

Workers In The Namlea Market

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Abstract: Rongo-Rongo is a woman who is thinking of goods in the market Namlea Buru District. As a service provider of the goods, Rongo-Rongo will assume every item purchased by consumers and deliver where the consumer is shopping. Work with full risk and susceptible to health elements does not prevent them to continue activities and actions that are carried out to be a woman's existence in fulfilling the needs of the family economy. This research is a qualitative study aimed at describing the existence of Rongo-Rongo in fulfilling household needs. The research location is focused on Karang Jaya Village, Namlea Market and Namlea Terminal with consideration of informant activity scope. The number of informers interviewed 25 people, 15 Rongo-Rongo, 1 Market manager, 1 Terminal manager, 3 community leaders, 3 members of the Rongo-Rongo family and 2 village apparatus. Analytical techniques used to follow the concept of Miles and Huberman where activities in the analysis of qualitative data are conducted interactively and continuously. The results showed that the existence of Rongo-Rongo becomes the main pillar in the source of household livelihood, efforts to fulfill the needs of the household is done by prioritizing physical strength without thinking of bad risk to health. In addition, to cover the shortage of needs rongo-Rongo also doing activities outside the main work is by clearing shops or providing clean laundry services and processing agricultural products.

Keywords: rongo-rongo, household, needs, namlea

1 INTRODUCTION

Female population of 126.8 million people from a total of 254.9 million people in Indonesia is a fairly large development resource. The active participation of women in each development process will accelerate the achievement of development objectives. The lack of female roles will slow the development process or even women can be the burden of development itself [1]. In fact in some aspects of development, women are less able to play an active role. This is due to the condition and position of the less favorable than the man [2]. As opportunities and opportunities are limited in accessing and controlling development resources, costly wage systems, low levels of health and education, so that development benefits are less acceptable to women. Domestic activities have long been attached to women. The associations of these two things even existed long before most women were born. It then became the culture and Customs [3].

Namlea District is the capital of Buru Regency consists of 7 villages and 11 hamlets. The area of Namlea Sub-district 226, 55 km² and has the most population in Buru Regency [4]. Inhabitants of Namlea sub-district according to the data of Central Statistic bureau year 2017 is 34,326 inhabitants. This number has increased steadily every year with a population growth rate of 6.26 percent (BPS, 2018). With the addition of

this population, automatically resulting in a higher level of population density that indicates more and more problems that will arise such as crime and poverty that continues to develop [5].

One problem is the female worker of the service. The female Roasul or better known by the local people as rongo-rongo is one of the characteristics of women who work as a brand of shopping for market visitors who are hired through traditional transaction patterns. The existence of rongo-rongo for activity starts at 06.00 WIT and ends in the afternoon at 17.00. WIT, the strength used in working is the neck and back muscles where all the burden that is borne when accompanying service users around to find their needs. This phenomenon is not merely seen as a pattern of patron client between visitors with Rongo-Rongo but more than that Rongo-Rongo become a major contributor in the affairs of the Household Economy [6]. The contribution of Rongo-Rongo can not be ignored. In addition to ductile, women are also very disciplined in running business. The high level of economic necessity and low levels of family income caused Rongo-Rongo to convert its function and status from mothers and take care of households to be labor intensive, and generally an extension of household work as well as can provide a business opportunity for the fulfillment of life [7].

Kusmayadi finds women housewives who come from low economic strata demonstrate their motivation to fulfill their basic needs of food and clothing. Whereas the women of housewives who came from the higher economic strata in this study showed his motivation to fulfill his needs not merely a basic necessity, but rather pursue a higher need of The need for self-actualisation [8]. Bertham's research on the role of women in the family economy by utilizing agricultural resources shows the reasons women choose to work as farmers are because of the desire to help husbands to add Family income driven by the larger family burden factor that is also greater [9].

This article aims to explain the existence of women in fulfilling the economic needs of the family where they work as a

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thought of goods in Namlea market. Work with a risk to poor health and the risk of accidents does not stop them to survive as a thought of goods, but behind all that there is a strong desire to remain working as a fulfillment effort Daily.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Domestic activities have long been attached to women. The associations of these two things even existed long before most women were born. It was then. Culture and customs. Women have always been conjugated as a domestic worker (homemaker) who is considered unable to contribute actively outside the home so that the role is not more than just an activity in the home. At a later date, especially in the workforce, many strategic positions are closed to women. Women are considered inappropriate to lead in the work because they are judged as being overly used feelings and difficult to make decisions wisely [10]. The sticking of the division of work between women and men has long been believed to be true. Women are always associated with some Word, "Well, kitchen, mattress" that until now sued the existence.

The discourse is considered to be an obsolete discourse that cannot be proved to be evident because many women also take an important part in the productive realm. Although at a reality level, in depth women are still attached with "wells, kitchens and mattresses" and have not been able to come out completely without any tendency.

