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Submission date: 29-Jun-2023 05:34PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 2124288098

File name: jurnal_IJTS_2015_The_Affacting....pdf (211.48K)

Word count: 9546

Character count: 42675

THE AFFECTING FACTORS ON THE ROLES OF WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD SUSTAINABILITY OF SEAWEED FARMER

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Abstract

The construction and development of the maritime sector has placed maritime-economic as the basic of economic development in Indonesia is one of the priority of vision and mission that will be realized by The Government of Jokowi. Indonesia, The Maritime Country, holds the potential of huge natural resources, but in fact, it does not provide the better livelihood for coastal communities, especially for the household of seaweed farmers in Ranooha Village, South Konawe Regency. The women in Bajo, as part of household systems, act in the income sustainability of households. The purpose of this research is to determine the affecting factor of the roles of women in the household income sustainability of seaweed farmers. This research was conducted at Ranooha Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency. The research method is quantitative. The data were analyzed by using Chi-Square analysis tools. The population in this research is the seaweed farmers (households) in Ranooha Village distributing in 4 hamlets. Sample of Hamlets were selected purposively, in terms adapted on the purpose and the need of the research. The sampling technique was performed randomly by observing the existing level, which meant that every level of corresponds were represented proportionately. The number of samples in this research were 50 of homogeneous ethnic communities and 50 of heterogeneous ethnic communities. Those were expected to represent the number of the population members. The results showed that the affecting factors of the roles of women in the household livelihood sustainability were women characteristics, living systems, and actions of rationality.

Keywords : Roles, Women, Sustainability, Livelihood, Household, Farmer

INTRODUCTION

The maritime sector in Indonesia has enormous potentials, but only about 20 percent is successfully utilized recently. However, all of them are only focused on fishery. If this potential can be managed and maximized by government, It will provide additional values significantly to the national development. Construction and development of the maritime sector are believed to become the trigger of economic equality in Indonesia, particularly for the eastern part of

Indonesia that has been lagging behind (Surya, 2014).

One of the program of maritime development initiated by government is focused on human resources, science and technology, and maritime culture. Indonesia has a number of various potentials of the marine resources. The marine and fishery sector has a strategic opportunity to be the new livelihood resource for coastal communities and Indonesian generally. Those resources are the critical development potential as resources of the new economic growth

(Dahuri 2000). The coastal area is very productive and contains higher development potential, such as 85% of tropical marine life depends on coastal ecosystems and 90% of the caught fish is from shallow water and coastal area. Thus, the coastal area is the target of sustainable development (Christanto, 2010).

Society who depends on natural resources as a profession is the household of fisherman, which is frequently overcoming the uncertainty of income by diversifying the livelihood and mobilizing the members of the household (including the women), the wives and children, to minimize the risks and the weaknesses of fishermen (Davies, 1996; Ellis, 2000; Allison & Ellis, 2001). According to Widodo (2012), Poverty is one of the causing factor of the improvement of women roles in economic activities of households. Adaptation strategies by mobilizing the role of women (the wives) and children in coastal areas to earn a living are inseparable from the division of labor by sex applied into the local community. The women, through the outpouring of their work time either domestic side, productive side, or social side, will be fully involved in the economic activities of social institutions, which is subsequently used to support their household survival (Dharmawan, 2007).

Family is the base-forming role of women in the social structure of society. That one of the form of social differentiation is genders, is the forming elements of the social system within society. That is directly proportional with Parsons and Shils (1962) in Kasnawi (1990) who said that the role of differentiation sexually seems, and it is important to maintain the social system in relation to the integration and the balance. The comprehension of family is indispensable to understand the roles of

women, including the domestic roles, the productive roles, and the social roles. Each member of family must have and perform his/her duties in accordance with his/her social status such function of the family as a social system that can be run appropriately. And if it does not work properly, then the functions of family will be uninterrupted and will affect on the larger system. In the sense of the function and the role of each member of the household, it has to be recognized as the responsibility that can be run to create equilibrium in the household life. Therefore, if a family function is disturbed, then the existence of the family institution will not be sustainable (Megawangi, 2005).

About the relationship of the role of family members, Levy in Bulkis (2012) revealed that the wholeness and the stability of family could refer to the theory about "Structural-Functional", consisting of the role of differentiation, the allocation of economic, the allocation of power/authority, the allocation of solidarity, and the allocation of integration and expression. Those functions is autonomously operated which based on their own duties. But in other hand, those functions became a social system which is linked and coordinated. The approach to the structural-functional theory can be used to analyze the role of family members in which each of the family members has a function and role run so that family can survive as an intact system (Newman and Grauerholz, 2002). This approach believes about the differences in social life. Those differences, including the kinds of diversity, become the main source in the establishment of society structure. Ultimately, it forms the diversity in the function based on the positions of person in structure of a system. For example, a social organization comprises of a leader whose has role and function to run the

organizaition and to unify the vision and mission of every member in the organization. In addition, there is a secretary which roles to assist and to plan the agenda in any activities of the organization, and some members who have differences about the duty, but the goal is the same. The positions of person in the organization structure will define their function, each of which is different. However, the differences about those function are not to comply personal interests but to achieve the objectives of the organization as a whole. Meanwhile, those function and structure will never be separated from cultures, norms, and values underlying the public system (Megawangi 2005).

