



## Management of Poverty Feminization Program of Women Head of Household in East Kalimantan Province

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**ABSTRACT:** Background The phenomenon of women working outside the home is no longer a foreign of conversation. Objective The purpose of this research is to describe the struggle of the female head of the house to survive to support the family. Methods This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. The research data is in the form of observations and interviews with 10 female heads of households who live in Samarinda City. Results Based on the results of observations and interviews, economically the poverty that occurs in female heads of household is due to: a) There is no good management from the government related to human resources so that assistance does not run optimally. b) Lack of ownership of land assets, decent housing for families, salary erratic activities that interfere with the activities of women heads of households, c) The lack of working capital that is currently being carried out, economic activities are carried out with minimal capital, d) There are no business facilities, women heads of households only rely on capital assistance, and e) Economic efforts for survival has not been maximized and there is no good management from the government. Conclusion Female heads of households need not only capital intake but also assistance to improve life skills to create family resilience. Implication practice This research can be used as statistical data for female heads of households in formulating programs/activities to alleviate poverty for female heads of households.

**Keywords:** Management, Poverty Feminisation, Women's Heads of Households, Case Studies.

### INTRODUCTION

Poverty and female heads of household are inseparable, even in some places it is stated that the observation results state that all female heads of household are identical with poverty (Abuzerr et al., 2019). Reality shows that in their activities, female heads of households are prone to various problems such as poverty, violence, problem children, and various diseases, this is due to economic factors. Low income because he only works as a seller of fried foods, vegetables, and crackers. The economic bondage factor and the

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weak *skills* they have so choose to sell. Their low understanding and ignorance of market share and the absence of a network or access that can be used to sell their products (garden products and economic business in the form of traditional cakes), resulted in the low selling value of their products (Enami, Lustig, & Taqdiri, 2019). This has also resulted in the increasingly thick dominance of traders with large capital as distributors of their products and the low level of local government protection in improving women's living standards. The absence of empowerment activities that involve women also makes them worse off in poverty (Mutonyi, 2019).

The relationship between the gender of the head of the household and poverty conditions, in particular, is faced with the problem of limited statistical data and the debate over the definition of the female head of the household which is strongly influenced by cultural factors. If the number of female heads of households increases, it can be ascertained that the poverty in that area will increase (Abuzerr et al., 2019). The increasing number of female heads of household, especially in poor countries, is due to migration and the death of husbands.

The obstacle faced in the research of female heads of households in poverty data. As said earlier that women are synonymous with poverty. In determining the female head of a poor household as a respondent, it will be different in mapping and describing women as the head of the family. Female heads of the household are women who carry out their roles and responsibilities as breadwinners, household managers, guardians of the continuity of family life, and decision-makers in the family (Wanka & Rena, 2019). The essence of women as heads of families occupies a central and strategic position in the context of upholding the life of a family. A household headed by a woman generally experiences difficulties in dividing the time to take care of the family, socially and economically. Therefore, the independence is very much needed (Teka, Temesgen Woldu, & Fre, 2019). Women heads of households is the problem of women heads of households cannot be separated from the problem of poverty. Poverty is a very crucial problem, not only because of its increasing tendency, but also its consequences which include not only the economic scope but also social problems and domestic political instability. Therefore, poverty alleviation must be a top priority in economic development, both in the short and long term (Mutonyi, 2019).

Poverty research is always related to who is the head of the family or the head of the household. If the husband dies or leaves his partner for certain reasons, it can be ascertained that the woman (wife) or an elder member is the person in charge of the family or the head of the household. Responsibilities in the family are closely related to roles in a gender perspective and cultural roles are very closely related. The increasing number of female heads of household, especially in poor countries, is due to migration and the death of husbands. Women as the head of the family are required to meet all the needs of the family. The condition of increasing needs and being challenged with many dependents causes the female head of the household to have to work to meet the needs of her life. Similarly, what happened at the locus of this research, namely Samarinda City, on average became the female head of the household because her husband died.

