non-Group Wife Against Family**

According to Susan Agouw et al. (2018) say that it is a woman's activities look for living in increase contribution income in fulfil need contribution income in fulfil need daily his family. Following table contribution income wife to family :

Table 4. Contribution Income Non- Group Wife Against Family

	Income Respondents (Rp)	Income (Rp)	Total Income (Rp)	Contribution Non-Group Wives (%)
Average	210615.56	3141176,47	2487939.	9.3270588
		1	1	

From table on seen contribution income wife low because wages given small with range time Fast work , in comparison with income husband with great contribution. That matter in accordance with opinion from Susan Agouw et al. (2018) say contribution income power Work Woman relatively low Because rewards given by employers industry small of course still very low, with outpouring very little time, and kind work done in industry it's very easy. Compared to with income normal husband give contribution significant to income family Because not quite enough answer husband that is, to search living.

**Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for Groups and Non-Groups**

Supporting factors is facilitating factors behavior something individual nor something group including Skills. Whereas factor inhibitor is something thing that is the cause or cause only objective nor desire

No can realized . As for variables factor supporting and inhibiting is in the table following :

### **Supporting factors Group and Non- Group**

According to Zulyanti (2016) tool production is a medium for processing materials into products So with help worker. These production tools are very important, because with the tools, products can be produced. The means of production consist of direct means of production (production facilities in the form of machines, tools, equipment, auxiliary equipment, etc.) and indirect means of production (land, roads, buildings, warehouses, etc.).

According to Arif Suadi (2000:64) in Yusniaji & Widajanti, (2013) raw materials are "materials that are part of the finished product and can be identified with the finished product". According to Lukman Syamsuddin (2001:281) in Yusniaji & Widajanti (2013) Raw materials are goods purchased by companies to be processed into semi-finished goods and then into finished goods or final products. Respondent argue that if material standard available with enough, then the production process will run with smoothly, so objective business the achieved.

That matter in line with opinion from Yusniaji & Widajanti (2013) said that understanding material standard That Alone determined direct with production That Alone. Supply material standard ensure that the production process also runs fluent. If material standard No available with Enough during the production process, activities production will be disrupted and yield production will fall. Company goals No achieved if the production process No walk fluent.

According to Sumarsono (2000) in Rawis et al. (2016) the difference between total revenue or income and the sum of all costs is the definition of profit. In the financial overview, profit is also an important and important thing, which is useful in various situations and can be simplified. Profit/profit is the difference between expenses and income. According to respondents, this monthly salary is sufficient for the family's needs with a good quality of life. This is in line with Ichsan, WA (2020) in Damayanti et al. (2023) say that a person is considered prosperous if they have good living conditions or quality of life, and this has always been a very basic problem for everyone in the world.

According to Lian (2013) in Tolo et al. (2016) Skills is ability somebody in do something work or activity. Skills are capabilities required to carry out task from results experience nor training. According to respondents on factors supporter the knowledge possessed by the owner business it is very useful for life everyday like for example, when you want eat

snacks, then can made Alone with materials and tools as is, so reduce expenditure on purchasing snacks.

Then in factor inhibitor, respondent think that the owner business usually own innovation where p this is a characteristic typical something product, so There is different techniques from usually the one who makes it employee as respondents the rather difficult adapt with new technique. But according to opinion from owner business the employees they have fast adapt with new techniques that, within 3 days employee Already competent in demonstrate technique the.

That matter in accordance with opinion from Irianto (2001:76) in Tolo et al. (2016) say Skills No only is ability someone to do real things . Skills also include a person's mental, perceptual, motoric, manual and even social abilities.

### **Group and Non-Group Inhibiting Factors**

According to Muhammad Reza Latif, Daisy SM Engka (2018) as factor production, capital has a very important role during the production process, as little capital as possible whatever will be necessary in this process. Capital is needed when entrepreneurs will set up company new or to expand existing efforts There is. In the table above, the three groups both have supporting factors, namely capital loans. This is because in starting a business, capital is a very important indicator. So, the capital obtained comes from banks and cooperatives.

According to Sangadji, Mamang, & Sopiah (2013) in Fika Widiana & Dhiya Naufal (2018) said that products are all types offered to the market in order to fulfill consumers' desires and needs. In these products, quality plays a very important role for consumers, because consumers prefer products with good quality, compared to products that lack quality. This is in accordance with Fika Widiana & Dhiya Naufal (2018), who say that product quality is the overall combination of product quality from marketing, engineering (planning), manufacturing (product) and maintenance aspects that are used to create products that are expected to meet customer expectations.

According to Kotler and Armstrong (2012:29) in Fika Widiana & Dhiya Naufal (2018) say marketing is series action taken company to create mark superior customers with create, send, and deliver value to customers. Marketing respondents compare with products located nearby. Although price nearby products more slanted, however quality remains a feature distinctively different with other products, so customer can satisfy with product the.

That matter in line with Kotler and Keller (2012:316) in Fika Widiana & Dhiya Naufal (2018) say that quality product is something appropriate results

with desire customer form satisfaction nor exceed satisfaction customer. Anything possible offered to the market to get attention, purchase, use or consumption so satisfying desire nor need. Quality product nor good service is one of objective main expected customer from producer.

## Conclusion

Variety of sources income Woman in support economy family in the Sesat Forest Area that is There is work in group namely : Processed Ground Coffee, Processed Chips, and Processed Rengginang Cassava As for non-group work namely : Kiosk Traders, Laundry, Traders Credit, Trade Fried Foods, Employees, Tailors, Trade (Fashion), Resellers, Farmers, Sales Food Keliling, Palm Sugar Processor and Seller Rujak. Income value on contributions Woman in group to income economy families in the Sesat Forest Area on income Woman have mark contribution namely an average of 37.10%/ month. Meanwhile for value income on contributions non-group women to economy families in the Forest Area have the average value is 18.61%/ month. Supporting factors for women's productive businesses are: Equipment, Raw Materials, Profits and Skills. Factors inhibiting women's productive businesses are: Capital, Products and Markets.

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