This research will analyze about the affecting factors of women role on homogeneous and heterogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo within the household livelihood sustainability of seaweed farmer at Ranooha Village, South Konawe Regency. Originally, Not only do people in coastal area, especially the men, perform their basic functions as breadwinners, but they also require that the women fulfill the needs and add the existing workforce, as an additional labor and a partner to increase revenue from the business production of farmer. In the work generating the income, women devote more time with fewer income than the men in similiar socio-economic strata. Consequently, one of the way which can improve the lives of farmers is to involve or to engage the women or the wives of seaweed farmers in the activity of the household economic which will determine the household livelihood sustainability of seaweed farmers as well.

METHODS OF RESEARCH²

This research, used the quantitative research approach, is an inquiry about the social problems based on testing of a theory that consists of variables

measured and analyzed with statistical procedures to determine whether the theory of predictive generalizations is correct (Creswell, 2010). Quantitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism which considers reality or symptoms or phenomena as something that can be classified, relatively fixed, concreted, observed, measured, and related to the symptoms of causality.

Furthermore, the sampling technique was randomly done, and the datas were collected by using research instruments. In other hand, the datas analysis is quantitative / statistical as the aim of the test on the hypothesis that had been set before (Sugiyono, 2012). The data were analyzed using Chi-Square analysis tools. The datas in this research were analized by Chi-Square analysis tools. This research was conducted at Ranooha Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency, Province of Southeast of Sulawesi. The population in this research is the seaweed farmers (households) in Ranooha Village distributing in 4 hamlets. Sample of Hamlets were selected purposively, in terms adapted on the purpose and the need of the research. The sampling technique was performed randomly by observing the existing level, which meant that every level of corresponds were represented proportionately. The number of samples in this research were 50 of homogeneous ethnic communities and 50 of heterogeneous ethnic communities. Those were expected to represent the number of the population members.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we will explain about the roles of women in homogeneous and heterogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo, and the analysis of the factors which are related to the strengthening of those roles then. There

are two major indicators used to measure the roles of women and grounded by Levy's Theory, consist of the allocation of time and the allocation of power. This research assumes (in line with Steward's Theory about the ecology of culture) that the roles of women be the core of culture (associated with economic organizations or communities of ecological adaptation) and the non-core of culture including the role of ethnicity contained in heterogeneous community as an escort girls of ethnic in Bajo formed upon the resistance of the ecological adaptation. Then, the further assumption is a purposing measured by the degree of the value of rationality or instrumentality (rests on Weber's Theory), the breadth of social networks, and the participation of women in local institutions which also give the differences of color on the roles of women in the domestic sphere, the productive sphere and the social sphere, or in the power sphere and the control sphere of women, both homogeneous ethnic and heterogeneous ethnic at Bajo.

The Influence of Characteristic on The Roles of Women at Bajo

This following table shows the relationship among the role of women at Bajo on the domestic sphere, the productive sphere, and the social sphere with the characteristics of female respondents (age, number of dependents and education level) in the homogeneous ethnic communities and the heterogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo.

This proposition appears on the theory Steward conception of ecological culture. The following table shows the results of research and associated elements of living systems built by households with Bajo female role.

Based on Table 1, it can be explained that on the domestic role of women at Bajo, both women who live in homogeneous or heterogeneous ethnic communities, have a relationship with the variable ages of female respondents. In the homogeneous ethnic communities, the younger women tend to have the high domestic roles than the older women. 9 of 50 woman respondents (about 18 percent) in the homogeneous ethnic communities, who aged less than 29 years old or in the category of young age, have the high domestic roles to devote their times about the domestic activities in household, or more than 17 hours/week.

Meanwhile, the formed trends of the women in the heterogeneous ethnic communities are as many as 18 percent or 9 woman respondents or in the category of old age (above 52 years old) have the low domestic roles using their times for the domestic activities less than 6 hours/week), and only 6 percent or 3 woman respondents are in the category of young age (≤ 29 years) have the high domestic roles allocating their times for domestic activities more than 17 hours/week. According to the results about the relationship test between the variables age of women and the roles of women in the domestic sphere, it can be known that both

homogeneous or heterogeneous ethnic communities, the age of respondents related to the domestic roles of women. These findings reinforce the proposition that the domestic roles of women at Bajo closely related to the age of women and the degree of productivity then. Women in the category of young age will always increase their role in domestic activities, whereas the old age will decrease the quantity of the role in domestic activities.