Responding to the above conditions, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) stipulates Ministerial Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 1 of 2015 concerning Women's Empowerment and Child



Protection, attachment I contain the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection 2015—2019. It is hoped that this Ministerial Regulation can be used as a reference in the preparation of strategic plans to overcome poverty for women heads of households.

The presence of the above regulations has not been significantly able to overcome women's problems, especially those who are female heads of household in terms of breadwinners. Psychological and economic factors that cause women to act as the head of the family. Based on Ramadhan's research, Liana found that the economic independence of female heads of the household through group strengthening, capital strengthening through cooperatives, and information networks with the outside world based on technology and based on partners can overcome the vulnerability of female heads of household (PKRT). In addition, based on Niniek Fariati's research, women have the potential to achieve success in leading like men because women can also have a firm, tough and accurate attitude in making decisions as a character needed by a leader (Mulawarman, Komariyah, & Suryaningi, 2021). To become a strong and potential woman definitely requires guidance and assistance from the government and community institutions or community organizations that care about poverty.

Based on the background of the condition of women heads of households that are mostly left by husbands because of death and some because couples have other dream women and relatively low education, the life of the head of this household requires assistance in the form of life skills to survive with his family. The purpose of writing this article reveals the struggle of the life of the head of the household to survive in realizing family resilience

## **METHOD**

This research uses a qualitative approach with case methods (Akter et al., 2019). The locus of research was conducted in Samarinda City with the number of participants of 10 female heads of households (FHH). The source of the information of the 10 participants was obtained from the East Kalimantan Province Social Service. In the provision of data used methods:

1. Nonpartisan observation aims to better know the state of the house of the head of the household (FHH) including socio-economic process activities, the state of facilities and infrastructure of the surrounding house (Ruggiano & Perry, 2019). Researchers also observed the socio-economic process that the majority of FHH business worlds are more directed to domestic areas because they like to cook so the economic business sells a variety of traditional or fried foods sold alone or deposited.
2. Interviews are conducted with parties involved in research such as FHH, FHH children and the surrounding community as the primary source is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors, and secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through others or through documents (Nasheeda, Abdullah, Krauss, & Ahmed, 2019).
3. Documentation studies are conducted to strengthen and harmonize the results of interviews, observations with existing documents. Documentation can be personal writing, official letters, photos or official documents (Maher, Hadfield, Hutchings, & de Eyto, 2018).



Data is analyzed by triangulation of data i.e. researchers verify and validate data from several sources of data interview results, observations and some documents (Karlsson et al., 2020).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Female head of household in Samarinda City The condition of a female head of household in Samarinda City is presented in figure 1 which describes the research findings of a female head of household based on age, education, occupation, ownership of infrastructure as a shelter, and causes as head of household (Musoke, Ssemugabo, Ndejjo, Ekirapa-Kiracho, & George, 2018).

The female-headed households generally come from poor and less educated. The work they do is work in the informal sector, such as *cleaning service*, household assistants, small traders, farming, selling vegetables, cakes, and fried foods. Respondents residing in Samarinda City consisted of 24 people who were female heads of household either due to divorce or separation due to death. The educational background of the SD or equivalent is 15 people, the junior high school equivalent is 4 people, and the senior high school equivalent is 5 people. The following graph describes the female head of household based on the education completed in the following figure.

