



Contribution of Female Vegetable Traders to Household Income at Waihatu Market, West Kairatu District, West Seram Regency

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ABSTRACT

Women's contribution to income-increasing components, women act as an increase in family income. This study aims to determine the amount of income and women's contribution to increasing household income. The data used are primary and secondary data, with income analysis and contribution analysis methods. Determination of the sample determined by census using all members of the population, namely 23 female vegetable traders at Waihatu Market. The results of the study showed that the average income of female vegetable traders was Rp. 3,134,783 and had a contribution to household income of 58%. While the family income (husband and children) of female vegetable traders was Rp. 2,227,279. and had a contribution to their household of 42%. The average contribution of monthly income from female vegetable traders is relatively large compared to the contribution of husband and child income

INTRODUCTION

The family is the smallest unit of society, consisting of a father, mother and children. In a family, women have responsibility in the domestic sphere because they are responsible for their children, while men have the responsibility to earn a living for the family. This situation ultimately positions women below men in a family.

In general, women have a role as both housewives and breadwinners in their daily lives, which is reflected in the amount of time women spend working. Women's work time is broadly divided into two, namely work time for economic activities (earning a living) and non-economic activities, namely basic activities, social activities, and household activities (Kharisun, 2014). This change shows an increase in the role of women which is very significant in family economic activities. However, the structure of the female workforce has a low level of education so that most women do jobs that do not require certain knowledge and skill qualities (Dewi, 2021).

Waihatu Market is one of the busy traditional markets and is a small market located in Waihatu Village, West Seram Regency. Most of the livelihoods in Waihatu Market are farmers and trade to meet family needs. The increasingly uncertain economic situation, the prices of basic necessities are increasing, so that family income tends to be uncertain due to the disruption of the stability of the family economy. Female vegetable traders in Waihatu Market come from various family backgrounds.

However, the problem that often occurs is that the patriarchal culture in Maluku still places women in a weak position in providing for the family. The reason women choose to work is to help ease the family's economy, children's school needs and other family needs. When viewed from the sales results between men and women, women's sales usually sell faster because women attract more buyers by offering their merchandise (Jayanti Lorus, 2022).

This is also in line with what happened to women vegetable traders in the Waihatu market. However, this activity is considered to help household income, for example helping with daily needs, so this is what prompted the author to examine how much contribution the income of women vegetable traders makes to meeting family needs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Women's Contribution

Women's contribution to the income-increasing component is the involvement of women in the planning, implementation, benefit acquisition, and evaluation stages. In the income-increasing component, women act as family income enhancers, namely as people who are responsible for increasing income and increasing a more sufficient economic level (Hubeis , 2010).

Basically, the role of a woman in the household is as a child for her parents, as a wife for her husband and as a mother for her children. While in other roles, women also have social responsibilities as part of society.

Reception

Revenue is a total product value in a certain period of time, either for sale or for personal consumption. Revenue is assessed based on estimates between total production and prevailing prices. While expenditure or costs are the value of the use of production facilities and the values charged to the product in question (Soekartawi , 2006).

Revenue can be formulated as follows:

1. $TR = P \times Q$
2. TR = Total Revenue
3. P = Price
4. Q = Quantity of Goods Produced

The greater the number of products produced and the higher the price per unit concerned, the greater the total revenue received by the producer. It is better if the product produced is small and the price is low, even if the total revenue received by the producer is smaller.

Income

Income is the money received and given to economic subjects based on the achievements submitted, namely income from professions carried out by oneself or individual businesses and income from wealth. The amount of a person's income depends on the type of work (Sukirno , 2012).

Income is all income obtained from other parties as a sign of remuneration given where the income is used to meet the needs of the family or individual. Income is a primary goal of the company because with income, the company's future operations will run well or in other words that income is a primary goal of the company because with income, the company's future operations will run well or in other words that income is a tool for the survival of the company.

Family Income

Family is one of the economic actors who use, wear or spend goods and services that aim to fulfill their life needs. Each family has different habits and behaviors. This is determined by the amount of income, namely if the income obtained from their husband's salary is high, the expenditure tends to be higher, and if a family's basic needs are met, other needs will also arise. Other factors that influence family/household behavior are the number of family members, social status, environmental influences, lifestyle, and habits or tastes (Juliana, 2012).

