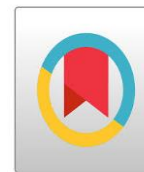


**Women Carrying Goods at Namlea Market in Family Economic Empowerment**



**Perempuan Pengangkut Barang di Pasar Namlea dalam Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Keluarga**

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Carrier;                  Family;                  Empowerment;                  Market;                  Women;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>                  Female workers are female workers at Namlea Market, Buru Regency. As providers of labor services, they will transport and deliver every item consumers purchase to the location where they shop. Work complete of risks and exposure to health hazards does not prevent them from continuing their activities, and the actions taken become women's existence in meeting the economic needs of their families. This study is a qualitative study designed to describe the role of female workers in meeting household needs. The research locations are Karang Jaya Village, Namlea Market, and Namlea Terminal, considering the scope of the informant's activities. The analysis technique used is based on the concept of Miles and Huberman, which states that qualitative data analysis must be carried out interactively and continuously. The study results indicate that female workers are the central pillar in household livelihoods, and efforts to meet household needs are prioritized over physical strength without considering its health risks. In addition, to cover the shortage of needs, female workers work outside their primary jobs, such as cleaning shops, providing cleaning services, and processing agricultural products. Recommendations for stakeholders in efforts to improve the welfare of women who carry goods in the Namlea market include providing access to affordable health insurance, adequate rest facilities in the workplace, and micro-business capital assistance to increase household income.</p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>  <i>Pemanggul;                  Keluarga;                  Pemberdayaan;                  Pasar;                  Perempuan;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                  Tenaga Kerja Wanita adalah tenaga kerja wanita yang beraktivitas di Pasar Namlea Kabupaten Buru. Sebagai penyedia jasa tenaga kerja, mereka akan mengangkut dan mengantarkan setiap barang yang dibeli konsumen ke lokasi tempat mereka berbelanja. Pekerjaan yang penuh risiko dan terpapar bahaya kesehatan tidak menghalangi mereka untuk tetap beraktivitas, dan tindakan yang dilakukan menjadi eksistensi perempuan dalam memenuhi kebutuhan ekonomi keluarga. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang dirancang untuk mendeskripsikan peran tenaga kerja wanita dalam memenuhi kebutuhan rumah tangga. Lokasi penelitian adalah Desa Karang Jaya, Pasar Namlea, dan Terminal Namlea, dengan mempertimbangkan ruang lingkup kegiatan informan. Teknik analisis yang digunakan berdasarkan konsep Miles dan Huberman yang menyatakan bahwa kegiatan analisis data kualitatif harus dilakukan secara interaktif dan berkesinambungan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan tenaga kerja wanita merupakan pilar utama dalam kehidupan rumah tangga, dan upaya pemenuhan kebutuhan rumah tangga lebih diutamakan daripada kekuatan fisik tanpa memperhatikan risiko kesehatan yang ditimbulkannya. Selain itu, untuk menutupi kekurangan kebutuhan, tenaga kerja wanita bekerja di luar pekerjaan utamanya, seperti membersihkan toko, memberikan jasa kebersihan, dan mengolah hasil pertanian. Rekomendasi untuk stakeholder dalam upaya meningkatkan</p>

	kesejahteraan perempuan pemanggul barang di pasar Namlea dengan pemberian akses kepada jaminan kesehatan yang terjangkau, penyediaan fasilitas istirahat yang memadai di tempat kerja, serta bantuan modal usaha mikro untuk peningkatan pendapatan rumahtangga
<b>Article History</b> Send 19 <sup>th</sup> October 2024 Review 29 <sup>th</sup> November 2024 Accepted 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2024	Copyright ©2025 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a> This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.



## Introduction

Women who carry goods or are better known by the local community as rongo-rongo are one of the characteristics of women who work as carriers of market visitors' shopping goods hired through traditional transaction patterns (Tindangen et al., 2020). Their existence for activities start at 06.00 and end in the afternoon at 17.00. The strength used in working is the neck and back muscles, where the entire burden is carried when service users are accompanied around looking for their needs. This phenomenon is not only seen as a client patron pattern between visitors and women carrying goods; more than that, they are the main contributors to household economic affairs. The contribution of women carrying goods cannot be ignored (Setiyono & Imelda, 2021). In addition to being persistent, women are disciplined when running a business (Sabariman, 2019). The high level of economic needs and low levels of family income cause women who carry goods to convert their function and status from mothers and taking care of the household to workers, and are generally an extension of household work and can provide business opportunities for fulfilling life.