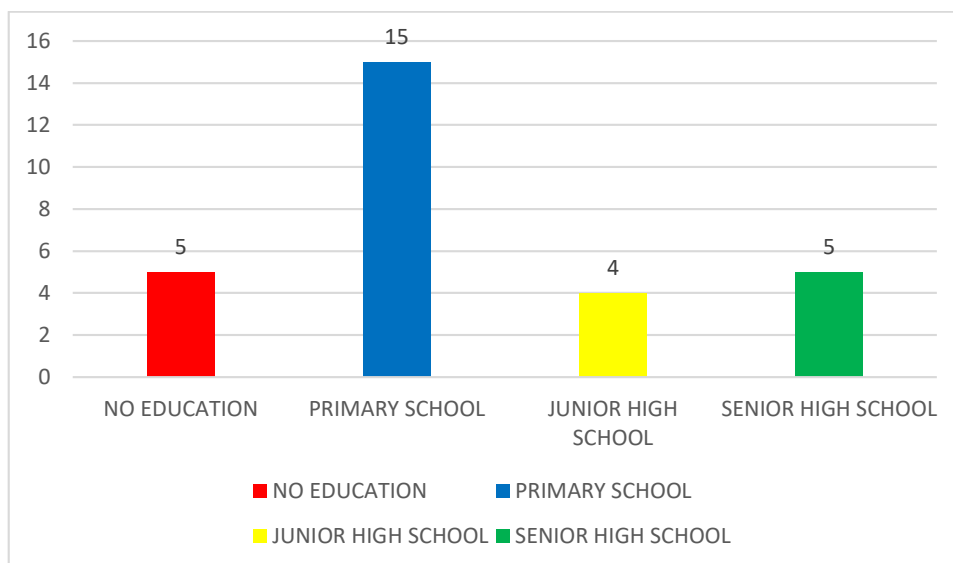


Figure 1 Education Level of Female Heads of Households (PKRT) in Samarinda City, 2019

If you look at Figure 1, it can be seen that of the 24 female heads of household (FHH) based on the level of education completed, generally, only 11 people have primary education. As many as 2 PKRT have a junior high school education, 6 FHH have a high school education, and 5 people don't go to school. Thus, out of 24 FHH respondents in Samarinda City, they are categorized as poor.

The situation of women as heads of families in the city of Samarinda is improving. The increase in female heads of households also illustrates the increasing level of poverty. This condition can be seen in two sub-districts that have been explored during observations and interviews, namely in Samarinda Ulu District and Samarinda Ilir



District. Due to low education, initially, FHH did not work or depended heavily on their husbands, did not have *skills*, and did not have potential that could be used as capital for their survival after their husbands left them. Factors that cause women to become heads of households in Samarinda City are the death of their husbands and divorce and/or because their husbands work far away and rarely send money to pay for the necessities of life for the family. This is what causes the woman to choose to work for the responsibilities of the family. Respondents who are widowed due to divorce are 8 people (33.33%) and 16 people are separated due to death due to divorce (66.67%). Female heads of households generally choose to sell, even though the profits are small, but they are still occupied.

In addition to the factors that cause women as heads of households mostly due to death, there are economic factors and low education factors that cause women to act as heads of families and earn a living to support the needs of family life (Nowak, Braungart-Rieker, & Planalp, 2020). Observing the crucial condition of female heads of household (FHH) in the city of Samarinda, the local government should take part to provide care in the form of regulation, autonomy for women's independence, provision of *skills*, and provision of capital. Through women's empowerment as an effort to minimize the economic downturn of women heads of households in Samarinda City. According to Ministerial Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Ministerial Regulation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 1 of 2015 concerning Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Appendix I, the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection for 2015-2019. This regulation, which specifically regulates women's empowerment, has not been socialized in the community so that in reality it has not been implemented effectively in overcoming the problems faced by women (Mahajan, Hussain, Naik, & Kannaiah, 2020). There is also no regulation at the local level that becomes its derivative, as a form of reinforcement for empowering women, especially those with the status of heads of families in Samarinda City.

There are no special programs to *support* special families in the fields of health, education, and economy. This is based on the results of an interview with Mrs. Lili. The health aspect has been guaranteed by BPJS, but there are medicines in the form of vitamins that must be bought by yourself with the health condition of suffering from *ascites* (fluid) with conditions such as a mother who is 9 months pregnant and almost all of her teeth are porous. Lili's mother could not sit on the floor because of her enlarged stomach so that during the interview she remained on the chair. In the house, live four of them, two children and one mother who is also a widow. Income through stitches, who are sick, their income decreases from 6 million rupiahs per month to around 2 million rupiahs per month, even lower. Another condition is that Ibu Lili has a child who attends an Extraordinary School (SLB) and one in the sixth grade of elementary school.

