



The Contribution of Women Traders in Increasing Household Economic Income in Saumlaki South Tanimbar Sub-District

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to explore the contribution of women traders in increasing household economic income in Saumlaki, South Tanimbar Sub-district. Saumlaki, as part of the Tanimbar Islands, faces complex economic challenges, especially among households. Women traders in this region have an important role in creating economic opportunities and overcoming economic difficulties in their neighborhoods. This research aims to understand the extent to which women traders contribute to increasing household economic income. This involves analyzing their role in creating employment, increasing access to economic resources, and influencing the economic development of the community. This research used a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews and observation as data collection methods. Data was analyzed through a process of coding and emerging themes to understand the impact of women traders on the household economy. The results showed that women traders have a significant role in increasing household economic income in Saumlaki. They are able to create economic opportunities, expand networks, and make a meaningful contribution to the economic development of the community. This research confirms that women traders have an important role in increasing household economic income in Saumlaki, South Tanimbar Sub-district. In this context, supporting efforts that strengthen their role in local economic development could be a relevant and strategic step in fighting poverty and improving household welfare in this region.

Keywords: *South Tanimbar, Women traders*

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INTRODUCTION

Building an economy in a region that is related to a community business is one of the important activities (Chinweuba dkk., 2021). This means that the population/community plays an active role in the development, the availability of the population in providing the labor needed to create the business sector (Kaningini dkk., 2023). Population is a significant potential in determining market power, because in the market products in the form of goods or services can be determined by two factors, among others income and population growth. It can be said that if the population increases, of course the market area will automatically increase, and will be able to create stimuli for the business sector to increase its activities (Kumar dkk., 2023). A large population will have a positive impact on development, if this population has a job (Williams & Syddall, 2022). However, unemployment will occur if employment is limited, thus becoming a burden for the development of economic development.

The family is the smallest element of society in which there are, among others: household leaders or so-called household heads and people who gather and settle in a place (house) that is mutually beneficial to one another, the family is an institution that is most responsible for ensuring the welfare of its family members, both in the form of social, economic and household needs, as well as the preservation of its life (Arwemi dkk., 2022). The family can also be formed in a household, which not only has a mother, father, and children, but there may also be other family members in household life.

Economic growth basically as an output of development must be able to create an atmosphere of fair and prosperous and equitable community life (Manyungwa dkk., 2019). The current economic conditions will continue in the future, and have brought fundamental changes to community life, this is both an opportunity and a challenge for the community.

Organized jointly by the Community and the Government (Lawson & Lahiri-Dutt, 2020). The community is the main actor in development and the role of the Government is obliged to direct, guide and protect and foster an atmosphere that upholds community activities and government activities must support one community life, National Development (Diao dkk., 2020). Small micro and medium enterprises are business activities that are able to widen employment opportunities and provide pre-economic services widely to the community and can play a role in the process of equalization and increasing income for the community (Johnson & Khoshgoftaar, 2019). Thus, the problems in a household can get bigger and more complex, and these various problems can be overcome jointly by all family members, all family members can contribute according to their respective abilities, just as a temporary addition, we see how much women work contribute to the household economy.

Most of the women traders come from economically weak families whose husbands do not have regular jobs, which are insufficient for daily food needs.

Women, regardless of their status in marriage, are the managers of the household (Abedi dkk., 2021). Therefore, they are the ones who feel the most about how to maintain their household economy.

They must be clever in managing household expenses and there must be consideration of other sources to be able to increase their household income (Zheng dkk., 2020). Based on the division of labor within the household that occurs in the community, it is clear that it can be seen about the position and role of a woman in carrying out the task of being responsible for household affairs and also doubles as a caregiver for their children (Bonaccorsi dkk., 2020). However, in its development, this implied division of labor has undergone many changes from year to year (Xi & Xu, 2021). Women were no longer only as housekeepers at that time but also as workers, especially in the field of trade, in reality many women depended on being traders to answer their socio-economic needs.

It can be seen in South Tanimbar Subdistrict (Ashraf, 2020), Tanimbar Islands Regency, the contribution of women traders is quite large with a variety of traders (Pak dkk., 2020). Many factors influence the number of women traders in Saumlaki Village, South Tanimbar Subdistrict with a lack of jobs and increasing family responsibilities causing women to take on the role of working as traders on the side and not requiring special skills, large capital and higher education.