Understanding the problems of the socio-economic dynamics of women carrying goods in the Namlea market, which are experiencing changes that will threaten the sustainability of regeneration for working women. Infrastructure development significantly dominates regional development (Jelira & Sangadji, 2022), which has implications for the threat to the existence of women (Dilawati et al., 2021). Women who carry goods are only used as objects of development without paying attention to poverty, which threatens their existence in the future.

Durkheim discusses women in two contexts. First, in the positive context of marriage and family, women fulfill traditional roles that are functional to the family (Jenson & Mérand, 2010). Second, in a negative context, namely suicide and divorce (Mishra & Rath, 2020). In the family, women lose their authority over men, meaning that men hold authority because the family needs a "leader" (Simpson, 1934). This authority includes control over economic resources and the sexual division of labor within the family that relegates women to inferior, subordinate, and social roles based on inherent differences in ability and social morality (Merton, 1934). In domestic life, the role of women as wives is critical because women act as wives who accompany their husbands.

The existence of women fulfilling the family's economic needs, where they work as porters of goods in the Namlea market, requires special attention from the government and society. Working with risks to poor health and the risk of accidents does not stop them from

continuing to survive as porters of goods, but behind all that, there is a strong desire to continue working to fulfill daily living needs.

## **Method**

The research was conducted in Karang Jaya Village, Namlea District, Buru Regency. The research location was determined purposively (intentionally) (Aspers & Corte, 2019). Karang Jaya Village was chosen as the research location because of the percentage of female workers who carry almost all of them living there. The number of informants to be interviewed was 16, who were taken purposively considering respondents as related parties to achieve the research objectives (García-Jurado et al., 2021). Informants are households whose daily activities are in the market as goods carriers.

Researchers use phenomenology in this study because there is something unique about the survival patterns of women who carry out their work. With a phenomenological approach, researchers want to understand more deeply the structure of consciousness of people who are in certain situations (Sundler et al., 2019; Wisdom, 1973) to understand the motives and meanings of women carriers related to how they survive and adapt to the environment and sources of livelihood. The data analysis technique used is qualitative analysis. This qualitative analysis includes grouping findings, identifying patterns, and interpreting meanings from the data collected (Collins & Stockton, 2018; Flynn, 2023). Triangulation in this study was carried out using data sources. Researchers visited and discussed with different informants to see a phenomenon from a broader perspective.

## **Result and Discussion**

Women who work as porters at Namlea Market in Buru Regency are employed because of their physical abilities to help buyers and sellers. The number of women carrying goods at Namlea Market has begun to decline as many have begun to take a break due to age or health problems.

Most female porters on Buru Island are old residents from Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi; these women have families and come to Buru to seek better economic opportunities. Many people in the Namlea market know the activities of porters through personal relationships (1), while others know about them through mutual invitations. The first time female porters were present at Namlea Market in 1995; they consisted of 4 female workers, and they only carried out activities carrying traders' goods to be put into shops or delivered to buyers, with the increasing needs and increasingly crowded market and terminal

conditions, the need for female porters' services has increased and shifted from previously only serving shop owners to serving visitors and buyers at Namlea market. Although the pay ranges from 500 to 1000 in 1997 to 5,000 to 20,000 for each activity now, female porters enjoy their profession daily. Although most of the husbands of the female porters also work as construction workers or cart pushers at Namlea market, one of the main reasons women decide to work as porters is to help their husbands.

There are two categories of women who carry goods in the market. The first is "vegetable women," whose job is carrying agricultural products to the Namlea market. The other category, "fish women," is in charge of serving customers. Vegetable women usually gather at the bus terminal about 50 meters from the market, while fish women usually gather at the fish market, where they offer to customers or queue to get fish.

First, as a profession, women porters do not have connections or colleagues in their workplace. They are entirely independent in their business and do not depend on others (Rahayu et al., 2023); due to their age and education limitations (Eliza, 2021), women are willing to work in any job, and they disproportionately work in the informal economy (Sabariman, 2019). Several factors contribute to the increase in female porters in the workforce (Tyler & Terkel, 1975). To begin with, no educational requirements are required to enter this job. In addition, compared to male workers, female workers are expected to be able to cope with less demanding conditions (Kiram & Zamzami, 2021). According to the data in the following table, the number of female carriers reached 16 people in 2022 and continues to increase yearly.

