

The Role of Working and Educated Household Mothers in Increasing Family Income

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Abstract

Indonesia is a country that has human resources with a larger population of women than men. Human resources are used as basic capital in state development. The female population represents a larger share of assets and problems in the employment sector. However, in situations like this, women must be able to manage their potential and abilities in the form of training or education. So that women have a good place to elevate themselves, their families and their nation. Women can also have an important role in improving the family economy in various ways, one of which is entrepreneurship. Women who work will definitely earn income and become a source of income, giving them more freedom in managing personal and household finances. So, housewives have great potential as workers to help financially in the family to survive together. This research aims to analyze the role of housewives who work and have education on family income based on scientific studies through literature studies.

Keywords

Working Housewife, Level of Education, Increase Family Income

1. Introduction

Housewife in various environments with the complexity of life issues and accompanied by relatively low education as well as their inability because of the expertise they possess either will trigger household issues to become complicated, especially on economic issues. Nowadays, the role of the householder is highly expected in the family's economic settlement. Women work socially low, so they need to work to help the family economy. In addition, the size of the presentation dependency ratio indicates that the higher the burden that the productive and

unproductive population has to bear. It means that the increasing number of family members of consumption expenditure more and more who force women to work to meet their needs. Budi et al. (2016) Women's decision to enter the world of labour, in addition to being affected by marital status, is also influenced by their area of residence (city/village), education level, age of income rate of husbands (for married ones), and religion.

This adds a new issue to the family economy as there has been a reduction in incomes for some sections of society (Folbre, 2008). According to there are many factors that cause or motivate women to work, namely that they can provide additional income to cover the economic shortages, overcome boredom and loneliness at home, the desire to find friends and to pursue status. But basically, she's currently working because she wants to earn income to help finance her household. So have a better life than before. A householder with an income will easily manage personal and family finances. The bigger role of a householder with an income can boost the family's income; it'll be much better if the mother has a good education anyway. There are several factors that influence women's income, one of them is education, the higher the quality of education the higher is the productivity of the labour force and the more it influences the economic growth of a society (Subri, 2003). Besides, women can also perform dual roles where they can be mothers at the same time as workers.

Women's participation in the economic sector, especially among middle-sized households, has increased dramatically, owing to the family's economic demands that require increased incomes. However, it does not mean that the essential role of the householder, such as taking care of household affairs, children or devotion to the husband, is excluded. In Becker's theory in Christopher et al., (2017) he deals with the economic model of households, the production-consumption activity of the use of family labour, where the household is the decision-making space in each productivity, as well as its relationship with the allocation of time and income, analyzed simultaneously. Women's contributions to the economic structure are believed to be able to generate income that has a significant impact on poverty reduction. Various studies show greater disparities in the social environment related to increased participation of women in economic activities (Conroy et 2019; Ikhsan & Amri, 2022).

2. Literature Review

Indonesia, in 1987, formed a ministry of women's rights to improve women's status in Indonesia. Then the PKK and Women's Dharma organizations were formed, which directed household mothers to be able to prepare healthy and nutritious food, skilled at work, educate children rationally based on constantly renewed knowledge, and manage family spending efficiently and effectively. In traditional societies, women are seen in a different way than men, but such treatment is not allowed as a distinction between the two. Rightly, women and men have equal rights in relation to the labour force. Women are not only wives and mothers, but they can also be a professional workforce that can generate income.

Nowadays, the modern world has a lot of women out of the house to work, which is a sign that women have taken up positions as SDMs that influence the country's economic growth. A working woman can also be responsible for her household affairs. The employed householder is a part of one of the factors of production, the labour force. The labour force is a person who has

the ability to do work both within and outside the labour relationship in order to produce goods or services to meet the needs of the community (Kalleberg, 2000; Sparrow & Cooper, 2012).

According to Mencarini and Vignoli (2018), working women have no negative influence on the stability of workers' unions, even if a man or husband wants his wife to stay at home to take care of the family (Vignoli et al., 2020). Basically, a working woman's most questionable thing is when the wife is more likely to take over household responsibilities and decisions if the wife's income is higher than the husband's (Bartley et al., 2005). On the other hand it was found that more significantly influencing children's behavior was besides the level of stress, the role of both parents and the harmony of marriage.