Likewise, a woman in the household can make a considerable contribution in ensuring her survival in order to meet the needs of her household, especially the economic contribution in terms of family income (Chetty dkk., 2020). However, in most of our societies, the participation of women in their economic contribution is sometimes underestimated and not considered as a side income (Ashraf, 2020). The view of men that men are the breadwinners in a household is so inherent in people's lives, it can be seen that women work, to find out how much the level of contribution that occurs in women traders in Saumlaki, South Tanimbar District, Tanimbar Islands Regency, the author is interested in conducting research on "Contribution of Women Traders in increasing Household Economic Income in Saumlaki, South Tanimbar District".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research with a phenomenological approach, which is a research method carried out with the main objective of creating a picture or description of a situation objectively and realistically (Hidalgo, 2021). This research method is descriptive used to solve or answer problems that occur in the Tanimbar Islands district, especially in the Saumlaki family.

Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and others (Witteveen & Velthorst, 2020). Furthermore, this research uses a phenomenological approach, which is carried out to provide a more detailed description of a symptom or phenomenon that occurs.

As it can be seen that qualitative research is research that refers to the phenomenological philosophical foundation, the element of deep understanding from the point of view of the object under study is the main thing, so the design must also allow the application of these foundations.

The research location was carried out in Saumlaki, South Tanimbar Subdistrict, Saumlaki Village, Tanimbar Islands Regency (Midd, 2020). In this study, the object of research is female traders who are considered related to the problem to be studied.

In the selection of informants, purposive sampling was chosen, namely choosing people who are considered to have knowledge of the object under study so that it opens the way for researchers to examine further and in depth about female traders in the Saumlaki village, Tanimbar Sealatan Subdistrict, Tanimbar Islands Regency on their contribution to the socio-economic family and can represent the entire population.

The problem in this study is the contribution of women traders in increasing family income in Saumlaki, Tanimbar Islands Regency.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted in Saumlaki sub-district, South Tanimbar sub-district, Tanimbar Islands Regency, focusing on Omele Market and ngrimase olilit market.

Olilit ngrimase market

Ngrimase Olilit Market is a transitional market located in the city center of Tanimbar Islands Regency, Saumlaki Urban Village, South Tanimbar District (Kaningini dkk., 2023). This Ngrimase market is also the first market in the Tanimbar Islands Regency, as usual the Ngrimase market is very much visited by visitors because many facilities and infrastructure that support economic activity are quite adequate, including sea transportation ports, and shop buildings. This is what causes transaction activity in the market (Xie dkk., 2019). Of course, many traders take a role in providing goods that will be purchased by consumers (Rathore & Shukla, 2019). The role of women in doing their business is also very instrumental in responding to these market needs, the role of women businessmen is mostly engaged in the business of providing local regional products, such as vegetables and tubers in accordance with the potential of the area.

Omele Market

Omele Market is a traditional market located in the area of Sifnana Village, Saumlaki Village, South Tanimbar Sub-District, Tanimbar Islands Regency, Omele Market began operating in 2013, as is usually the case with newly operational markets, of course economic activity has not gone well in the area, influenced by limited transportation facilities and the visiting power of consumers to be able to carry out economic activities in the area, with the availability of supporting facilities prepared by the local government, so that the omele market began to be visited by buyers to be able to buy goods to be consumed, with the existence of the omele market, this can open space for the community in general, especially local people who are in other sub-

districts to be able to market their goods to be consumed by consumers (Ackerman dkk., 2019). Of course, among other things, the role of women traders also plays a role in carrying out these economic activities, by providing local goods such as vegetables and tubers to be marketed.

This research was conducted in South Tanimbar District, Tanimabar Islands Regency, Saumlaki Village which focuses on the omele market and ngrimase market, in this study researchers took samples based on Areal Sampling, namely data taken from sellers who are female who carry out business activities in the ngrimase market area and the omele market area (Palmer dkk., 2020). The following is presented the tabulated results of data taken at the research site.

Table. 4.1 List of questions

Question.1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YA	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the results of the answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the first list of questions, of the 50 respondents taken, all answered agree with a total presentation of 100%.

