

STRENGTHENING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT BASED ON DEMOCRATIC ECONOMICS THROUGH SMALL MICRO ENTERPRISES (SME)

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Abstract

Women has important role in economics development. They must be given chance in economics participation. One of the functions and objectives of the establishment of a State is creating welfare and prosperity for its people. Democratic economy as reflected in the 1945 constitution clearly stipulated in particular in Article 33 of the Constitution, 1945. From the description above can be identified that Indonesia has to work hard and work smart rather, to improve the welfare and prosperity of its people. The link between the level of achievement of the welfare and prosperity of the national economic order, especially those populist economic position represented by the implementation of Small Micro Enterprises based on the democratic economy in the micro sector will be a discussion on this occasion. In addition, eradicating poverty and women empowerment are also the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals. Sumber Rejeki Group is a set of interacting and composed from various stages of prosperous families, to realize an ideal and prosperous family, active in various business activities together in the field of productive economic activities (UEP) especially as duck breeder. While the method used is a qualitative method with a case study approach. Most of the data is collected through observations and supported by literature studies. The result of this study determining how women who join in SME activities for supporting economics development which focus on the welfare of society and the eradication of poverty by raising democratic economics to achieve one Trisakti concept, namely: Independent Economics.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Small Micro Enterprises, Development Economics, Democratic Economics.

BACKGROUND

The condition and position of women in Indonesia is still far behind compared to men in many aspects of life, including social, political, economic, educational and cultural. This phenomenon shows that women still become the

marginalized so that the issue of women's empowerment has become crucial issues. One area of particular interest is economic empowerment for women. Empowerment of women in the economy is one of the indicators of growing prosperity. When women become educated, have ownership rights and are free to work outside the home and have an independent income, this is a sign of increasing household welfare (Dreze and Sen, 1995).

Tawangrejo village, Turi district is one of the village in Lamongan, the majority of communities maintain a duck as a profit-making business. The farm business has a role and benefits, among others, as a source of nutritious food such as eggs and meat, as a business opportunity to provide jobs, family savings, and even a regular income families. Around 2012, The women who become duck farmers and members of the group "Sumber Rejeki" Tawangrejo village, Turi district, Lamongan, East Java, won two national awards. They won the award Adikarya Nusantara Food and Food Security in 2012 Food Security Development Actors category of the President. After that, Lamongan District is well-known after grabbing Autonomy Award 2012, from women's businesses. The concept which is used by mothers in this village is using the concept of the people's economy as outlined in the form of activities of SMEs. As we know that the people's economy is a democratic economic system. Definition of economic democracy or (system) contained a complete democratic economy in the explanation of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution which reads: "The production is done by all for all, under the leadership or members of the viewing public." The wealth of society that preferred not wealth individuals. Because the economy is structured as a joint venture based on family principles. So that women have a stake and a role in economic development and participation in economic activities. To describe the empowerment of women entrepreneurs through SMEs and its relation to people's economy that the study was conducted

METHODS

This study is a qualitative research with case study approach. Locke, Spiriduso and Silferman (in Creswell, 1994: 147) argues: "qualitative research is interpretive research. As such, the biases, values and judgment of the Researches

Become explicitly stated in the research report. Such openness is Considered to be useful and positive. "Then according Moleong (2014) peneltian qualitative method as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and behaviors that can be observed. The method used in this research is a case study, in which researchers are trying to determine how the empowerment of women and the implementation of democratic economy that occurred in the group "Sumber Rejeki". According to Robert Yin case study is an empirical inquiry that investigated the phenomenon in the context of real life, where the boundaries between the phenomenon and the context does not seem to firmly, and where multiple sources of evidence utilized. More case studies to dwell on or attempt to answer the questions "how" (how) and the "why" (why), and to a certain extent also answers the question "what" (what / if), in research activities (Burhan Bungin 2005). This research was conducted in the Enterprises Group Raising Duck "Sumber Rejeki" in Village Tawangrejo, Turi district, Lamongan, East Java Province. Data collection techniques that will be used is observation, interview and documentation (triangulation). In the data analysis, the authors used data reduction activities, among others, the data display and conclusion drawing / ferification. (Miles and Huberman, 1992)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Profile Groups "Sumber Rejeki "