Year	Length of Service (Years)			
	1-4	4-9	9-12	12-20
2022	6	2	6	2
2023	2	3	7	3
2024	5	6	4	9

Figure 1. Working Period of Women Carrying Goods

Source: Primary Data Processing June 2024

Figure 1 shows the number and length of work of female workers in the Namlea market, which varies yearly with reductions and increases. In 2022, the most prolonged work period was 20 years, and the two people were the first to carry out female labor activities in

the Namlea market, while in 2023, female workers with a work period of 9-12 years should have increased; however, based on observations and interviews it is known that the cause of the decrease in the number of female workers carrying goods is due to age and illness factors so that they cannot carry out activities as usual in the Namlea market.

Working is essential to meeting family needs (Asaf, 2020). Working is also needed to meet the needs of the family. Working is an obligation in the household because if family members do not work, they will not be able to meet their basic needs (Anthonio, 2022). The profession of a woman carrying goods is susceptible to disease due to a work pattern that relies on the strength of the head and neck muscles to bear the burden that must be carried, so survival requires more incredible stamina and physical endurance. The high risk of work, but not balanced with health insurance, means that women carrying goods will become a burden and endanger their existence as workers who rely on human power (Pandjaitan-Sjahrir, 1990).

Kesselmen stated that women's housework drains their energy and time (Brigita & Sihaloho, 2018). Housework is finished before the sun even rises. When children go to school and husbands go to work, women are again faced with endless housework (Pramesvari & Wahyuni, 2022). When children and husbands arrive home, they have to prepare to eat. Housework for women requires energy, time, and skills (Supriyati, 2016). As experienced by women who work as porters, the division of time is between taking care of the household, doing work, and doing additional activities, as explained in the following picture:

Activity Description	
04.40-05.30	Starting activities at home, namely cleaning the house and washing clothes
05.30-06.30	Cooking for the family, breakfast, and preparing work equipment
06.30-17.00	Going to work, doing activities at the market and terminal
17.00-19.00	Come home, continue cleaning the house, and prepare dinner.
19.00-23.00	Maghrib prayer, dinner, and outdoor activities
23.00-03.40	Night rest

Figure 2. Working hours of female porters

Source: Primary Data Processing June 2024

Figure 2 details the daily routine of female porters from the time they start work until they go to bed. Despite doing more than 11–15 hours of physical work each day, the average rest time for these workers is only 3–4 hours. Of course, one's home life and workplace impact a working woman's capacity to balance her responsibilities (Hamiru et al., 2019; D.A. Sutomo et al., 2021). Daily responsibilities as a homemaker and breadwinner must be balanced for women who carry goods to meet the needs of their families. As a result, they must have a good time and physical management skills (Pandjaitan-Sjahrir, 1990; Deni Anggreani Sutomo et al., 2021). Researchers observed that women porters face challenges in juggling their roles, manifested in less childcare and attention to household matters due to the high ratio of time spent working outside the home to taking care of the household.

In their daily work, women carrying goods are always involved in conversations with others. Daily needs are also met through communication, which is used to carry out activities (Alqatawenh, 2018). The following behaviors can be seen in the interaction patterns between women who transport goods:

Location	Description	Symbol
Pasar Ikan	The activity of waiting for customers in front of the market entrance while offering services to carry goods or go around the fish market.	Standing together while carrying the baskets (not joining the queue). Those who arrange the baskets in order follow the queue.
Terminal	Waiting for customers and cars to arrive while standing in front of the terminal entrance gate	Those who arrive early can walk and offer directly to customers, while those who arrive late must wait their turn.
Residence	A basket for hitting things is always carried to work or home.	The basket symbolizes that they are women who work as goods carriers.

Figure 3. Interaction patterns of women carrying goods

Source: Primary Data Processing June 2024

Women transporting goods at the fish market, terminal, and their respective homes show specific communication patterns, as seen in Figure 3. The values of unity and mutual understanding make the established communication patterns very easy to understand and apply for every female transporter, whether they work alone or gather with other women.

Strong interpersonal relationships are characterized by mutual support and an environment that provides equal opportunity (Mukti & Kusumo, 2022); both support productive communication (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010). Thus, it is important to recognize that the actions taken are intended to benefit society. According to Blumer's symbolic interaction view, the social processes in group life are what build and maintain group life. Symbolic interaction theorists argue that "human interaction using symbols" is the essence of social life (Rauty, 2019). Women carrying goods at Namlea market respond to the actions of others by using symbols that represent the process by which group meanings transmit stimuli (Syahrani & Gunawan, 2023), usually customary, in an attempt to influence the behavior of individuals within the same group (Pradina et al., 2022; Wulansari, 2022).