Some PKRT received economic assistance. Mrs. Lili in the form of LPG quota obtained from the head of the RT. Mrs. Rusdiana receives economic assistance from Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) every month in the form of a plate of eggs. Sujarwati also received assistance in the form of two 3 kg LPG cylinders every month. However, several other respondents generally did not receive economic assistance.

Based on information from Sujarwati that the assistance was directly recorded by the Head of the RT. Apart from getting two gas cylinders every month, they also received





assistance in the form of onions and garlic, but only when the price of onions went up. Rusdiana also received rice assistance from the Head of the RT, in addition to the assistance he received from BRI. Mrs. Rusdiana also has a serious health condition due to beriberi (swollen feet) and forms the letter O, besides that she also lives alone without children and is left by her husband because he has died. Even though they live together with their nephews in a rented house, they both take care of themselves. The cost of renting a house is Rp. 600,000.00 per month with an income of Rp. 50,000.00 per day through selling vegetables starting from 10 am to 10 pm. For the procurement of merchandise, Mrs. Rusdiana had to go to Segiri Market herself in a disturbed health condition.

### **Reality of Life**

Being a female head of household (PKRT) is not a hope for every woman but because of the fate of the almighty as her will so that she is labeled as a widow. Eastern culture gives a negative impression of widows rather than widowers. Widows are often placed as women in a low position, weak, powerless, and in need of compassion so that in socio-cultural conditions there is often injustice.

Even what society often ignores, a widow often bears a heavier burden than a widower. On the one hand, she plays the role of the mother of children who are often neglected by her father, on the other hand, she has to act as the head of the family to provide for their children. Of course, it's hard being a widow, she has to maintain her dignity amid the negative stigma of society and must be able to survive for herself and her children without being accompanied by a man who can take care, love, and protect her.

From the results of the interview, Mrs. Suprianik was widowed due to a divorce caused by her husband cheating for years (more or less for three years). Mrs. Suprianik just found out that her husband had a child from another woman and at that time the child was already two years old. At that time, Mrs. Suprianik felt devastated and psychologically ill. Two years later the divorce process was decided by the religious court at the insistence of Mrs. Suprianik. Even though the husband persisted in wanting to be ambiguous, Mrs. Suprianik refused. Aware that the risks that must be borne after the divorce are very heavy, but Mrs. Suprianik remains on principle and chooses to live as a widow. Of course, the position of being a widow with three children made Ibu Suprianik very burdened for the survival of the family. Mrs. Suprianik finally decided to become a household assistant which was very close to Mrs. Suprianik's house. But it didn't last long and he got an offer to work as *cleaning service* at a gym. A job as *cleaning service* is only a lifetime with a salary of one million rupiah. In a state of emptiness of work and the results of consultation with children, Mrs. Suprianik decided to sell fried foods near her house by renting a place. Total gross income 100.000 rupiah per day.

Each respondent lives life as a FHH in a different atmosphere with its own peculiarities. As is the case with the respondent, Ibu Rus, who has been living on the land of the Korem (Military Resort Command). The house measuring 3x5 m without a room is inhabited by seven people, namely: Mrs. Rus' mother, a widowed sister with two children, and Mrs. Rus' two children. Economic problems are certainly very influential with income only as a *cleaning service* at Upik Restaurant (Jalan Juanda).

Mrs. Rus' income is 1.8 million rupiah per month, but often her income is deducted



if she is late for work because she has to walk about 3 km to go to work. Mrs. Rus' income is far from sufficient, in the end, Mrs. Rus' two children named Indah (SMP) and Dedi (SMA) have to accept the fact that they have to quit school. Dropped out of school because of the inability of Mrs. Rus to pay the cost of taking the grade increase report card. Mrs. Rus' two children are in third grade.