The aged women does not affect to the productive roles of women in both homogeneous ethnic communities or heterogeneous ethnic communities. Women in homogenous ethnic communities show that there are 10% or 5 woman respondents including the category 29-52 years (moderate category) have the high productive roles or more than 17 hours/week. The high of allocation time about the productive activities of women in those communities able to apprehensible as a strategy of household to meet a subsistence needs on the absence of the income guarantee. While women in heterogeneous ethnic community, there are 7 female respondents or about 17% are included in the category of moderate age (in the range of 29-52 years old) have the high productive roles or more than 17 hours/week indicating that the relationship between the productive roles of women and the age of respondents. Therefore, based on the influence test of the age variables on the domestic roles of women, we can conclude that the age of women does not affect to the productive roles of women in

homogeneous ethnic communities or heterogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo.

On the dimensional elements in social roles, the aged of women, both homogeneous ethnic communities or heterogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo, does not predispose the social roles of women in there. Table 1 shows that 6 female respondents in the range of 29-33 years old or about 12% have the low social roles. Meanwhile, in the heterogeneous ethnic communities on the same range age, there are 10 female respondents or about 20 % who have the high social roles. Thus, based on the influence test of the age variables on the social roles of women, we can conclude that the age of women does not affect to the productive role of women in homogeneous ethnic communities or heterogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo.

On the element number of household armenability, the women in homogeneous ethnic communities apparently have the influence of domestic roles, productive roles and social roles. Table 1 represents that 16% or 8 female respondent including in the category of low number of armenability has the lower domestic roles, whereas 17 female respondents or about 17% in the category of high number of armenability can be categorized in the moderate domestic roles. Number of armenabilities actually describe the burden of households, especially to fullfill the needs of foods and clothes. In the other side, the number of armenability signify

the risk reduction degree of insecurity livelihood. The natures and resource characteristics of coastal-agroecology require the labor-intensive systems in the household, which mean that a relatively large number of armenability become a necessity. The results showed the number of the dependents, especially toddlers cause women to provide a great time, specifically in procreative function or nurture function. If the number of dependents specifically toddlers are relatively less, the domestic activity role will reduce. In productivity perspective of the Bajo homogeneous ethnic at table 1 informs that quantity of dependents will influence the productive role of Bajo women. 44 percent or 22 respondents who have 5 or more dependents will gain the middle category. 6 people or 12 percent respondents who have no dependent will have less productivity role as well. It means the quantity of dependent has an impact in woman's work ethic related to her productivity role. On the other hand, vulnerability of the households, especially the heavy burden of dependents can be a trigger for both households and women to be more active in the productive activities of households than they did.

Table 1 shows the number of dependents have a role in the social activities of women as well. A total of 5 people or 10 percent of respondents have a number of dependents 1-5 people in the category of high social role. Then, at 42 percent or 21 respondents is in the middle category of social roles or in other word devote their social

activity time about 1-12 hours per week. As described in the previous section, the participation of Bajo women in homogenous ethnic of local institution is different than them who have heterogeneous ethnic in local institution. Homogeneous ethnic of Bajo women more inclined in local existing institutions (pre-existing institution) as Bajo's stocky institution and Bajo's kinship institution. Social activities such as the activities of celebration or gathering with the family will eventually provide social security, especially on aid related to local activities like nurture and livelihood specifically in catches and seaweed management.

Contrariwise, on a heterogeneous community, some dependents of Bajo women have no effect on the domestic role, productivity, and social aspects. Table 1 shows as many as 10 female respondents, or 20 percent of respondents who have 1-5 dependents have a low role. Then there were only 2 respondents or about 4 percent of respondents who have a high number of dependents has a high domestic role as well.

The level of Bajo's female education in ethnically homogeneous community has no influence on the domestic role, productivity and social activities. As previously described, generally Bajo women in ethnically homogeneous community have low level of education, so that education has little impact on productive activities, domestic activities and social activities. In contrast to the homogeneous ethnic, educational

level of Bajo women in the heterogeneous ethnic will affect the role of women in domestic aspects, and social aspects. A total of 11 respondents or 22 percent of women who have high levels of education have a low domestic role. The proposition about education will lead to reduced time for domestic activity is acceptable. Women who have more educational level, having lots of insight on opportunities for livelihood they can get, so that realistically for Bajo women in heterogeneous ethnic can reduce the domestic burden, then focus on specific activities that aim to minimize the vulnerability of their Bajo separated inclusiveness.