Carrying goods in the Namlea market is a fundamental aspect of women's work that contributes to their husbands' income and enables them to meet their daily needs. Women who own goods use household economic strategies to survive because their expenses are more significant than their income from their husbands or other family members (Pradina et al., 2022). In their daily lives, they can only save around 25,000-45,000 from the money they earn from carrying goods in the Namlea market. According to observations, 20% of women who work as porters need money to treat their husbands or immediate families, and 40% need it for their children's education. Because of this condition, women working as porters must work more than 10 hours daily to survive.

As a survival mechanism carried out by women porters in the Namlea market, they work more than 10 hours daily to carry goods for the household economy. Scoones defines livelihood strategies as actions that focus on organizing and planning responses to life changes in a way that produces desired outcomes (Kanto et al., 2020; Leach et al., 2021). The following table outlines the various livelihood strategies women use as porters. First, some activities take place at the Namlea market.



Description	Action
Experiencing a shortage of funds to fulfill children's education	Helping out by cleaning the stalls at night around the residential area
Difficulty in family treatment	Inviting families to cultivate farming businesses
Bearing many household burdens	Shop cleaner at Namlea market.
My husband has a physical disorder and needs a lot of medical expenses.	Selling with family at night around the village
The problem of children's education costs	Selling after carrying out duties as a goods carrier
Bearing many family burdens	Providing massage services for rural communities
The problem of children's education costs	Shop cleaner at Namlea market
Problems of fulfilling household needs	Managing the land around the house as a farming business
The problem of spending on renting a residence	Inviting family to sell at night
Children's education costs	Participate in processing the neighbor's chipcraft business.
A large number of household dependents	Shop cleaner at Namlea market.
Cost issues for children's medical treatment	Providing laundry and house cleaning services
Problems of fulfilling household needs	Join the food stall business with neighbors.
Child education costs	Shop cleaner at Namlea market.
Family support problems	Providing laundry and house cleaning services

Figure 4. Household Needs Fulfillment Strategy

Source: Primary Data Processing June 2024

Figure 4 shows how women who work as porters meet their daily needs; they earn a little extra money by providing laundry services or even participating in the family business. Three household livelihood strategies were identified; accumulation strategy is a dynamic tactic that allows resourceful people to build their wealth by reinvesting profits from one venture (Harahap & Dharmawan, 2018; Liando et al., 2020; Pattiselanno, 2020). Gaining access to more productive resources is one use of surplus or profit (Pramesvari & Wahyuni, 2022; Putri & Dina Nurdinawati, 2022). The second is a group approach called consolidation, which focuses on securing and stabilizing income through processing owned resources (Arrasyiida, 2023; Kumala Putri et al., 2018). The last is a survival strategy, which is used when limited resources are limited (Budiyanti & Dharmawan, 2018; Lesti Heriyanti, 2019). Women porters will do anything for a small fee. They cannot save for future capital

development because all they do is make ends meet (Abdurrahim et al., 2014). As a group, women who carry goods engage in a third strategy: to ensure their own survival by using their work to pay for basic needs.

## **Conclusion**

Households with limited economic resources face difficulties in meeting daily living needs; the presence of work as women carrying goods in the Namlea market is a source of family income for women in Karang Village, Buru Regency. Work activities are solely to help their husbands meet their enormous household needs. Work that starts from morning to night causes women carrying goods often to experience health problems so that they cannot continue their profession carrying goods, making it increasingly difficult for them to meet all their living needs. The development of the number of women carrying goods is decreasing due to the lack of health insurance and work patterns that rely on physical, especially those who are at a certain age will experience health problems. The working hours used to get an average income source are above 10 hours, even though their rest time is less than 4 hours, the factor of meeting household needs causes them to work double without thinking about the risks and impacts that will be faced. The existence of women porters in Namlea market with all their activities is a picture of a harmonious interaction pattern; the baskets arranged and the place where they stand become symbols used to respect fellow rongo-rongo, so that the baskets carried become an identity for the community to use their services. Household economic difficulties do not make women porters only work from morning to evening; moreover, they use survival strategies to meet their needs by working outside their primary jobs, such as cleaning shops, selling, and providing cleaning services to get additional income for the household. Recommendations for stakeholders in efforts to improve the welfare of women porters in the Namlea market by providing access to affordable health insurance, adequate rest facilities at work, and micro-business capital assistance will help them develop side businesses and reduce physical burdens.

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