Table.4.2 Question List

Question.2

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YA	48	96.0	96.0	96.0
TIDAK	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the second list of questions, out of 50 respondents taken, 48 people agreed with a presentation of 96.0% and 2 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 4.0%.

Table.4.3 Question List

Question.3

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YA	42	84.0	84.0	84.0
TIDAK	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the third questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 42 people agreed with a presentation of 84% and 8 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 16%.

Table.4.4 Question List
Question.4

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YA	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the results of the answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fourth questionnaire, of the 50 respondents taken, all answered agree with a total presentation of 100%.

Table 4.5 Question List
question.5

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YA	17	34.0	34.0	34.0
TIDAK	33	66.0	66.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 17 people agreed with a presentation of 34% and 33 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 66%.

Table 4.6 Question List
question.6

From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 17 people agreed with a presentation of 34% and 3 respondents answered disagree with a	From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 17 people agreed with a presentation of 34% and	From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 17 people agreed with a presentation of 34% and	From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 17 people agreed with a presentation of 34% and	From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 17 people agreed with a presentation of 34% and
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percentage of 66%.	3 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 66%.	3 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 66%.	with a percentage of 66%.	3 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 66%.
Table 4.6	Table 4.6	Table 4.6	Table 4.6	100.0

From the results of the answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the sixth questionnaire, of the 50 respondents taken, all answered in the affirmative with a total presentation of 100%.

Table 4.7 List of Questions
Question.7

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YA	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the results of the answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the seventh questionnaire, of the 50 respondents taken, all answered agree with a total presentation of 100%.

Table 4.8 Question List
question.8

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YA	48	96.0	96.0	96.0
TIDA	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
K				
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 48 people agreed with a presentation of 96% and 2 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 4%.

Table 4.9 List of Questions
Question.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YA	48	96.0	96.0	96.0
TIDA	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
K				
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the results of the answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 48 people agreed with a presentation of 96% and 2 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 4%.

Table 4.10 Question List question.10

		Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulati ve Percent
Valid	YA	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
	TID	36	72.0	72.0	100.0
	AK				
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the results of answers taken through interviews and through questionnaires, the fifth questionnaire, out of 50 respondents taken, 14 people agreed with a presentation of 28% and 36 respondents disagreed with a percentage of 72%.

Characteristics of Respondents

The data taken by researchers at the research location includes the characteristics of respondents including, age level, education, income, husband's job, number of family members, the following researchers attach data on the characteristics of respondents taken

Table. 4.2.1 Characteristics of respondents Based on Age

		Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	31 - 40 thn	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	41 - 50 thn	23	46.0	46.0	56.0
	dias 50 thn	22	44.0	44.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the data obtained by researchers from respondents at the research site, namely the Inggrimase market and the Omele market, based on the age of the respondents obtained that, female traders aged 41-50 years with a total of 23 people and a percentage of 46%, while respondents aged 50 years and over with a total of 22 people and a percentage of 44% and the last respondent aged 31-40 years with a total of 5 people and a percentage of 10%.

Table. 4.2.2

Characteristics of respondents

Based on Education Level

		Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SMP	24	48.0	48.0	48.0
	SMA	26	52.0	52.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the data obtained by researchers from respondents at the research site, namely the Inggrimase market and the Omele market, based on the level of education of

the respondents obtained that, female traders with a high school education level with a total of 26 people and a percentage of 52%, while respondents with a junior high school education level with a total of 24 people and a percentage of 48%.

Table. 4.2.3

Characteristics of respondents

Based on Husband's Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	PNS	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Petani	40	80.0	80.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the data obtained by researchers from respondents at the research site, namely the Nggrimase market and the Omele market, based on the occupation of the respondent's husband, it was found that female traders with 40 husbands worked as farmers and the percentage was 52%, while respondents whose husbands worked as civil servants with a total of 10 people and the percentage was 20%.

Table. 4.2.4

Characteristics of respondents

Based on Husband's Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	dibawa RP. 500000	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
	RP. 500000 - 1000000	29	58.0	58.0	78.0
	diatas RP.2000000	11	22.0	22.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the data obtained by researchers from respondents at the research site, namely the nggrimase market and the Omele market, based on the age of the respondents obtained that, female traders with her husband's income of 500,000 - 1000,000 with a total of 29 people and a percentage of 58%, while respondents with above 2000,000 and above with a total of 11 people and a percentage of 22% and the last respondent with her husband's income of 500,000 kebawa with a total of 10 people and a percentage of 20%.