METHODOLOGY

Research Location

This research was conducted in Waihatu Market, West Kairatu District, West Seram Regency. This location was chosen intentionally (Purposive), with certain considerations and objectives. The consideration of determining the market as the location of the study, because in Waihatu Market there are more female vegetable traders compared to male traders.

Population and Sample

Population is a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiyono , 2009). In this study, the population is traders in the Waihatu market according to the type of sale, which is 23 people. The sample is part of the population that has certain characteristics or conditions that will be studied.

Or the sample can be defined as part of the population members selected using certain procedures so that they are expected to represent the population (Cholid , 1997). The sample used was 23 women who traded vegetables. The method used in this study was a census. A census is when all elements of the population are investigated one by one. Based on this understanding, it can be seen that a census is a sampling technique using all members of the population (Sugiyono , 2009).

Method of Collecting Data

Primary data was obtained through direct observation in the field using the interview method and distributing questionnaires to respondents, while secondary data was not obtained directly from the source but through related services or agencies. This study uses the following data collection methods:

Observation

Observation is one of the operational techniques for collecting data through a systematic process on the object to be studied directly, especially regarding the activities carried out and related to the research.

Interview

Interviews are conducted by asking and answering questions with respondents or informants to obtain the information needed by researchers. Interviews are used to explore information or subjective perceptions from informants related to the topic to be studied.

Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered. A questionnaire consists of questions or written questions that are used to obtain information from respondents in the sense of reporting about individuals or things they want to know.

Data Analysis Methods

To answer the questions regarding how big the contribution of women as vegetable traders is, and to find out the amount of income of women as vegetable traders, the following data analysis model is used:

Income is the amount of receipts minus costs using the formula:

$$I = TR - TC$$

1. I = Income of female vegetable traders (Rp)
2. TR = Total income of female vegetable traders (Rp)
3. TC = Total Production Cost (Rp)
4. To determine the total revenue (TR) value, use the formula:
5. $TR = P \times Q$
6. TR = Total Acceptance
7. P = Price
8. Q = Quantity of Goods Produced

Total Cost is the sum of fixed costs and variable costs using the formula:

1. $TC = FC + VC$
2. TC = Total Cost
3. FC = Fixed Cost
4. VC = Variable Cost

Contribution of Female Traders to Family Income

Family Income From Non-Vegetable Traders

Family income is the income of all family members who work outside of vegetable trading such as husband and children. This family income will be added up in total to obtain the family income from vegetable trading with the following formula (Kasim, 2014):

$$Y = Y1 + Y2$$

Where:

1. Y = Total family income
2. Y1 = Husband's Income
3. Y2 = Children's Income

Contribution Analysis

Contribution is the percentage of income of female vegetable traders to the increase in family income or the overall income of their family. Next, see the contribution of income of female vegetable traders to family income, using the formula (Kasim, 2014) :

$$\text{Contribution} = (\text{income of woman vegetable seller}) / (\text{family income}) \times 100\%$$

Furthermore, it can be combined into the following equation:

$$PK = PPP / (P1 + P2 + P3) \times 100\%$$

So the income of a vegetable trader's family can be written as follows:

$$PK = PPP / TPK \times 100\%$$

Information :

1. PK : Contribution Percentage
2. PPP: Income of Female Traders
3. TPK : Total Family Income
4. P 1: Income of Female Vegetable Traders
5. P 2 : Husband's Income
6. P 3 : Children's Income

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Research Location

Administratively, Waihatu Village is included in the West Kairatu sub-district, West Seram Regency, located between 2.55° 550 South Latitude - 03.300 South Latitude and 1270 East Longitude - 550 East Longitude. Waihatu Village is one of the rice producing villages in West Seram Regency. The area of Waihatu Village is 1500 Ha, most of which is a plantation area with an area of 863 H. The distance from the village government center to the District is 7 km. Meanwhile, the distance from the Waihatu village area to the Capital of West Seram Regency is 45 minutes by motorbike or car. Based on geographical position, Waihatu village consists of 3 RW, namely RW 1, RW 2 and RW 3.

The boundaries of Waihatu Village are as follows:

- a. North side borders Waisamu Village
- b. East side borders Lohiatala Village
- c. South side borders Hatusua Village
- d. West side borders Piru Bay Sea

Population of Waihatu Village Community Based on Gender

Based on the population data of Waihatu Village, it can be seen that the population is quite large, namely 2567 people, of course divided by male and female gender. For more details, see the table below.