Table 1 shows that as many as 13 respondents, or about 26 respondents who have a higher education category has a high social role as well. This means that women's education improve the knowledge of the importance of participation in the institution, in particular the institution formed by the government, in this case PNPM related institutional program.

Table 2. The Effects of Livelihoods Systems on Domestic Roles, Productive and Social Ethnic Women in Community Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Ethnicity, 2014

Variabel Bebas	Peran Domestik di Homogen						Peran Domestik di Heterogen						Peran Produktif di Homogen						Peran Produktif di Heterogen						Peran Sosial di Homogen						Peran Sosial di Heterogen											
	Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Total					
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%						
1. Tingkat penguasaan Aset																																										
Tinggi (>2)	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1	2,00%	4	8,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1	2,00%	4	8,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	3	6,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	5	5,00%		
Sedang (1-2)	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	12	24,00%	7	14,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	14	28,00%	14	28,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	15	30,00%	15	30,00%	0	0,00%	22	22,00%		
Rendah (<1)	11	22,00%	30	60,00%	7	14,00%	6	12,00%	14	28,00%	5	10,00%	36	72,00%	6	12,00%	4	8,00%	21	42,00%	0	0,00%	73	73,00%	6	12,00%	35	70,00%	7	14,00%	5	10,00%	18	36,00%	2	4,00%	73	73,00%				
Total	11	22,00%	32	64,00%	7	14,00%	14	28,00%	27	54,00%	16	32,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	37	74,00%	7	14,00%	13	26,00%	35	70,00%	2	4,00%	100	100,00%						
Chi Square			0,56	Terima Ho			0,047	Tolak Ho			0,72	Terima Ho			0,53	Terima Ho			0,53	Terima Ho			0,53	Terima Ho			1	Terima Ho			0,57	Terima Ho			0,57	Terima Ho						
2. Tingkat Pendapatan Pertanian																																										
Tinggi (> Rp.10 t)	5	10,00%	12	24,00%	2	4,00%	2	4,00%	5	10,00%	4	8,00%	30	30,00%	5	10,00%	16	32,00%	0	0,00%	3	6,00%	8	16,00%	0	0,00%	32	32,00%	6	12,00%	15	30,00%	0	0,00%	3	6,00%	8	16,00%	0	0,00%	32	32,00%
Sedang (Rp.10 - 10 t)	2	4,00%	17	34,00%	3	6,00%	5	10,00%	22	44,00%	12	24,00%	61	61,00%	1	2,00%	18	36,00%	4	8,00%	8	16,00%	31	62,00%	0	0,00%	62	62,00%	0	0,00%	17	34,00%	6	12,00%	10	20,00%	27	54,00%	2	4,00%	62	62,00%
Rendah (< Rp.10 t)	4	8,00%	3	6,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	9	9,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	6	6,00%	0	0,00%	5	10,00%	1	2,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	6	6,00%		
Total	11	22,00%	32	64,00%	7	14,00%	14	28,00%	27	54,00%	16	32,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	38	76,00%	6	12,00%	11	22,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	37	74,00%	7	14,00%	13	26,00%	35	70,00%	2	4,00%	100	100,00%
Chi Square			0,01	Tolak Ho			0,798	Terima Ho			0,597	Terima Ho			0,495	Tolak Ho			0,65	Terima Ho			0,65	Terima Ho			0	Tolak Ho			0	Tolak Ho			0,745	Terima Ho			0,745	Terima Ho		
3. Tingkat Pendapatan non pertanian																																										
Tinggi (> Rp.2 t)	8	16,00%	4	8,00%	5	10,00%	3	6,00%	3	6,00%	5	10,00%	6	12,00%	4	8,00%	4	8,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	18	18,00%	11	22,00%	1	2,00%	1	2,00%	2	4,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	18	18,00%		
Sedang (Rp.0 - 2 t)	3	6,00%	28	56,00%	2	4,00%	7	14,00%	24	48,00%	15	30,00%	79	79,00%	3	6,00%	33	66,00%	0	0,00%	7	14,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	82	82,00%	4	8,00%	26	52,00%	6	12,00%	11	22,00%	33	66,00%	2	4,00%	82	82,00%
Rendah (< Rp.0 t)	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%		
Total	11	22,00%	32	64,00%	7	14,00%	14	28,00%	27	54,00%	16	32,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	38	76,00%	6	12,00%	11	22,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	37	74,00%	7	14,00%	13	26,00%	35	70,00%	2	4,00%	100	100,00%
Chi Square			0	Tolak Ho			0,597	Terima Ho			0,597	Terima Ho			0	Tolak Ho			0	Tolak Ho			0	Tolak Ho			1	Terima Ho			0,95	Terima Ho			0,95	Terima Ho			0,95	Terima Ho		
4. Tingkat kelulusan jaringan sosial																																										
Tinggi (>2)	2	4,00%	9	18,00%	6	12,00%	7	14,00%	15	30,00%	16	32,00%	55	55,00%	1	2,00%	11	22,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	61	61,00%	0	0,00%	14	28,00%	3	6,00%	15	30,00%	25	50,00%	0	0,00%	55	55,00%				
Sedang (1-2)	2	4,00%	8	16,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	7	14,00%	0	0,00%	17	17,00%	4	8,00%	15	30,00%	3	6,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	22	22,00%	6	12,00%	14	28,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	7	14,00%	0	0,00%	29	29,00%		
Rendah (<1)	7	14,00%	15	30,00%	1	2,00%	0	0,00%	5	10,00%	2	4,00%	28	28,00%	1	2,00%	14	28,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	17	17,00%	0	0,00%	9	18,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	3	6,00%	2	4,00%	16	16,00%		
Total	11	22,00%	32	64,00%	7	14,00%	14	28,00%	27	54,00%	16	32,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	38	76,00%	6	12,00%	11	22,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	37	74,00%	7	14,00%	13	26,00%	35	70,00%	2	4,00%	100	100,00%
Chi Square			0,95	Tolak Ho			0,009	Tolak Ho			0,009	Tolak Ho			0,781	Terima Ho			p	Terima Ho			p	Terima Ho			0	Tolak Ho			0	Tolak Ho			0	Tolak Ho						
5. Tingkat partisipasi perempuan di dalam pembangunan																																										
Tinggi (>2)	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	6	12,00%	23	46,00%	7	14,00%	38	38,00%	0	0,00%	9	18,00%	32	64,00%	0	0,00%	43	43,00%	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	24	48,00%	0	0,00%	38	38,00%		
Sedang (1-2)	6	12,00%	9	18,00%	5	10,00%	1	2,00%	2	4,00%	19	38,00%	27	27,00%	4	8,00%	15	30,00%	5	10,00%	0	0,00%	27	27,00%	0	0,00%	30	30,00%	4	8,00%	20	40,00%	4	8,00%	5	10,00%	2	4,00%	35	35,00%		
Rendah (<1)	5	10,00%	21	42,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	35	35,00%	4	8,00%	23	46,00%	1	2,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	30	30,00%	4	8,00%	20	40,00%	4	8,00%	5	10,00%	10	20,00%	5	10,00%	2	4,00%	35	35,00%
Total	11	22,00%	32	64,00%	7	14,00%	14	28,00%	27	54,00%	16	32,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	38	76,00%	6	12,00%	11	22,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	100	100,00%	6	12,00%	37	74,00%	7	14,00%	13	26,00%	35	70,00%	2	4,00%	100	100,00%
Chi Square			0,18	Terima Ho			0,04	Tolak Ho			0,04	Tolak Ho			0,18	Terima Ho			0,65	Terima Ho			0,65	Terima Ho			1	Terima Ho			1	Terima Ho			0,04	Tolak Ho			0,04	Tolak Ho		