Table. 4.2.5

Characteristics of respondents

Based on the number of family members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - 2	15	30.0	30.0	30.0
	3 - 5	9	18.0	18.0	48.0

diatas 6	12	24.0	24.0	72.0
4.00	14	28.0	28.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

From the data obtained by researchers from respondents at the research site, namely the Nggrimase market and the Omele market, based on the number of children of the respondents, it was found that, female traders with a number of dependents of 1-2 children with a total of 15 people with a percentage of 30%, while respondents who had 3-5 dependent children amounted to 9 people and a percentage of 18%. And the last is the respondent with the number of dependent children with the number above 6 people amounting to 14 people with a percentage of 24%.

In this study, researchers limited the problem, namely focused on the role of women traders, researchers took 50 respondents as samples using areal sampling techniques where 25 respondents represented the inggrimase market and 25 respondents represented the omele market in this study. The problem that researchers raise in this study is how the contribution of women traders in increasing family income in Saumlaki.

From the data taken at the research location it can be concluded that:

1. Women's contribution is a contribution given to their households by women, who can work with indicators of the amount of income received and the amount of wages in the form of money. In Saumlaki, South Tanimbar Subdistrict, women's contribution in carrying out their business efforts to improve the household economy is very important, it can be seen that family income is still relatively low so that the role of women in improving the household economy is needed. As we usually know that women's contribution is not only as housewives in taking care of the family and also in preparing household needs, but also women also have a role that can contribute in a position to earn a living to get additional or basic income in the household economy,
2. The household or family economy is the overall need for both goods or services needed by the community or family itself, of course, consisting of daily economic needs / food, educational needs and health needs. the role of women's contribution in increasing household economic income is very important, it can be caused because the needs of the family cannot be met, this can be seen in the data taken at the research location, namely the largest average family income is income ranging from Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 1000,000. which amounted to 29 respondents with a percentage of 58%. It can be said that income is one indicator of the level of community welfare, especially in household families. For this reason, the contribution of women is very important to increase the economic income of the house. household in meeting their economic needs. In running their business activities in Ngrimase and Omele markets, there is no need for experience in the field of business, the most important thing is the intention and enthusiasm in carrying out their business activities and being given support by

family or existing colleagues. Basically, the contribution of women in running their businesses in Ngrimase and Omele markets, according to them, capital is not a problem or obstacle in carrying out their business activities, because the goods being traded are local products such as vegetables and tubers that come from their plantations. The role of women in carrying out these business ventures in the Ngrimase and Omele markets, according to them, is not boring because they gain experience in the business sector and they want to improve the businesses they run.

CONCLUSION

The research was conducted with the title Contribution of Women Traders in increasing Household Economic Income in Saumlaki, South Tanimbar District, from the results of the meal discussion it can be concluded that:

1. Women's contribution is a contribution given to their households by women, who can work with indicators of the amount of income received and the amount of wages in the form of money. In Saumlaki, South Tanimbar Subdistrict, the contribution of women in carrying out their business efforts to improve the household economy is very important, it can be seen that family income is still relatively low so that the role of women in improving the household economy is needed.
2. Based on household needs can make the role of women in and their contribution in running their business efforts in order to answer their needs. Household or family economy is the overall needs of both goods or services needed by the community or family itself, of course, consisting of economic needs such as daily / food, educational needs and health needs. The household economy is inseparable from the needs of the family so that it is necessary to contribute from women (wives) to be able to answer their needs.

The suggestions made in this research are:

1. Women's contribution is a contribution made to the household by women, to be able to increase the role of women in improving the household economy, according to the data obtained that the role of women who carry out their business activities is very lacking in knowledge of managing their business, but the intention and enthusiasm of women in running a business is very high, for this reason it is necessary to have assistance from both the government and the private sector for women in carrying out their business must be improved, so that women who want to develop their business business can run well.
2. The household or family economy is the overall needs of both goods or services needed by the community or the family itself, from the data obtained by researchers that the household economic income of women in conducting their business is very lacking, for this reason there needs to be assistance from the government in the form of business capital to be able to support and develop their business.

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