The role of women has traditionally been addressed in non-economic activities, namely the role of women as children's caregivers and care for the household, but the fact is not the case [11]. Along with the development of increasingly complex communities, the role of women is also down shifted. A woman or wife working outdoors can be called a double-acting woman, a double role is a woman who has two jobs done with one time that is working at home and outdoors. In fulfilling the needs of a prosperous family of women or wives every day should strive so that all its role to be a housewife and also make a living it can go well and balanced. Therefore women should be able to set the time so that it can be done well and balanced. In this case women who have double roles must have the treatment in carrying out their work. Usually the obstacles faced by women who work outdoors are jobs as housewives will be abandoned and lack of parenting to their children. In this case although women are allowed to work outdoors, women should be able to set the time to work as good housewives and also work outdoors so that the fulfillment of the needs of the family is not abandoned [12].

As a woman working, basically the ability to balance roles in the realm of family and work is of course influenced by family environment and work environment. Referring to it, in this paper basing on the Border theory (boundary) in discussing the balance of the family work, with consideration of the interaction between the work environment and the family is central to the border theory (boundary), which seeks Organize with proper work environment and family to maintain balance. [13]. Next it is said that the balance between the two (border blending) will occur when there is an impenetrable aspect and there is flexibility within the boundaries of that realm.

3. METHOD

The research was conducted in Karang Jaya village, Namlea subdistrict, Buru regency. The determination of the research site is conducted purposive [14] with the consideration that the village of Karang Jaya was chosen as the location of the research because it has a percentage of the female workers (Rongo-Rongo) who are wholly domiciled in The location. The number of informant that will be interviewed as many as 25 people taken purposive in consideration of respondents are considered as parties related to the research objectives [15]. Informan is a housewife who is a daily activity in the market as a roasting goods.

The data on this research is derived from primary data sources and secondary data, with data collection techniques used through observation, interviews, questionnaire and library/document studies [16]. In the step of the interview researchers conducted a deep interview with the Rongo Rongo and made a direct observation of all activities conducted by the informant. Researchers are also looking for complementary information related to the activities of the women who are in Namlea market through discussions with market managers, terminals and village related to the existence and activities of the Rongo-Rongo. The interview was conducted at 17.00-22.00 where the researchers adjusted the working time and the rest of each informant.

The analytical techniques used in this study are qualitative data analysis following the proposed concept of Miles and Huberman and Spradley [17]. Miles and Huberman, suggests that activities in the analysis of qualitative data are conducted interactively and ongoing continuously at every stage of the research so as to complete and data until saturated. Activity in data analysis is data reduction, data presentation (display data), draw conclusions or verification.

4. RESULT

The word Rongo-Rongo derived from the Buton language (southeast Sulawesi) that has the meaning of a noun or roast in which in carrying out the activity Rongo-Rongo is the woman who used the service (power carry/shouldering) to serve Buyers and sellers in the Namlea market. The number of Rongo-Rongo in the Namlea market began to diminish due to many of those who had begun to rest (due to age) and due to health problems.

Rongo-Rongo is a woman from Buton Island who has domiciled in Buru Island with a long stay in 10 years, generally they have family and moved to Buru Island to find a new livelihood [18]. To get and know the job as a Rongo-Rongo in Namlea market, information awakens from the family network as well as anyone inviting each other and initiating itself to do the job. The first time Rongo-Rongo was present at the Namlea market in 1995 which was established from 4 worker women and they were only doing the activity of carrying goods of goods to be put into the store or delivered to the buyer, with increasing needs and Market conditions and terminals are increasingly crowded, the needs of Rongo-Rongo services are increasing and experiencing a shift from the previous only serving the shop owner into a waiter against visitors and buyers in the Namlea market. Rongo-Rongo generally enjoy the profession that they live in daily with a fee

that can be said to be cheap ranging from 500-1000 in 1997 and currently the payment reaches 5000-20,000 rupiah in every activity. One of the main reasons that women decide to work as Rongo-Rongo is to help the husband even the majority of Rongo-Rongo's husband also works as a building worker or a wheelbarrow in Namlea's market.

The existence of Rongo-Rongo is divided into two groups, first called Rongo-Rongo vegetables in charge of transporting goods in the form of Earth products to be inserted into the market/seller while for the other group that is Rongo-Rongo Fish serves to serve visitors who shop at the Namlea market. Rongo-Rongo vegetables usually gather in the passenger terminals of public transport cars that are approximately 50 meters in the direction of the market while Rongo-Rongo fish gathered in the fish market while offering or come in line to get customers.

First to pursue a profession, Rongo-Rongo generally has no relationship or colleague in the location where they work. The effort they do is own initiative without having any dependence on the other party. The limitations of women in education and age cause women to work on all types of work and generally work in the informal sector [19]. The increasing employment opportunities for women as Rongo-Rongo is due to some things. Firstly, entering the business does not demand a high level of education. Secondly, the condition demanded by the female workforce is lighter than that of male labor [20]. Year 2000 total Rongo-Rongo ranges from 8 people and has increased every year.