Livelihoods System Influence on the Role of Bajo Women

This section describes the influence of living systems built by households in Bajo homogeneous community, as well as the heterogeneous ethnic communities. A living system built by households will vary depending on how the household adaptability to the ecological system is facing. For example Bajo homogeneous households vulnerable to the type of coastal ecology, while households with two types of heterogeneous Bajo agro ecology facing the ecological farming and coastal ecology, but still vulnerable to household separation of inclusiveness group.

Based on the data in Table 2. The element of the mastery level of household assets in Bajo homogeneous ethnicity has no effect on domestic roles, productivity and sociality of Bajo homogeneous ethnic women.

For heterogeneous ethnic categories, Table 2 shows that the level of mastery of household assets effects only in the domestic role of Bajo heterogeneous women. A total of 6 people or 12 percent of Bajo heterogeneous women have low asset ownership levels cause higher domestic role. 14 people or 28 percent of female respondents who have low assets led to a domestic role in the middle category. 4 people or 8 percent of female respondents who have high asset cause absolutely very low domestic role. A quantity of the ownership assets in addition to indicate the position of households in the social system, in this study also shows the tendency of households to

the orientation of the management of the domestic area of the household. Bajo women who have assets and live in the heterogeneous community will tend to be oriented towards capital accumulation, and then reduce the domestic household activities. As has been described in the social context, the role of acculturation especially on ethnic Bugis writhing economically, which controls not only farms but also covers the palm plantations and copra cause a change in the orientation of households Bajo belonging to ethnic minorities in heterogeneous ethnicity. According to Mardiyaningsih (2010) they who have the advantage in achieving the economic level, will have flexibility in developing the strategies to survive. This shows that those who have flexibility in the structure of a living will show the degree of economic stability of households better.

