



The Contribution of Women Rubber Farmers in Improving the Family Economy According to Sharia Economic Perspective (Case Study of Sereka Babat Toman Village)

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ABSTRACT

Many women at this time have contributed to meeting the needs of the household. Various fields of work have been taken over, not only working in the office, even women are also willing to work in the field to become sales promotion girls, and some are even willing to become rubber farmers. This is done to help their husbands in meeting the needs of life. This study aims to find out and analyze the contribution of women rubber farmers in improving the family economy in Sereka Village, to find out how the view of sharia economics towards women rubber farmers in improving the family economy in Sereka Village, and to find out the obstacles of women rubber farmers in improving the family economy in Sereka Village. The type of research used is qualitative research, with data collection techniques using interviews, and documentation with the number of research informants as many as 15 female rubber farmers consisting of farmers and managers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District. The data analysis techniques used are in the form of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Based on the results of research and discussion, the results were obtained that the contribution of women rubber farmers was 22%. The contributions provided provide benefits for meeting basic needs, children's education, family health, savings, recreation, home repairs. According to Islamic views, female rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District are allowed as long as it is in accordance with Islamic law. Obstacles received by women rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, such as price, weather, ability, plantation management, diseases, plantation locations and infrastructure

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INTRODUCTION

Family economics is a study of human efforts to meet their needs through activities carried out by a person who is responsible for the needs and happiness of his life. The family economy has a significant impact on the ability of family members to meet their needs in a sustainable manner, which is the economic growth of the family. In improving the family economy, not only men have to work, but women can also do a job, so that the family's economic needs can be achieved properly.

Islam allows women to work as long as their work does not put the family aside. The position and role of women in society are inseparable from the socio-cultural system. Thus, the development and development and socio-cultural changes that occur in a society will also affect the position and role of women. The discussion about women in the depiction of physical and moral beauty, then after this physical depiction it will be said that women's duties are to give birth to children, cook and makeup. Therefore, women are considered as family members who only take care of the household. No matter how much money they earn, women will never be considered as breadwinners.

Many previous researchers have conducted research on similar research, such as the study conducted by Nurhaliza et al (2020), stating that working women farmers are very helpful in family economic conditions. Santi et al., (2018) stated that women farmers contribute greatly to improving the family economy even though they are not the main breadwinners in the family.

Women's motivation in working as workers differs from one another, some are driven by economic factors, such as working to increase family income or driven by the knowledge and skills that have been acquired, or just spending free time. In addition, the need to improve the household economy is one of the main reasons for them as housewives to help find additional income by working as much as they can as a woman. The level of professionalism of female workers in work is also very high, this is shown to arrive on time and work can be completed well.

The role of women who decide to play a dual role, namely as housewives and work to earn income, is influenced by several important factors, namely family needs, low education, free time, and low community welfare.

For the sake of household needs that can be met, both household needs and the needs of school children, a woman in Sereka Village is willing to sacrifice herself to help her husband in earning income. Women in Sereka Village partly help their husbands by farming as rubber farmers. As rubber farmers, women in Sereka Village must be mentally brave, this is because the time needed to tap rubber sap is done in the early morning. Based on the background mentioned above, the author is interested in researching and discussing in the form of a thesis entitled "The Contribution of Women Rubber Farmers in Improving the Family Economy According to Sharia Economic Perspectives (Sereka Village Case Study)".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used by the researcher is the type of qualitative descriptive research. This type of qualitative descriptive research displays data as it is without manipulation processes or other treatments. The purpose of this study is to present a complete picture of an event or intended to expose and clarify a phenomenon that occurs. In this case, the researcher will describe the contribution of women rubber farmers in improving the family economy from a sharia economic perspective (case study of Sereka Village).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The contribution of women rubber farmers in improving the family economy in Sereka Village

Based on interviews conducted by researchers with 15 female rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, results were obtained on household income. Household income is the total gross cash income of all household members in a given period. Household income is one of the indicators of economic welfare. The higher a person's household income, the better their economic well-being, on the other hand, a low household income indicates that the level of household economic well-being is also low. Household income in this study was used to measure how much contribution women rubber farmers make in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, Musi Banyuasin Regency in improving their household economy. The household income of female rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, which was obtained through interviews, is as follows:

Table 1. Household Income of Female Rubber Farmers Per Month

Yes	Name	Revenue (thousands)		Household Income	Revenue %	
		Wife	Husband		Wife	Husband
1	Their	800	2.500	3.300	24,2	75,8
2	You	900	2.300	3.200	28,1	71,9
3	Asiah	800	2.300	3.100	25,8	74,2
4	Homsiah	1.000	2.500	3.500	28,6	71,4
5	Frida	800	2.000	2.800	28,6	71,4
6	Amel	1.100	2.500	3.600	30,6	69,4
7	Art	900	2.500	3.400	26,5	73,5
8	Hera	1.000	2.500	3.500	28,6	71,4
9	Rusmida	1.000	2.200	3.200	31,3	68,8
10	Anita	2.500	3.500	6.000	41,7	58,3
11	Sumarni	1.050	2.300	3.350	31,3	68,7

Yes	Name	Revenue (thousands)		Household Income	Revenue %	
		Wife	Husband		Wife	Husband
12	You	700	2.500	3.200	21,9	78,1
13	Zaleha	2.000	3.000	5.000	40,0	60,0
14	Robiat	2.000	3.250	5.250	38,1	61,9
15	Juaher	3.000	3.750	6.750	44,4	55,6
Sum		19.550	39.600	59.150	470	1.030
Average		1.303	2.640	3.943	31,3	68,7

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

Based on table 4.8, it is known that women rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District contribute an average income of 31.3%. This result was obtained from the contribution of income given by Mrs. Sus to her household by 24.2%, Mrs. Sana by 28.1%, Mrs. Asiah by 25.8%, Mrs. Homsiah by 28.6%, Mrs. Frida by 28.6%, Mrs. Amel by 30.6%, Mrs. Art by 26.5%, Mrs. Hera by 28.6%, Mrs. Rusmida by 31.3%, Mrs. Anita by 41.7%, Mrs. Sumarni 31.3%, Mrs. Sana seebsar 21.9%, Mrs. Zaleha is 40%, Mrs. Robiatul is 38.1%, and Mrs. 44.4%.

With the participation of the wife in earning income, this can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of life in the household. This is done by sharpening the position of the role, something that then becomes a specialist field, so that it is more appropriate in accordance with competence. The wife's participation in the household can be in the form of giving thoughts, leadership, professionalism, finance, and others.

Based on the results of interviews with the fifteen research sources, namely women farmers and rubber managers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, women participated in work with the aim of helping husbands meet the basic needs of the family and want to reduce the financial burden on the head of household. These women mostly work as rubber plantation farmers and managers. Some manage their own fields and land and some manage land owned by the juragan and so on. By contributing to helping husbands work, they hope to meet the basic needs of their families.

The way that women in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District divide their income and their heads of households and children to help with basic needs is to set aside part of their salaries to be saved, then there are also those who save from daily shopping money and save in the form of precious metals, and some in the form of basic necessities for a certain time. Deposits in the form of precious metals will be sold when they need funds for basic family needs and children's education costs.

Based on the results of interviews with 15 women rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, Banyuasin Regency, it can be concluded about the benefits of income they get in the household, including:

Basic needs

Meet basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. In terms of food, it can help buy healthy and nutritious food for families that support children's health and growth. Provide appropriate clothing and according to family needs, including for school and work. Supporting rental costs or house installments, as well as residential repair and maintenance.

Education

With additional income from the wife, the income can be used to help finance the child's school or college, including registration fees, books and stationery. In addition to formal education at school, the income earned can also be used for the child's tutoring or course fees to help improve the child's academic ability.

Health

Additional income for the wife can also be used to meet the family's health needs. This is because with additional income from the wife, there is money that can be used to meet the family's health needs, if there is a family that is sick, access to health services is easier.

Savings

Another benefit of additional wife's income is that it can be used to save. More money in use can be saved for future needs under different conditions. This savings can also be used in emergency or unforeseen circumstances.

Recreation

The excess of family income can also be used for family recreation. With more income, it will make it easier for families to fulfill life satisfaction, such as recreation to eliminate boredom at home and also to add new knowledge.

Home improvement

The excess income can also be used to repair homes and buy equipment. That way the house becomes better, as well as more equipment.

Sharia economic views on women rubber farmers in improving the family economy in Sereka Village

Islam upholds the status of women. In order to maintain the purity and height of the degree and dignity of women, in daily life Islam provides guidance with the provisions of sharia law that will provide limits and protection for women's lives, all of it for the good of women, so as not to deviate from what Allah has outlined for her. All of them are proof that Allah is Ar-Rahman and Ar-Rahim to all His servants.