Working is the foremost thing in meeting the needs of the family. In addition, work is also an obligation to meet the needs of the family [21]. In a household work it is a duty because if inside the household, the family members do not work then they will not fulfill their needs [22]. The profession as Rongo-Rongo has a vulnerability with pain as a consequence of the working pattern that relies on the strength of the head and neck muscles to carry the burden to carry so as to endure the work requires both stamina and Stronger physical endurance. The study of sassy-towing women in Bengkulu has an equal risk with Rongo-Rongo, the vulnerabilities experienced by women with a sassy not only related to his job process but also the vulnerability of life His family were both a vulnerability in the health, education, and economic aspects [23]. The risk of work is so large but not balanced with health insurance so that the Rongo-Rongo and the pullers when experiencing illness or accident in the work will be a burden and inhibit their existence as a worker Relying on human labor.

Kesselmen and friends say that the housework performed by women is very draining and time [24]. Housework is even done before sunrise. When the children go to school and the husband works, the women are again faced with the uncompleted housework [25]. Children and husbands come home, they need food prepared. Even when the night, women should still accompany their children to learn then serve her husband. The work of women in the domestic domain is draining, time and need skills [26]. As experienced by Rongo-Rongo is the division of time in caring for the household, doing the work as well as doing additional activities there is a time calculation on average Rongo-Rongo only have a break time 3-4 hours a day But the physical work they do is more

than 11-15 hours a day. As a woman working, basically the ability to balance roles in the realm of family and work is of course influenced by family environment and work environment [27]. In fulfilling the needs of the family Rongo-Rongo every day should strive so that all its role to be a housewife and also make a living it can go well and balanced. Therefore, they must be able to regulate the time and physical so that it can be performed well and balanced [28]. In this case Rongo-Rongo as women who have dual role must have constraints in the division of the role so that in the field observation researchers find a lack of parenting and attention to household problems as Due to the amount of time allocation to work outdoors compared to the time to take care of households.

In the daily life of Rongo-Rongo is also not separated from interactions between their neighbors and other parties. Communication used to perform activities, also meet the daily needs [29].

5. DISCUSSION

To understand the household livelihood strategy, White differentiates the three household livelihood strategies as follows. The accumulated strategy is a dynamic strategy whereby one has a lot of resources that can cultivate the capital of the surplus gained from one activity. Surplus or profit is used to gain higher productive resource access [30]. The second, the consolidation strategy, which is the group strategy that prioritizes security and the stability of revenue from the processing of resources owned, the latter is the survival strategy, namely the survival strategy because it has the resources Limited. The group works just about anything, with low rewards. The activity is merely to connect life without being able to save for capital Development [31]. Rongo-Rongo is a group of people who are in the third strategy of survival so that the work that is undertaken is a motivation to continue and fulfill their various needs.

The work principle of Rongo-Rongo is the main action to assist the income of husbands in fulfilling their daily needs. Rongo-Rongo's survival strategy is largely related to the household economy [32], the amount of the evasion they have to spend unbalanced with the income of the husband or Rongo-Rongo himself get. Working activities over 10 hours is a survival strategy done by Rongo-Rongo that is based on household economy that needs more expenditure than the primary job. A livelihood strategy, according to Scoones is an activity of organizing or planning carefully how to respond to changes in life carefully to obtain a desired target or target [33]. In undergoing a livelihood strategy, Rongo-Rongo conducts activities in the Namlea market as a temporary primary strategy for outdoor activities as a secondary strategy.

6. CONCLUSION

Households with limited economic resources in the fulfillment of the needs of the daily life, the presence of the job as a woman in the market of Namlea is a source of family income that women in the village Karang Buru Regency. Work activities are done solely to help the husband and the fulfillment of a household needs are so great. Work that starts from morning to night causes workers ' women to experience health problems so that they cannot continue their profession

as the thinking of goods and cause them to be increasingly difficult to meet all needs Life.

The growing number of Rongo-Rongo as a result of lack of health insurance and work patterns that rely on the physical of those who are at a certain age will experience health problems. The working time used to get the average source of income is above 10 hours, when the time for them to rest less than 4 hours, the fulfillment factor of household needs will have to work double without considering the risk and the impact it will face.

The existence of Rongo-Rongo in Namlea's market with all its activities to be an overview of harmonious interaction patterns, the cage laid down as well as where they stand to be the symbols that are used to respect the fellow Rongo-Rongo, so that the basket Identity to the community to use their services.

Domestic economic difficulties do not make Rongo-Rongo only work from morning to afternoon but they use a survival strategy in fulfilling the needs of doing work outside the work of primary such as cleaning shops, selling to provide clean laundry services in the hopes of obtaining additional income for households.

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