Elements level of agricultural income really wanted to show and affirm as if the tendency of living built on households in homogeneous ethnic as well as in heterogeneous ethnicity, whether agriculture in both the activities of fisheries and plantations and paddy fields are the main composition or the largest of the systems livelihood of farm households in the study area. Table 2 shows the level of agricultural income effect on domestic role, the role of the productivity and social roles. As much as of 5 people or 10 percent of respondents who have the high level of farm income category have a domestic role in the high category as well, then 17 people or 34 percent of respondents in the

category of farm income level have middle domestic role category. Productivity aspect shows that 5 people or 10 percent of respondents who have a high income levels, have high productive role as well. Social aspect showed that 6 respondents who have a high level of agricultural income is in high category. This finding was later confirmed that the majority of women in homogeneous ethnic Bajo, the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture sectors of seaweed in the household directly also play an increasing role in the household both in the domestic sphere, productivity and social. Bajo women in their inclusive communities will be highly regarded not only for assets but also high incomes, and absolutely for running all three roles well, which are domestic, productivity, and social.

In contrast, the heterogeneous ethnic communities show that the level of agricultural income has no effect on women's role in domestic sphere, productivity and social.

The element of non-farm income levels actually shows that there is a strong suspicion about the transformation of a living structure which took place at the two study sites. Farm income level which is fewer than that of non-farm income shows that farm and fishery sector is not the main sector of the household. Non-farm income levels with dominant composition also points to the fact that households doubled their livelihoods randomly-scattered to many sources, taking into the availability of time and manpower in the household. Table 2

shows that the level of non-farm income earned from the service sector and small-scale economic activities such as stalls and selling cakes in homogeneous ethnic Bajo influence on the role of women in the domestic sphere and productivity. A total of 8 people or 16 percent of respondents who have non-agricultural income level in the category of high lead to higher domestic role as well. Then, 3, or 6 percent of respondents had a high level of non-agricultural incomes have high productive role, and 33 respondents, or about 66 percent of women who had non-farm income levels who are having female role was as well. As it is known that the activities of non-agricultural sector, women living Bajo avoid the insecurity of livelihood and the failure of seaweed not only by no longer depending on an agricultural sector (on farm) but also in the non-agricultural sector (non-farm), as well as help from their bajo kinsman. Further implications of this finding is that the agricultural sector, especially fisheries for most households Bajo are no longer seen as the sole means to meet the needs of households, on the other hand non-agricultural sector became buoy household overcoming economic vulnerability, and impact on the role of women Bajo in domestic and productive region. Further implications of this finding is the agricultural sector, especially fisheries for most households Bajo are no longer seen as the sole means to meet the needs of households, on the other hand non-agricultural sector became buoy household overcoming economic vulnerability,

and impact on women's role Bajo in the domestic area or productivity.

Meanwhile, in ethnically heterogeneous community showed that non-farm income levels of households in influence in the productivity aspects of women Bajo. In Table 2 confirmed that the 4 respondents, or 8 percent of female respondents who have non-farm income levels in the high category is also in the category of high productive role. 39 people or 78 per cent of women Bajo who are in middle income levels also have the middle domestic role level. Although women Bajo in heterogeneous ethnic face agro-ecology providing flexibility to build livelihood security system, the result shows that the pressure does not come from the ecological insecurity faced, In spite of the high competition between Bajo minorities and the majority of the Bugis and Tolaki. Competition which raises insecurity edges caused women to contribute in the realm of household productivity, especially in non-farm activities.

In the breadth of social networking elements that illustrate the breadth of social relations are built by each woman related to livelihood system. Table 2 shows that the breadth of social network affects the domestic role of women Bajo in homogeneous ethnic. While the breadth of social networks, Bajo heterogeneous ethnically woman roles in both domestic sphere and social sphere. Table 2 shows that 7 women Bajo homogeneous ethnic or about 14 percent in the category of low breadth of social network have a high domestic role. This means

that the inclusiveness of the group led the domestic role of Bajo women to be high. In some cases, women Bajo who have a very strong social relation on their community, get additional tasks from relatives or neighbors to join in helping the activities of childcare or procreation. Some facts included by Zacot (2002) in his ethnographic studies show that when children aged under-five years, their care becomes the responsibility of the community of Bajo. On the fact about ethnically heterogeneous at Table 2 confirms that the level of the breadth of social network influence on domestic and social roles of Bajo women. As many as 16 people or 32 percent of women with high social networking breadth cause the lower domestic role. Then 13 or 26 percent of women who have the breadth of Bajo high social networking make their social role high as well. As disclosed in the description of the respondents on indicators of women's ethnically heterogeneous roles, a lively system built not only based on the source of agricultural and non-agricultural, but also on the pattern of income-based assistance, in this regard from the PNPM, BLT, Raskin, scholarships, etc. Pattern-based livelihood assistance then reflected on the magnitude of the role of women in the social area in this outpouring of women's time on social activities.

