



UDC 332

## DETERMINANTS OF WORKING TIME AND WOMEN'S INCOME CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY INCOME IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN BADUNG REGENCY

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze: 1) the influence of family economic burden, distance to work, intensity of religious customary activities and understanding of the concept of work in Hinduism on working time in the informal sector in Badung Regency; 2) the influence of family economic burden, distance to work, intensity of religious customary activities, understanding of the concept of work in Hinduism and working time on the contribution of women's income to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency; 3) working time in mediating the influence of family economic burden, distance to work, intensity of religious customary activities, and understanding of the concept of work in Hinduism on the contribution of women's income to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency.

### KEY WORDS

Family economic burden, working time, contribution of women, income, family.

According to Law No. 13/2003, labour is any person who is capable of performing work in order to produce goods or services both to meet their own needs and those of the community. Labour is a potential factor for overall economic development and a large population will determine the rate of economic growth. Female labour has a role in the development process in line with the development of the employment sector because the tasks and roles of women are growing rapidly. Women today not only have activities within the scope of the household, but also many of the areas of life in society that require the presence of women in the handling, so that the role of women can help sustain life and family life.

Labour is one of the important factors in supporting the success of economic development, given the importance that the potential of the existing labour force in Bali should be utilized. The supply of labour or the workforce from year to year is increasing but the opportunity to get a job is very small. This needs to get serious attention from the government so that how this existing workforce can be absorbed to get a job.

The existence of women's participation in entering the world of work causes many women today not only to function as housewives but also to work outside the home in order to contribute to development and encourage independence (Shasta, 2017). One strategy to develop the role of women in contributing to economic growth is to provide skills training, opportunities, motivation and trust (Adi, 2013). Women's contribution to work can not only increase family income but also increase their role in making decisions.

Bali as one of the provinces in Indonesia is not free from this condition, even Balinese women workers enter work in various sectors including in the building sector which may rarely be found in other regions. This will be done as long as they are able and the work is halal then they will do it to earn income. Women's economic contribution to the family will result in an increase in family finances, ownership of luxury goods, and a higher standard of living with the achievement of a better sense of security, resulting in an increase in the family's social status (Laswell, 1987). Women's participation in earning a living will have a positive impact, namely an increase in the social structure in the family. The division of labour between male and female family members in the nuclear family shows gender differentiation, which is a prerequisite for the continuity of the nuclear family (Puspitasari, 2013).



Thus the problems in a household can get bigger and more complex, and these various problems can be overcome together by all family members, and all family members can contribute with their abilities. This is the case with mothers and female members of the household, who can make a considerable contribution in ensuring their survival, especially economic contributions (Farida, 2011). However, in some parts of our society, the participation of women in their economic contribution is sometimes underestimated and considered only as a side income. The image that men are the breadwinners in the household is so embedded in people's lives. As a result, women work only as an addition to the results of men earning a living.

Table 1 – Average Wage Earners by Gender of Districts in Badung in 2022

Employment Status	Average Wage	
	Male	Female
Labourer/Employee	2,81	2,25
Jobs on the Farm	23,76	8,34
Free Labour in Non-Farm	23,20	23,20

Sources: *Sakernas Bps and Disnakertrans Kabupaten Badung, Diolah.*

The situation of Balinese women has now experienced a lot of shifts; where in the past women participated in working but were fortified by strict cultural norms. Now many Balinese women work in the public sector with the aim of increasing family income (Antari, 2007). When viewed based on employment status, Balinese women who work in the public sector are entirely absorbed into two sectors, namely as workers in the formal sector and the informal sector (BPS, 2008). In its development, women are seen as more suitable to work in the informal sector because work in the informal sector allows women to work while taking care of their children and preparing dishes in the kitchen (Simanjuntak, 2001:112). The term informal sector was first proposed by Hart in 1971 by describing the informal sector as an unorganised part of the labour force.

Economic factors are considered to be the dominant factor influencing a person to devote time to work, as is the level of wages. However, it cannot be denied that other factors such as socio-cultural, psychological, and environmental factors also influence a person's motive to work the time they want. Meanwhile, to analyse the working time of workers, population factors such as age, gender, number of family dependents, and education level are also needed.

Working time is an important indicator to analyse labour market dynamics. This indicator is influential in measuring underemployment and labour productivity. From Table 2 it can be seen that the number of hours worked by all occupations a week ago, most of the population worked for >48 hours.

Table 2 – Employed Population by Number of Hours Worked in All Occupations in the Past Week and Sex of Districts in Badung in 2022

Working Hours (per week)	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
0	-	-	-
1-34	50.788	37.542	88.330
35-40	66.151	45.851	112.002
41-48	80.225	65.403	145.628
>48	95.054	85.258	180.308
Total	292.218	234.054	526.272

Sources: *Sakernas Bps and Disnakertrans Kabupaten Badung.*

It can be concluded that there is a choice for each individual to allocate his or her time until one achieves maximum satisfaction, that is, individuals can balance the monetary rewards of work against the physical benefits of other unpaid activities (Nicholson, 2002). Therefore, each individual has his or her own preferences for the wages he or she earns and the allocation of time made between work and leisure.



The poor economic situation makes every family have to work hard to fulfil their daily needs. Nowadays, it is not only husbands who have to work to fulfil the family's needs, but many wives also work. Women who in the past only played a role as a mother who took care of the household and children now have a second role, namely working women. This increase in the role of women is mainly due to an increase in the educational background of women, resulting in an increase in women's aspirations to play a role not only in the household but also in society.