Table 1. Of Population of Waihatu Village Community Based on Gender

Description	Number(of people)	Percentage (%)
Male	1295	50.44
Female	1272	49.56
amount	2567	100

Data Source: Waihatu Village Office, 2024

Based on the data in table 2 above, it can be seen that in Waihatu Village the number of male population is greater, namely 1295 people or 50.44%. While the number of female population is smaller with a number of 1272 people or 49.98%.

Population of Waihatu Village Community Based on Currency Search

The livelihood of the population is a source of income to meet needs life together his family. Village waihatu is village Which has very adequate natural resources where there are two potential economic sources, namely: the agricultural sector And marine. For more details on the population of Waihatu Village based on their livelihoods, see table 3.

Table 2. Population of Waihatu Village Based on Occupation

No	Work	Number (of Souls)
1	Indonesian National Armed Forces	14
2	POLICE	12
3	civil servant	38
4	Farmer	736
5	Fisherman	40
6	Trader	126
7	Businessman	16
8	Laborer	9
9	Other	6
Total		997

Data Source: Waihatu Village Office, 2024

Based on the data in table 3, it shows that the number residents in Waihatu village whose livelihood as farmers as many as 736 people is the highest and the lowest is other livelihoods with a total of 6 people home industry, priests, and pastors. The number of traders in Waihatu village is very large because this village is passed by the Trans Seram highway so that many trading businesses are carried out by the community.

Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of the sample in this study are the description/condition or characteristics of vegetable traders who run vegetable trading businesses in the Waihatu market, West Kairatu District. The characteristics of the sample include age, education, number of dependents and trading experience. These characteristics are related to the level of income and welfare of farmers, because they describe the ability to work, productivity, mindset, planning and various other abilities, especially in improving vegetable trading businesses.

Respondent Age

Age will affect the physical ability to work and the way of thinking of respondents. Respondents' work ability will continue to increase at a certain age level, age also has a relationship with the length of time trading vegetables, their experience of living life as individuals in their interactions with other individuals in the social environment, even the natural physical environment.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Age (Years)	Number of Respondents (People)	Percent (%)
31-61	20	86
>61	3	14
Amount	23	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

Vegetable Trading Experience

In running a business, the length of the business plays an important role in the process of conducting a trading business. The longer you are engaged in the trading business, the more you will increase your knowledge of consumer tastes and behavior and the more business and customer relations you will have (Asmie and Wicaksono, 2011).

Experience in trading vegetables affects the decisions taken and resilience in facing various problems that arise in the trading process. Because female vegetable traders who are more experienced will be more familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of their business so that they are better prepared to face problems that may arise (Jayanti Sitorus, 2022).

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents According to Vegetable Trading Experience

No	Experience (Years)	Number (of Souls)	Presentation
1	1-10	17	73
2	11-20	4	17
3	21-30	2	10
	Amount	23	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

Table 5 shows that, respondents who have experience working as vegetable traders are the least, namely 2 people with a percentage of 3%, which is in the range of 21-30 years. The fewest respondents are respondents who have longer business experience, this happens because their friends who used to also sell have died, moved places and are no longer of age to trade. Experience as a vegetable trader can last a long time if the respondents do not move jobs as vegetable traders.

Level of education

The level of education of female vegetable traders can influence their productivity in managing vegetables at Waihatu market.

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents According to Education Level

No	Level of education	Number (Respondents)	Percent (%)
1	SD	-	-
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	21	91
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	9
	Total	23	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

The high level of education that only goes up to high school occurs because of the thoughts of previous parents who thought that education was not too important and in the minds of their parents, knowing how to read and write was enough at that time, and other reasons also say that this happened because the economy was relatively small due to the lack of funds to continue to a higher level.

In addition, the level of education is a factor that greatly influences a person's success in managing their business because it greatly influences their mindset. Generally, farmers who are highly educated will have better ways of thinking, allowing them to act more rationally in managing their business.

Number of Members in Household

The number of members in a household affects per capita income. The more members in a household the greater the costs incurred, the fewer the number of household members the less the costs incurred.