The final element in the dimension of livelihood systems is the involvement of women in local institutions. Table 2 shows that women's participation in local institutional effect only in the

domestic and social roles of women Bajo in Bajo ethnically heterogeneous community. 7 people or 14 percent of women heterogeneous ethnic who have high engagement in the institution, also have low domestic role. Meanwhile, as many as 12 women, or about 24 percent of women in the heterogeneous ethnic Bajo that have high levels of participation in the institution, have a high social role as well. This means that participation in an agency to assist women in social roles, but on the other hand the social costs to be borne by women is, one of the functions expected by the community with a focus on the domestic territory to be sacrificed as a third priority after the realm of productivity and social. Form of formed-economical institution has created a mechanism and provided economic opportunities for Bajo households on heterogeneous ethnicity.

Rationality influences on the Role of Bajo Women.

Rationality in this study considered as a Bajo women's perspective on the existence of domestic resources, the logical basis mindset about the objectivity of household's economy, and laying the foundation of ethics in maintaining the economic activity of production in ethnically homogeneous and in heterogeneous ethnic Bajo Rationality in this study considered a women's perspective Bajo of the existence of domestic resources, the basis of the logic underlying the achievement of economic goals households, and ethical foundation for maintaining

the economic activity of production, both in homogeneous ethnic and in heterogeneous ethnic. The following table shows the result of research and associates the elements of Bajo women's rationality in their household activities.

Table 3. Influence of Rationality in the Role of Domestic, Productivity, Social and Women Ethnicity in both Ethnically Homogeneous Community and Ethnically Heterogeneous Community, 2014

Variabel Bebas	Peran Domestik di Homogen						Peran Produktif di Heterogen						Peran Sosial di Homogen						Peran Sosial di Heterogen																							
	Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah		Total											
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%												
1. Tingkat kekuatan rasionalitas berorientasi nilai																																										
Tinggi (>33)	11	22,00%	7	14,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1	2,00%	19	38,00%	6	12,00%	12	24,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1	2,00%	19	38,00%	3	6,00%	15	30,00%	0	0,00%	1	2,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	19	38,00%
Sedang (20-33)	0	0,00%	35	70,00%	0	0,00%	4	8,00%	21	42,00%	0	0,00%	33	66,00%	62	124,00%	0	0,00%	33	66,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	7	14,00%	30	60,00%	2	4,00%	15	30,00%	6	12,00%	10	20,00%	26	52,00%	1	2,00%	60	60,00%
Rendah (<20)	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	7	14,00%	3	6,00%	6	12,00%	3	6,00%	19	38,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	3	6,00%	0	0,00%	9	18,00%	1	2,00%	7	14,00%	1	2,00%	0	0,00%	1	2,00%	9	18,00%	1	2,00%	21	21,00%		
Total	11	22,00%	34	68,00%	7	14,00%	7	14,00%	27	54,00%	16	32,00%	100	100,00%	6	6,00%	38	76,00%	6	12,00%	11	22,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	100	100,00%	6	6,00%	37	74,00%	7	14,00%	13	26,00%	35	70,00%	2	4,00%	100	100,00%
Chi Square			0	Tolak Ho									0,447	Terima Ho							0	Tolak Ho					0,95	Terima Ho												0,403	Terima Ho	
2. Tingkat kekuatan rasionalitas instrumental																																										
Tinggi (>26)	3	6,00%	5	10,00%	2	4,00%	4	8,00%	24	48,00%	11	22,00%	49	98,00%	2	4,00%	13	26,00%	3	6,00%	9	18,00%	34	68,00%	0	0,00%	61	61,00%	1	2,00%	8	16,00%	1	2,00%	8	16,00%	24	48,00%	0	0,00%	50	50,00%
Sedang (21-26)	6	12,00%	33	66,00%	4	8,00%	3	6,00%	1	2,00%	2	4,00%	39	78,00%	3	6,00%	18	36,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	25	25,00%	4	8,00%	24	48,00%	5	10,00%	3	6,00%	3	6,00%	0	0,00%	39	39,00%
Rendah (<21)	2	4,00%	4	8,00%	1	2,00%	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	3	6,00%	12	24,00%	1	2,00%	7	14,00%	1	2,00%	2	4,00%	3	6,00%	0	0,00%	14	14,00%	1	2,00%	5	10,00%	1	2,00%	2	4,00%	0	0,00%	2	4,00%	11	11,00%
Total	11	22,00%	34	68,00%	7	14,00%	7	14,00%	27	54,00%	16	32,00%	100	100,00%	6	6,00%	38	76,00%	6	12,00%	11	22,00%	39	78,00%	0	0,00%	100	100,00%	6	6,00%	37	74,00%	7	14,00%	13	26,00%	35	70,00%	2	4,00%	100	100,00%
Chi Square			0,82	Terima Ho									0,937	Tolak Ho							0,999	Terima Ho					0,01	Tolak Ho												0,001	Tolak Ho	