In the implementation of various household chores, Islam makes the husband an important responsible party in fulfilling the needs of the family outside the home. Meanwhile, the wife is responsible for meeting the needs of the family in the house. This means that everything that must be done in the house is the obligation of women to do it, regardless of the type of work.

The participation of the wife in the field of work (work), in Islam is obligatory if it is in two conditions. First, when having to bear the cost of living alone and with family when the person who bears it is no longer or is no longer helpless or if the husband's income cannot meet the needs needed. Second, in the condition of women it is considered obligatory to do a job that can help the Muslim community.

Furthermore, it is sunnah for women to carry out activities (work) guided by the following objectives: helping poor husbands, fathers or brothers; intends to achieve great interests for the Muslim community; and sacrifice goodness.

Islam does not discriminate against men and women when they are called upon to believe, worship, develop da'wah and carry out amar ma'ruf nahi mungkar. Although the main task and main role of women is to manage the household, such as taking care of children and their husbands. However, Islam does not prohibit women from playing a role in public life or what is often referred to as a public role. However, the fact found in the field, that the picture in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, the wife (woman) plays a role in earning a living for the family, the reason they participate in earning a living is due to increasing economic factors.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the participation of the wife (housewife) in helping the husband earn a living has a positive impact, because their reason is because of the economic factors that encourage them to participate in work. Even though they work outside the home, they do not neglect their duties and responsibilities as housewives. There is no prohibition on women participating in earning a living in Islam, as long as they do not deviate from the nature of women as housewives.

Welfare in Islamic economics is welfare as a whole, namely spiritual and material. Based on interviews conducted with women farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, they work as farmers to help the family economy to achieve benefits. And the results of the interviews can be concluded that their contribution as rubber farmers in helping the family economy is great. Many women work to improve the family economy, pay debts, and ease the burden on their husbands, the impact given when women work is the fulfillment of the family's economic needs and the fulfillment of children's education. Despite working as farmers, women do not reduce their obligations as wives and mothers in their families. Islam encourages us to be fair and impartial. Similarly, women who work as rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, they still divide their time. This was strengthened by the results of an interview with the resource person, Mrs. Sus, one of the female rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, she stated that she did not leave the role and time with her family.

The benefits of additional income for wives in the household according to Islamic views include:

A wife who provides for her family is the same as giving alms and will be rewarded.

Increase family income, which helps to meet daily needs and improve living standards.

Providing opportunities to contribute to charity, zakat, and alms which are important values in Islam.

Be an example to children about the importance of hard work, responsibility, and participation in the family economy.

Thus, the position of the wife who chooses to have a job outside the home, either working in a certain place or carrying out a personal business activity of the wife, actually expects an ideal situation, namely staying close to children and family, maximum able to accompany children and husband. Ideally, the wife can still channel the need to socialize as a social being, be able to be financially independent, be able to develop insights, and feel proud and appreciated. The desired ideal condition, in addition to being related to the environment, also the personal wife who works has prepared herself to be born and born to achieve this ideal condition.

The purpose of wives who choose work outside the home to help ease the burden on their husbands is solely to meet the needs of the family but also to take care of the household. This situation is caused because the husband's income is not enough to meet the needs of household life. Weak economic conditions forced wives to work to help their husbands in order to earn additional income. In other words, the wife's involvement in working outside the home is mainly due to economic demands.

The types of jobs that can eliminate the basic femininity of a woman, for example, being a taxi driver day and night, working as a construction coolie, working hard in factories, working as a merchant who mixes between men and women, and various other types of jobs that are fundamentally synonymous with men's jobs. In addition, women should not work in pubs or discotheques that cater to men while singing or dancing, or model certain products that show curves in order to attract buyers.

Obstacles for women rubber farmers in improving the family economy in Sereka Village

Based on the results of interviews with 15 female rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, Banyuasin Regency, it was obtained that in rubber farming there are several obstacles experienced such as price, weather, ability, plantation management, diseases, plantation locations and infrastructure. The explanation of the obstacles for women rubber farmers is as follows:

Price

Low rubber prices are an obstacle for women rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District. This causes the income earned by women rubber farmers to decrease, not to mention that the income must be shared with rubber plantation owners. So that with low prices, the income of women rubber farmers is really very little. In fact, sometimes the income obtained is only enough to meet basic needs.