Working housewives will think independently for the social and economic development of communities, with a democratic and open spirit. According to Sanderson K. Stepen, women's work is a new feminist consciousness that women see themselves as men's partners and deserve both the same social and economic rewards traditionally received by men in order to meet the family's income. Education, according to Sudharjo, is a stage of education that is determined based on the level of development of the students, the goals to be achieved and the will developed. High education makes it easier for one or the masses to absorb information and implement it in behavior. The educational level referred to here is both formal and informal. The higher a person's level of education, the greater the alternative to obtaining a job. The higher one's degree of education is, the value of time is becoming more expensive. People with relatively expensive time tend to replace their free time to work. This influence is more apparent among women, women with a higher education generally do not stay at home to take care of the household, but will enter the labour market.

Education is also a future investment in human resources, where education can contribute to the growth of national income through increased skills and productivity of work. Education is expected to overcome the shortage of human resources so that it impacts on increased economic growth and the economy of the family. Human resources expect a lot at the level of education, because most people hope that when their educational level is high then they can change a better life too, and toward well-being.

3. Methods

This study uses library research, i.e. by collecting data through ways of understanding and studying theories from various literature related to the study. In this study there are four stages of library study, namely preparing the necessary tools, preparing work bibliography, organizing time and reading and recording research materials. Data collection is done by searching for sources such as books, journals and research-risey. The library material is derived from various references and analyzed critically and must be in depth in order to support its proposition and ideas. According Literature studies are theoretical studies and other references relating to values, cultures and developing norms on the social situation studied.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 The Role of Household Mothers Working in Increasing Family Income

Basically, the role of a productive woman in the family can support the family's finances to meet every day needs. The work done by the housewife can help the family's income. The involvement of a working householder will affect the size of the family's income in meeting living needs. Studies have shown that the total income earned by household owners working in both the formal and informal sectors of households has a significant role in supporting the family economy, as family needs can be met as parents' incomes increase. The difficult economic situation will suppress the needs of the family so it is highly likely that the family needs will not be met. It's nothing but the income of the poor. Mom, she's a strong woman who can do the job at the same time. (multitasking). A housewife serves as a housekeeper, arranging and fighting with all her heart so that heaven is safe, quiet, comfortable, peaceful and living next to the crowd. As a mother, a woman also creates an atmosphere of friendship and family in her home environment without knowing the time.

The homeowner's mother as a husband's friend can be understood that the family will stand firm if there is a woman (mother) and a man (father) equal, harmonious and harmonious. A mother in the family has an important role, especially in the task of guiding and educating children. Does not exclude the possibility of household affairs. The role of the mother in the household environment in addition to washing clothes, scrubbing, cooking etc. does not exclude the possibility that the mother also plays a role in economic activity. The dual role played by a mother in the household is very helpful to the family as well as helping the husband in meeting daily needs. In the economy, the activity of a householder works as an effort to improve the economy of her family. Gender bias is no longer visible in the economy of a family that has wives who work in search of extra earnings to boost the economy and well-being of the family. There are several motivations a householder decides to work: a.) wants to help improve the family economy b.) want to develop and utilize the skills and expertise already possessed c.) wanting to meet the needs desired as a woman d.) have a sense of responsibility towards the family.

Working housewives are also caused by technological factors and the demands of the times, as this can increase the need for expensive play-offs and the income that a husband receives is rather small and makes the housewife want to help them. The need to live sealigus improves the well-being of the family (Nofianti, 2023). Women and housewives are involved in family economic activity, ranging from day-to-day activities as a householder, seeking additional income to meet family needs and socializing with the community as well as individual activities (Samsidar & Siddiquee, 2019). The dual role of a mother will have a positive and a negative impact, where positively, the working mother will earn income and will increase the family's income. However, the negative side of a working householder is that it will be difficult to divide the workforce and take care of the household and the children, especially those with young children.

According to some references, women have the potential to contribute to household incomes, especially to underprivileged households. (Zunaidi, & Maghfiroh, 2021; Yusuf et al., 2022; Anggraeni et al., 2022) For example, the results of a study conducted in his script entitled "The Role of the Housewife for Increasing the Economy of the Family in the Islamic Prefecture (Case

Study in Kutasari Village at Cipari district of Cilacap)” explained that women who participated in the work to increase household income because the income of the husband felt not sufficient contributed significantly to the household incomes, especially the less able households. Changes in women’s productivity as housekeepers have strategic potential to help husbands increase family income and meet family needs. This potential would be very useful if the quality of human resources were evaluated in terms of higher education and skills, intellectual ability and health. (Nugraheni, 2018).

Argues that the most primary role of a wife is as a housewife, but because of her financial obsession, she is not only a householder but a professional woman. It is based on the urge of him and his family to raise the income of the head of the family to meet his living needs. The role of women is embodied in many changes in the family aimed at improving the family’s well-being. (Mesra & Nasution 2019).