Duck farming business group "Sumber Rejeki " This is an effort that started in 2006, more precisely on March 21, 2006 the group was established. Cultural breeding duck is actually an activity hereditary ancestor. Compared with aquaculture activities, breeding duck first effort there, but began serious coordination and responses from the government about 2006. Starting from the splendor of the villagers who keep ducks, Kab.Lamongan local government through the Department of Livestock also have the initiative. And finally the emergence of the idea of empowering ducks because ecosystems that support, the government also provides assistance to all the villages in the district. Turi including Tawangrejo village. Of all the villages are given help in the form of 200 (two hundred) ducks every village, the village only Tawangrejo that can provide positive results, and

even then only apply in the hamlet Getung. "Sumber Rejeki" is a group of duck farming hamlet is located in the village, Getung, Tawangrejo, District of Turi, Lamongan. Existing labor in this venture are women.

Business segments of SMEs are seeds / DOD, eggs and meat. The group was formed initially by the desire membudidaya ducks there, then empower mothers of households that have the same vision. Farmed ducks taken from members who have a duck then grounded into one if they have difficulties to care.

Each member has a minimum of at least 50 (fifty) ducks. Type ducks cultivated here are ducks types mojosari, ducks have been selected will have a good quality in production. These groups have been trying to produce a particular type laen such as hybrid and peking but the results are less satisfactory than the type mojosari. Group cage number (main) that there were two (2 cages) while in each rumahpun almost all citizens (members) have an enclosure although not equal to each other (have the same standard). Residents take advantage of the yard as a duck and a chicken coop. The average member of the ducks take care of them in a way grounded and only partially the breeding ducks to feed them. System maintenance is performed farmer / entrepreneur in the group "" Sumber Rejeki "" This is a semi-intensive nature.

Women empowerment in the group "Sumber Rejeki"

Subejo and Supriyanto (2004) to make sense of empowerment as a deliberate effort to facilitate local people in planning, deciding and managing local resources owned through collective action and networking so that in the end they have the ability and independence of economic, ecological, and social. The author tries to describe the empowerment of women that occurred in the research object through the following table:

Table 3.1 Analysis of Women's Empowerment in Hamlet Village Getung Tawangrejo

No	Indicators of Women's Empowerment	Analysis
1	Welfare (Kesejahteraan)	This aspect can be said to be one of the important aspects in improving the Women's Empowerment. It is inevitable that in access to welfare, women sometimes unfavorable positions. In the "Source of Rejeki" reflected how every mother in the village Getung able to get his own welfare by creating opportunities

		through collective action, namely breeding duck. Although the sale of breeding duck less than aquaculture, but the results of the sale was considered to support their families. On the other hand the presence of cooperatives as one of the capital base, it helps mothers to get capital to buy seeds ducks and other needs
2	Access (Akses)	in the language Longwe, access is defined as the ability of women to be able to acquire the rights / access to productive resources such as land, credit, training, marketing facilities, workforce, and all public services which is equivalent to women. Access to technology and information is also another important aspect. This occurs in the "Sumber Rejeki" that they obtained the right training given certain agencies, they got right in rotation following the exhibition, gained the right to borrow in the cooperative. Loans are given is the same one another, namely a maximum of 5 million. However, the persoalnya in general ensued here. Since this is a side business, and the culprit is the mother-housewife, they have a dual role and limitations to the wider network
3	Consientisation (Konsientisasi)	An understanding of the differences in the role of gender and gender roles.
4	Participation (Partisipasi)	Partisipasi perempuan Equality in decision-making, policy-making, planning, and administrasi. Di in the "Sumber Rejeki" all members play an active role in the production cycle, whether it be to sell itself or produced through the group. Inventory can also be borrowed member of the group, members also have a collective obligation to feed the ducks or take care of ducks in the cage group. Activeness members in lombah activities or exhibitions.
5	Equality of Control (Kesetaraan dalam kekuasaan)	Equity in power over the factors of production, and distribution of profits so that both women and men in positions of dominan. Hal is attached to the group "Rejeki Resources" which requires and / doing what he wanted to, they have the right to sell their own cultivation, they have a voice that can be accommodated through the group or cooperative.