The school needs of Mrs. Rus' children are Rp. 150,000 per child per month, while Ibu Rus only works as *cleaning service* at Upik Juanda Restaurant. Mrs. Rus, there are not many considerations in choosing a job considering the many limitations that it has, including economic pressure, living without a husband to earn a living, low education, without *skills*, and the demands of life. Sometimes you have to go around to a neighbor's house to offer services as a household assistant. This condition, with forced to do to meet the needs of daily life (Pierse et al., 2019).

The reality described above has become a burden for female heads of households. Because in addition to acting as a breadwinner, he also has to act as a housekeeper (Steege et al., 2018). It is difficult to maximize all expectations for women as heads of families so that many of them choose to focus on earning a living and do not have time to take care of their children's education so that some drop out of school just because they cannot pay school fees including report cards (Mulawarman et al., 2021).

### **Living Conditions**

Living in poverty can be caused by economic factors, low education, and lack of skills. In general, the respondents who were interviewed had very poor living conditions. The female head of household (FHH) who became the respondent worked as: 10 selling/entrepreneurs, 8 people as household assistants, 2 people as *cleaning services*, 1 person as a street sweeper, 1 person as a tailor, 1 person as a farmer, and 1 person as motorcycle taxi driver *online*. For homeownership status, there are 14 people with privately owned houses, 6 people with rental houses (generally slum and unhealthy conditions), and 3 people with boarding houses.

The condition of Ibu Hana's house only consists of one room, which is used for cooking, sleeping, and meeting guests. This FHH works as a seller of self-professed roadside chips, earning 20-30 thousand rupiahs per day. Total family of three people with two children. The first child needs special attention or children with special needs (CSN) and the second is a private employee.

Mrs. Norma with Mrs. Jainah who also lives in a rented house and the conditions are very shabby. Mrs. Jainah also has a child with special needs (CNS) so that she dropped out of school who is currently around 18 years old. Mrs. Jainah's child dropped out of school in elementary school because she couldn't work together with friends her age.

Mrs. Ras works as a raw vegetable seller on Jalan MT Haryono from 10 am to 10 pm. The goods sold are obtained from the Segiri Market. Ibu Ras herself buys raw vegetables at Segiri Market for resale.

### **Economic Business**

There are twelve respondents who are engaged in economic business with various types of activities, such as selling vegetables, fried foods, crackers; motorcycle taxi drivers *online*; small businesses; and tailors. With an income that cannot be sufficient for family needs, but is still occupied because there is no other choice. In fact, meeting the needs of



the family is his duty as a parent (Teka et al., 2019).

### **Role in the Family**

Female heads of households (FHH) in Kota Samarinda have a great sense of responsibility towards their families. This can be illustrated by the enthusiasm of the female heads of households who are willing to work from morning to night to earn a living, even though the results are sometimes disappointing. However, one achievement for women is that the desire to fulfill the needs of family life has become a fundamental principle, namely that the responsibility lies with them. Therefore, they hold the principle of "no matter how humiliating and lowly any form of work is, it will produce halal results". As expressed by Mrs. Winda that "We never thought that eating is perfect as long as there is rice and tempeh, for us it is perfect. Then the most important thing is that there is rice, of course, it can be juxtaposed with stir-fried kale or if there are no vegetables, we use salt in the rice mix for us, it is perfect. The important thing is that in a day you can eat" (Interview with Mrs. Winda, 2019).

Mrs. Sri also believes that family is very important. Ibu Sri stays at her parents' house in Selili Subdistrict, Samarinda City. Even though her husband has left her as a migrant worker for a long time and without communication, it does not reduce her sense of responsibility to provide for her family. Ibu Sri has to bear the life of a child who is in the fourth grade of elementary school as well as a nephew. This is experienced by Mrs. Sri because of the lack of a living that has been obtained since her husband became a migrant worker abroad. The fulfillment of daily needs is supported by an average income of Rp. 2,000,000.00 every month as an entrepreneur, while the cost of educating children is Rp. 500,000.00 per month. Mrs. Sri's family also received health insurance for KIS and Mandirikon's children. However, they did not receive assistance from the government for education/scholarships and economic assistance. These conditions caused Ibu Sri to have no future savings.