Table 3 shows that the power level of the value-oriented rationality of Bajo women in homogeneous ethnic effects on the women's domestic role and their productive role. A total of 11 people or 22 percent of Bajo women in homogeneous ethnically groups who have a high level rationality will have high value in domestic activities as well. Then, 6 women, or about 12 percent of female respondents who have high value of oriented rationality will have a high value of productive role as well, while 6 female respondents, or about 12 percent of respondents that strength with a low value orientation of rationality will have a low productive role. The results of this study confirm that the rationality of the livelihood activity building goals is dominated by their own Bajo's custom value. Rationality value based on the social benefit consideration for its believers, is considered as a long-term value. Rationality value leads to ethical morality building of life together, in this case together with the group, reinforce and preserve the "same" values and a symbol of Bajo social identity. According to previous discussions in this paper that the Bajo women is cosmologically equal to the position of women although their borne is heavy, the Bajo's custom values encourage them to participate actively in the system of household income. This means that economic incentives do not always become an important determinant or a sparker of women's role in Bajo. The tendency of the accumulated profit without regard for its obligations as Bajo women who are

struggling on the domestic aspect and the productivity aspect, is believed would undermine the harmony of social life and local wisdom or considered as bad attitude. Both Ethics and morality are two important things for Bajo women in homogeneous ethnic which is more important than big progress of economy.

Meanwhile, for the elements of instrumental rationality, Table 3 shows that the power level of instrumental rationality effects on domestic role, productivity, social and Bajo women who are in ethnically heterogeneous community. Table 3 shows 11 women, or 22 percent of female respondents in Bajo heterogeneous ethnic, have a high strength of instrumental rationality that has depressed their domestic role. This means a profitable increase of the production of domestic economic activity, decrease the working time of women in the domestic sphere. Table 3 confirms that 9 women or about 18 percent of respondents who have base-logical mindset build a livelihood on the premise of interest as well as consideration of economic profit has a high productive role. Proposition from previous studies told that a livelihood strategy is strongly associated with the character and ecology of social rules and culture that shape moral ethics of households. Households with challenging ecological settings such as Bajo's households homogeneous, usually make people resilient in the face of life challenges. Meanwhile, they who usually spoiled by the resource, will be less motivated to survive and can be denied in cases of

heterogeneous ethnic. Farming and coastal agro-ecology which is giving large authority to households in Bajo heterogeneous ethnic, does not necessarily reduce the degree of vulnerability of households, or decrease the role of women who tend to be dominant in Bajo households (such as in a homogeneous ethnic) Away from Bajo family, waning relationships and local wisdom values become a key factor in the economic vulnerability of production. Bugis progressive farmer controlling embankment land, sea grass, paddy fields and coconut land, makes Bajo households have to follow the movement of comrades ethnic. If the household do not do it, it will spend the limit of their subsistence. Social assistance which can be easily obtained household when close to their Bajo relatives, no longer easily acquired. So it is not surprising that occurred in Bajo women heterogeneous ethnic, is only oriented to economic income earned by their own household.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this research that can be retrieved based on the description before are :

1. The factors affecting the domestic role of women in the homogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo are female characteristics, including age and number of dependents. Otherwise, the women characteristic in the heterogeneous ethnic communities is influenced by age and education level. The productive role of women in the homogeneous ethnic

comunities is influenced by the number of dependents, while none of the characteristics was affecting to the women in the heterogeneous ethnic communities. The social role of women in the homogeneous ethnic communities is influenced by the number of dependents. In other hand, the women charecteristic in the heterogeneous ethnic communities related to education levels.

2. The factors affecting the domestic role of women in the homogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo are the living system, including the household income from the agricultural activities, the non-agricultural activities, and the level of breadth of social networks. Othwise, the heterogeneous ethnic communities is influenced by the mastery of the asset, the breadth of social networks, and the participation in local institutions. The productive role of women in the homogeneous ethnic communities is influenced by agriculture and non-agricultural income. In other hand, the heterogeneous ethnic communities is affected by non-agricultural income. The social role of women in the homogeneous ethnic communities is influenced by agricultural income while in the homogeneous ethnic communities, it is related to the breadth of social networks and the participation of women in social institutions.

3. The factors affecting the role of women is the action of rationality. In the homogeneous ethnic communities at Bajo, it is influenced by value-oriented rationality. But in the homogeneous ethnic communities, it is affected by instrumental rationality.

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