Weather

Weather is one of the obstacles for women rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, this is because rainy and dry weather cause rubber yields to decrease. The negative impact of rainfall on rubber pethannin, as follows:

High-intensity rainfall has a negative impact on the tapping field of rubber plants because the tapping flow is clogged and production decreases. Therefore, often rubber farmers in the rainy season will delay tapping activities of rubber plants which will have an impact on reducing tapping time and sap/latex production.

The sap is mixed with rainwater which results in a decrease in the quality of the latex/rubber sap. Quality in rubber plant cultivation is an important aspect because rubber/latex is the main product. Sap yields that experience a decrease in quality will have an impact on a decrease in selling prices and farmers' income.

High rainfall causes an uncontrolled explosion of *Colletotrichum* leaf disease. Leaf disease experienced by rubber plants causes a decrease in sap production because rubber leaves as a place for photosynthesis are shed. PGD *Pestalotiopsis* disease affects most clones of rubber plants and there are no clone plants that are able to withstand the disease. PGD disease attacks range from the nursery phase to mature plants with varying percentages of attacks. The real impact of this disease is the loss of a number of leaves with continuous intensity which makes the thin canopy up to 75-90% defoliated, causing physiological stress and slowing down the tapping process because the development of the stem circumference is hindered.

The impact of prolonged hot weather on rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, is that the dry season of rubber sap produced tends to be less and has less than optimal quality. Even rubber farmers admitted that the decline in rubber production was due to 30 percent.

Mrs. Amel admitted that during the dry season, the decline in rust sap yield often occurs. However, if there has been rain for only two days, rubber sap production will return to normal as usual. The quality of rubber sap produced in the dry season tends to be more liquid and not thick like the rainy season.

Ability

The ability to tap rubber is very necessary for rubber farmers. However, not all rubber farmers have the ability to tap techniques. Rubber farmers who do not tapping with the correct technique can cause damage to the bark of the tree. Correct tapping techniques include, tapping consistently on thick skin, tapping from top left to bottom right, tapping as early as possible, tapping according to the tapping plane, and using stimulants.

Garden management

Rubber farmers who do not manage their gardens properly can cause problems, such as not controlling weeds on the field, not controlling diseases in the tapping field, and not carrying out periodic fertilization.

Disease

Rubber plants can be attacked by diseases, such as white root fungus, line cancer, and leaf fall. Diseases in rubber plants can have an impact on productivity and quality of latex. This result is in accordance with the results of an interview with Mrs. Asiah, one of the rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District, she stated that:

"One of the obstacles for rubber farmers is the disease that exists in deck rubber plants. This is because rubber rods affected by disease can cause the quality and quantity of rubber sap to decrease. In addition, diseases can also cause rubber sap not to come out, or the stems to experience deck dryness"

Plantation location

The location of the plantation is far from residential areas and the absence of lighting along the road and the lighting in the garden makes the plantation location pitch completely dark, only getting lighting from female rubber farmers. And for the plantation next door, only the lighting from the rubber farmers can be seen, without seeing who the person is.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is one of the obstacles for women rubber farmers in Sereka Village, Babat Toman District. This is because the road access to the rubber plantation is still in a clay condition, which sometimes gets hit by rain and becomes sticky and difficult to pass, and there is no lighting on the road to the garden which makes the road along the rubber plantation dark to pass.

CONCLUSION

The contribution of women rubber farmers in improving the family economy is 31.3%. The benefits of income contributions from wives are to meet basic needs, children's education, family health, savings, recreation, and home repairs.

In the Islamic view of the wife who participates in helping her husband (working outside the home), it is permissible, on the grounds that due to the emergency/compulsion in meeting economic needs that are getting bigger and bigger by following and based on the provisions of Islamic law, namely getting permission from her husband, not ignoring her obligations as a wife and mother of her children.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the analysis in this study, several suggestions were submitted as material for consideration, including the following:

For future researchers, it is better to delve deeper into the contribution of women in improving their family economy.

In work, wives should maintain their association in their work environment, so as to avoid bad feelings and suspicions that can fracture their domestic relationships.

The government must provide adequate access to infrastructure and good environmental security, so that women rubber farmers can work well without any worries in doing their work.

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