Another respondent, Mrs. Jauliati, works as *cleaning service* at the Atma Husada Mahakam Samarinda Regional Mental Hospital with an income of 1.200.000 rupiah. Mrs. Jauliati cares for her family, especially her two children aged 23 and 17 years. Her 23-year-old son imitated Mrs. Sri's care as a parent by providing assistance of 1 million rupiah per month for the education costs of her 17-year-old sister.

Hana Sundani, a widow has also been very responsive to her family since her husband died of illness in 2014. Besides Mrs. Hana Sundani, Mrs. Jauliati, who is 72 years old, sells fried bananas (*studio*) with an income of 1.2 million rupiah per month. Meanwhile, Winda, a widow with five children, has her own house which is the result of a joint venture with her husband. However, after her husband died, the family's economic situation became paralyzed. This condition causes Mrs. Winda to work as a farmer.

### **The Role of the Government**

Based on the research results, the government only assists in the health aspect in the form of health insurance for the poor, which can only be used for treatment at PKM. This is based on the responses of some respondents. Other aspects have not been fulfilled, such as the provision of economic business capital and the provision of *skills*. Related to the provision of assistance in the field of education has also not been realized so that it is still found that children from poor FHH with economic endeavors have failed in their





education simply because they are unable to pay the cost of education. Likewise, with the economic aspect, there should be assistance for the poor, especially for widowed women as heads of families.

Hidden in the poverty conditions of female heads of households, there are still many that have not been reached in the study. However, by using a purposive sampling approach, it is considered sufficiently representative with the basis for consideration (Baider, 2019). For example, for those who are difficult to reach, it is enough to see the character of the community and then observe the same community environment as a miniature form of the desired community group and character.

The role of the government in carrying out the management, which means that the people in the category of women heads of poor households must be taken care of so that the perceived weaknesses of life can be overcome. This aspect of management is more about structuring women heads of poor households by providing *skills* and also providing capital to be able to develop the *skills* that have been given so that later they can be independent (Ihani, Syofya, Sari, Mulawarman, & Sriyanto, 2020).

As Ibu Masriah said that since her husband died 20 years ago, the family's economy has drastically declined. Ms. M has four children to support after her husband died. Although now they are all grown up and working, the work they do is also of low quality due to the low quality of education or dropouts due to cost factors. From their modest income, they help each other to support the family's economic downturn, even though sometimes they only eat two meals with a makeshift menu. Health, education, and economic assistance were never obtained.

The condition of the family that is very worrying also occurs in the Ratnawati family who lives in Samarinda Ilir District. However, the condition of Mrs. Ratnawati's family is somewhat different from other respondents because she often gets assistance from the government, both health assistance in the form of KIS (Healthy Indonesia Card), education in the form of KIP (Smart Indonesia Card), and economic assistance in the form of BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) and PCF (Prosperous Family Card). Mrs. Ratnawati has 3 children, namely 2 sons and 1 daughter. Since her husband died in 2018, the activities carried out to support the family are entrepreneurial with an erratic income, the highest amounting to Rp 300,000.00 per day, while the cost of children's education is Rp 520,000.00 per month. The status of the house is a rental house at a cost of Rp 500,000.00 per month.

## CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the role of female heads of households (FHH) with an average education is only elementary school but has a high commitment to tackling poverty feminization. This commitment of feminism is the motivation for women heads of households to survive for the sake of their children in realizing family resilience. Surely the existence of twenty-four women heads of households as heads of families without any *skills* still hopes there is a legal umbrella that accommodates them to access government programs. With the ease of accessing government programs, at least the group of women heads of households can manage and improve the ability of women heads of households even though the process has not taken place optimally. This is because there are still women heads of households that are not touched by government and nongovernmental assistance (community institutions or community organizations).



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