*Indicators based on Kebeer Theory

Based on the description in the above table can be concluded that SMEs “Sumber Rejeki” indeed, there is the empowerment of women in it, especially the mother-housewife. Empowerment of women that occur in this group as a whole can be said to be good indicators. In addition, women in this context are faced with certain constraints known as "triple burden of women", that women should perform the function of reproduction, production and social functions simultaneously in the community. That led to a chance for women to take advantage of economic opportunities there to be very limited. Therefore, empowerment programs for women in the economy was needed because basically women have

tremendous potential in the economy, especially in the setting of the household economy.

Economic Democracy as Being system which applied Group "Sumber Rejeki"

The easiest starting point to understand the people's economy is to decipher the meaning of the first sentence fragment contained in the explanation of Article 33 UUD 1945 which reads as follows: In Article 33 contained basic economic democracy, production is done by all for all under the direction or viewing the community members. More details, the author describes passing the table below

Table 3.2 Analysis of Economic Democracy in Hamlet Village Getung Tawangrejo

No	Element of Economic Democracy	Research Analysis
1	Production by all	the full participation of all members of society dalamproses formation of national production. Full participation of the whole community in the process of formation of national production is very important for people's economy. In this way the whole community get a share of the results of the national production. Therefore, as affirmed enumerated by Article 27 UUD 1945, "Every citizen has the right to work and a decent living for humanity." In accordance with the fore going that what happens in the group of SMEs " Sumber Rejeki" implementing elements of "production by all". Members have the option to sell its own and allocate to the group. But if it is associated with the specialization of labor and cooperative, all members still contributing to the factors of production so that it can be said production by all. Through specialization of labor, farmers bring Itiknya order is processed in salting and in the nursery. Through cooperatives, funding comes from dues group
2	Production For All	Second, the full participation of community members to share in the results of the national production. That is, in the context of people's economy, there should not be a single person who does not share in the results of the national production, including the poor and neglected children. This was reinforced by Article 34 UUD 1945 which says, "The poor and abandoned children maintained by the state." In line with the above explanation that what happens in applying the research object "production for all", in this case all that is meant is a member of a group that is a member of the cooperative. Results of production will be divided equally (for results) through cooperatives.
3	Production under the direction and inspection members of the	Third, the establishment of production and distribution of the results of the national production should be under the leadership or members of the public viewing. That is, in the system of economic, democracy, economic sovereignty must be in the hands of the people. Not in the hands of the owners of capital as dalam sistem neoliberal market economy. Although, for

example, the formation of the national production activities carried out by foreign investors, such activities must remain under the supervision and control of society. According to what happened in the field, the authors found that the group once the cooperative has the same structure and clear leadership (under the leadership). There is also a socialization or regular meetings for members to know the progress of this joint venture (surveillance member).

* Based on an analysis of Article 33 UUD 1945

Prosperity for communities to come first, not the welfare of individuals. Therefore, the economy is structured as a joint venture based on family principles. Waking up in accordance with the company which is the cooperative. The livestock farmer cooperatives woman is living proof that real populist economic system. As we know that Indonesia whose purpose is to realize social justice for all Indonesian people with one of the elements is intrinsic Pancasila Economy (Mubyarto: 2002) basic values as follows:

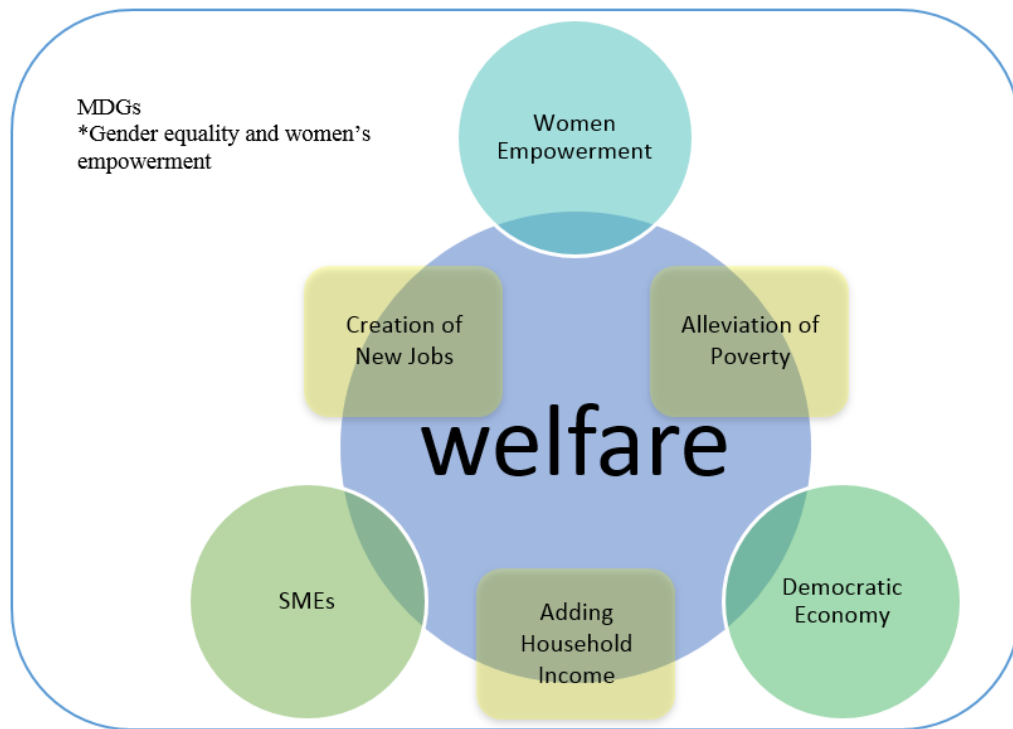
1. Belief, in which "the wheels of economic activity is driven by the nation's economic stimuli, social, and moral"
2. Humanity, namely: "social fairness, that there is a strong will of citizens to achieve social equity, do not let happen and growing economic disparities and social inequalities".
3. National Interests (Economic Nationalism), in which "economic nationalism; that in the era of globalization increasingly clear the urgency realization of the national economy strong, competent and independent ".
4. Interests of the People Lots (economic democracy): "economic democracy based on populist and kinship; cooperatives and cooperative efforts animates the economic behavior of individuals and society ". Social justice, namely: "a harmonious balance, efficient, and equitable between national planning with economic decentralization and autonomy, freedom, and responsibility, towards the realization of social justice for all Indonesian people".

And in fact can be analyzed that the system used in the Cooperative “Sumber Rejeki” is to use the principle of divinity, humanity, National Interest, Public Welfare and Social Justice Many. Because by empowering resources and existing

potential to achieve well-being of individuals and groups pay attention to the stimulation of economic, social and moral. Selin also consider social equity. So as to contribute on national economic development that would harmonize government decentralization dicanangkan by the government.

SMEs as containers for Women's Empowerment Group effort "Sumber Rejeki"

SMEs could be said for being able to meet the criteria for SMEs, among others, has a net worth of at most Rp 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) not including land and buildings; or have annual sales of at most Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah). Having a single product line, business volume is relatively small, the relationship between the Management of the job are very close, less has a long term planning. On average effort these mothers classified as micro and small. Micro enterprises classified as marginal business type, characterized by the use of the technology is relatively simple, because the machines are owned and can only be used by some women (HR still low). The level of capital and access to credit is low, they are limited to individual capital and the capital which can be borrowed from the cooperative. As well as tend to be oriented to the local market, due to the observed object-level marketing is done by women entrepreneurs are still "basic marketing". But in addition, the micro and small businesses is one of the main components of local economic development, and the potential to improve the bargaining position (bargaining position) of women in the family. (ADB Report). The emergence of the business activities of micro and small businesses can not be separated from the role of women in the village Getung to get up and move. Micro-enterprise demand by women on the basis that the business can sustain domestic life and can meet the needs of self-development (Sumampouw, 2000).



Picture 4.1
Framework of Women Empowerment in Sumber Rejeki
 Based on the above framework can we know that the impact will be felt by the people is poverty, create new jobs and obtain an increase in household income.

CONCLUSION

Women's empowerment in the form of the spirit of collective action (SMEs/group) streak effect on other things, such as increasing family income through mother-housewife as business actors, opening up new employment opportunities for mothers who were once unemployed and the unemployed to work as supplier feed ducks or collectors (poverty alleviation).

Democratic economic system applied provide equal opportunities in every actor in the production process for developing and interacting each other in order to achieve a collective goal. Poverty alleviation through increased participation of women as objects of research going on in the writer needs attention and correction policy makers or the public to the welfare of poor people in other villages soon to be realized. Activity that occurs here to explain the shape from MDGs on gender equality and women's empowerment. The authors found a lot of potential that should be developed Rejeki group, but because the perpetrators are women, it is becoming its own limitations.

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