4.2 The Role of Educated Housewives in Increasing Family Income

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and learning processes so that students actively develop their potential to have the spiritual power of religion, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morality, as well as the skills required of themselves, society, nation and country. (UU No. 20 Tahun 2003). The level of education is one of the social aspects that generally influences human attitudes and behavior (D’Onofrio et al., 1999). stated that a low level of education and knowledge can affect a limited mindset that will affect individual behavior. The higher the educational level, the higher the level of emotional competence and the greater the adulthood (Kotsou et al., 2011). that education can influence a person including one’s behavior will mainly motivate a lifestyle and the higher a person’s education then the easier it is to receive information.

In the demands of the Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia, it has been indicated that education is the initial basis in updating the meaning of the Pancasila and the content of the 1945 Basic Act which is the ideology and the legal foundation of the State of Indonesia (NKRI), so that the most important thing inining the duties and responsibilities of the state to the people of Indonesia that is highly optimized is how to improve the education sector as a method in achieving national scale development. In principle, education is a very important agenda in the implementation of the work programme in every country, in every social life, education was a very urgent capital. Education is a very important means of human survival, because education is the sector that can create human intelligence in the course of life, the importance of education so that all the needs of life can be easily obtained.

Education is a universal human right and an important aspect of women’s empowerment in which everyone has equal opportunities for a good life, achieving equal well-being and contributing to development (Sukma & Leelasantitham, 2022). The freedom of women in education affects their active role in the economy. Education is an investment in the future of life and almost all research has in common that education is an attempt to build a nation’s future. A 2022 wicaksono study showed that the average old-school ratio of women has a significant negative impact on poverty. This explains that human resource development through education is important and contributes to the total reduction in the poverty of the population. According to

Adam's study 2022 that, education has a negative impact on poverty means that any increase in the average school age can reduce poverty.

Women have a role in every aspect, and women are the ones who have the role to enlighten the children of the nation. Then what if the role has educational limitations and a lack of knowledge? Supporting Adam Smith's human capital, the basic assumption is that individuals can enlarge their opinions through improved education. (Mankiw, 2006). While according to that formal education is an investment, both for individuals and groups, the role in it when times now aim to improve skills or soft skills has been recognized by all countries (Succi & Canovi, 2020).

The Cobb-Douglas theory demonstrates that the investment model in education for boys and girls differs either by labour force factors or by the rate of return on education investment for families (Alderman & King, 1998). Daughters are obliged to marry and leave the family, while boys often live with their parents and are generally responsible to their parents in later days called altruistic preferences. Household characteristics can also encourage education. In addition, parental education also provides better support for education indirectly through household income and expenditure and the empowerment of women. The relationship between gender inequality and poverty is an unbroken and interacting circle.

Poverty is an important factor in gender inequality, government assistance is the right solution to addressing the education problem for poor families (Dormekpor, 2015). Ingutia, (2020) Household income constraints result in women sacrificing educational opportunities. This has an impact when adults find it difficult to get an opportunity to play an active role in developing skills. So low women's income rates have impacted women trapped in poverty. education is an example of a long-term investment that can't contribute to a family's livelihood in a short period of time. The value of women's education in poverty reduction can vary in various aspects such as disparity in access to education. According to the study Fisabilillah & Baiduri (2022) with the title "Analysis of the Impact of the Educational Level and Income of Muslim Women on the Poverty Level of East Java" that the small education coefficient against poverty is of 0.37 shows that the majority of eastern Java territory is rural areas where access to education is not equal, in terms of the quality of the level of education of women is increasing, which means gender equality in having equal rights to receive education but, quantitatively the number of women who obtain education in urban areas more than in rural areas. This results in the level of education playing a role in poverty reduction, but the direction of the relationship is slow or in the long term.

5. Conclusion

the important role of a woman in the family as the backbone of the economy. The work of a housewife not only includes daily household tasks but can also help increase family income. By contributing to formal or informal work, a woman can significantly influence the size of a family's income, which then impacts meeting daily living needs. The balance between the roles of housewife and worker shows the resilience of women in carrying out this dual role. The role of education in increasing women's economic contribution. Education is considered an important investment that can empower women to achieve family prosperity. A high level of education is associated with increased ability and economic contribution of women in the family. This paragraph also reflects changes in traditional roles, where women are not only concentrated on the role of housewives, but also explore self-development and skills to support the family

economically. The impact of educational inequality on poverty and the role of government in ensuring equal access to education. Women with low levels of education tend to be trapped in poverty, while education is considered a way to reduce poverty levels. The government's role in providing equal educational support for all levels of society shows awareness of the importance of education in overcoming problems of poverty and gender inequality.

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