Table 6. Distribution of Respondents by Family Members

No	Number of members in the household	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	1-4	21	91
2	5-7	2	9
	Total	23	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

Income of Women Vegetable Traders

The desire of women to improve their standard of living and economic improvement is reflected in the efforts they always make, for example working in agriculture or earning a living to increase family income.

The table below provides an overview of the net income of women vegetable traders. There are respondents who earn IDR 100,000 – IDR 200,000 per day.

Table 7 . Net Income of Female Vegetable Traders at Waihatu Market

Income/Month (Rp)	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage(%)
1,000,000-3,000,000	11	48
3,100,000-4,920,000	12	52
Total	23	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

Table 7 shows that the income of 23 female vegetable traders above can be seen that in Rp/Month there is variation in terms of the amount of income. Respondents who work as vegetable traders each have different incomes.

Women's Income as Vegetable Traders Against Household Income

The income of women as vegetable traders is obtained from the average total income minus the average total production costs. To see how much income women earn as vegetable traders, see the table below.

Table 8 . Average Income of Women as Vegetable Traders

Information	Average/Month (Rp)
Reception	6,495,217
Total cost	3,360,435
Total Revenue	3,134,783

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

The amount of income earned by traders is determined by the number of vegetables sold, therefore consumers are an important factor in trade. According to the research results, every trader in Waihatu market has regular customers who routinely buy their goods every day, vegetables that are not sold within one or two days will be thrown away if they are damaged, and will be given to relatives, neighbors or cooked if they are still suitable for consumption.

Household Income

Household income is the income earned by the wife plus the income of the husband or other household members who have jobs and earn income living in one house. Women's income is the income earned by women in vegetable trading. The sum of women's household income as vegetable traders can be seen in table 10.

Table 9 . Average Total Household Income of Female Vegetable Traders

Description	Average/Month (Rp)
Women's Income (Wife)	3,134,783
Husband's Income	1,242,105
Child Income	985,714
Average Household Income	4,460,870

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

It can be explained that the average income of women as vegetable traders at Waihatu Market is Rp. 3,134,783. while the husband's income is Rp. 1,242,105. The income from children who have worked is Rp. 985,714. Thus, the average household income can be obtained, which is Rp. 4,460,870. per month.

Contribution of Women's Income as Vegetable Traders to Total Household Income

The participation of women working in increasing the household economy will affect household income. Based on the results of the interview, women trade vegetables to help the household economy because household needs are increasing day by day.

Table 10. Average Total Contribution of Female Vegetable Trader Households

Household Members	Total income/Month (Rp)	Average Income/Month (Rp)	Contribution (%)
Woman (Wife)	72,100,000	3,134,783	58
Husband	23,600,000	1,242,105	23
Children	6,900,000	985,714	19
Average total household income of vegetable traders		5,362,602	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

Household income in the table above consists of the income of women who sell vegetables, the average income of husbands and the average income of children. The wife's income as a vegetable trader is the daily net income after being reduced by the cost of food/drinks, rent, trading equipment, and transportation costs.

Based on the results obtained, it can be seen that women's contribution is greater in the household, which is Rp. 3,134,783 with a percentage of 58%. While the husband is Rp. 1,242,105 with a percentage of 23%. This happens because

there are husbands who do not work due to illness and some have died. There is also the income of children of Rp. 985,714. with a percentage of 19% .

This matter in accordance with study Hasibuan (2019) with title Contribution of Women Vegetable Traders to Household Income Where contribution income trader vegetable to total revenue family 51 % more big compared to with contribution income husband .

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been conducted regarding the contribution of female vegetable traders in increasing household income, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The average income of female vegetable traders is Rp. 3,134,783 and has a contribution to household income of 58%. The percentage of women's income contribution to total household income is stated as large. While the family income (husband and children) of female vegetable traders is Rp. 2,227,279. and has a contribution to their household of 42%. The average contribution of monthly income from female vegetable traders is relatively large compared to the contribution of husband and children's income.
2. The contribution of income from female vegetable traders can help meet the needs of the trader's own household. In other words, the contribution of income from female vegetable traders can increase family income.

FUTHER STUDY

This research still has delays, so further research is needed on the topic of Contribution of Female Vegetable Traders to Household Income at Waihatu Market, West Kairatu District, West Seram Regency in order to enhance this research and provide additional insights for readers.

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