Family income that does not always increase is inversely proportional to the economic needs that continue to increase. This causes a family to experience an economic crisis. An economic crisis is a problem where the economic sector in a family experiences a setback and affects other sectors. Economic crisis often occurs in a family, especially related to the husband's income in a family that does not always increase, resulting in the family's economic needs not being met properly. This situation encourages women to play a role in the family economy, one of which is by involving themselves in working in the informal sector. In addition, travelling distance can be a problem, because the distance can affect a person in carrying out activities. The farther the distance to the workplace that a person travels from the place of residence to the workplace, the more costs, time, energy is wasted and the more the level of efficiency decreases.

Women who work in the informal sector often experience a conflict in determining which choice is prioritised to do work or carry out the intensity of the customs that they often do. People who do not carry out activities in customs have social sanctions for those who do not attend customary activities, while if they do not do work they cannot support their families. According to Prastyadewi (2014) that women who work in the informal sector have a very important role in various customary activities in their environment, women who are involved in customary activities will definitely reduce the working hours they have and will reduce income. The customary regulations contained in awig -awig are very attached to the lives of women who work in the informal sector because they are binding and must be obeyed at every level of life in Bali. The strictness of awig -awig creates customary intensity that can cause conflict for women who work in the informal sector. This condition is often experienced by Balinese women who work in the business sector because it requires them to be able to manage how they can position themselves in the world of work and in their families. Work and family conflict is a problem that they often experience, especially for married women.

According to the teachings of Hinduism stated by Sudarta (1978:13-14), Balinese women carry out these dual roles, among others, due to the philosophy adopted, namely working is dharma (religious morality and obligation). Thus, women must work hard to fulfil their household needs, so that they can live more properly. The obligations of a mother also apply equally to those of a household husband. Women as mothers will feel happy and prosperous if the husband also gives his love and loyalty only to his wife.

Based on the above background, the problem formulations in this study are, 1). How is the influence of family economic burden, distance to work, intensity of traditional religious activities, and understanding of the concept of work in Hinduism on working time in the informal sector in Badung Regency? 2). What is the effect of family economic burden, distance to work, intensity of traditional religious activities, understanding of the concept of work in Hinduism and working time on the contribution of women's income to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency? 3). Does working time mediate the effect of family economic burden, distance to work, intensity of religious customary activities, and understanding the concept of work in Hinduism on women's income contribution to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency?

## **METHODS OF RESEARCH**

The research design used in this study is a quantitative research design in the form of associative. Quantitative research design is also referred to as research that uses the positivism paradigm, namely from the theories and findings of others which are then



compiled hypotheses according to the research problem to be solved (Harys, 2020). The hypothesis is then tested through the data that has been collected in this study. Quantitative research in the form of associative which aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables.

This research was conducted in Badung Regency in 2023. Badung Regency which consists of six sub-districts namely South Kuta, Kuta, North Kuta, Mengwi, Abiansema and Petang. The scope of this research focuses on the determinants of working time and the contribution of women's income to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency.

The independent variables used in this study are family economic burden (X1), distance travelled to the workplace (X2), intensity of religious customary activities (X3) and understanding of the concept of work in Hinduism (X4). And the dependent variables are Y1 Working time and Y2 contribution of women's income to family income. In this study, the mediating variable is Y1 Working time.

The population in this study cannot be known with certainty because of the large number of married women with Hindu religion who work in the informal sector of Badung Regency. In this study, the sample size was 120 respondents, namely married women who are Hindu and work in the informal sector. Where in considering that the quota for each variable is 20 and the number of variables in this study is 6. So  $20 \times 6$  is 120. So in this study there were 120 respondents.

In this study, the sampling technique by using Non Probability Sampling. Non Probability Sampling is a sampling technique in which members of the population do not have the same opportunity to become sample members (Asnawi, 2009: 122). Non Probability Sampling technique researchers use accidental sampling method (accidental side). According to Santoso and Tjiptono (2001: 89) accidental sampling (convenience sampling) is a sampling procedure that selects samples from people or units that are most easily encountered or accessed. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2009: 221) accidental sampling is taking respondents as samples based on chance, that is, anyone who happens to meet the researcher can be used as a sample, if the person who happens to be met is suitable as a data source with the criteria, namely married women, Hindu women and informal sector workers in Badung Regency.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research that has been conducted, the number and characteristics of respondents based on age groups can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3 – Characteristics of Respondents by Age Group

No	Age	Number of respondents	
		People	Percentage
1	20-29	10	8.3
2	30-39	21	17.5
3	40-49	67	55.8
4	50-59	22	18.3
	Total	120	100

Source: SPSS Processed Results, 2023.

From Table 3, it is known that the age of respondents of married women workers in the informal sector in Badung Regency is dominated by residents in the age range of 40-49 years with the highest percentage who are included in the productive age category, this is because the productive age population is a population that can be active and dynamic in developing and utilising existing economic opportunities and has the responsibility of meeting the needs of family life so as to improve welfare in the family. Wife education is a form of conscious effort in increasing general understanding of the scope of life as a whole and the process of developing knowledge, skills, thoughts, character, and actions in carrying out an



action. Based on the research that has been conducted, the number and characteristics of respondents based on the respondent's education level can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4 – Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education Level

No	Education	Number of Respondents	
		People	Percentage
1	Completed primary school	2	1,7
2	Completed junior high school	13	10,8
3	Graduated from high school/vocational school	70	58,3
4	Diploma Graduation	13	10,8
5	Bachelor	22	18,3
Total		120	100

Source: SPSS Processed Results, 2023.

Based on the data in Table 4, it shows that married women workers in the informal sector in Badung Regency are dominated by people with an education at the senior high school/vocational high school level, which is 58.3 per cent. The average education of married female workers in the informal sector in Badung Regency is a high school/vocational school graduate, which shows that the wife's education is good enough to be able to work and help fulfil the needs of her family. The wife's high education is closely related to employment and ultimately affects the wife's income and decision-making in the family. Wives' education is the main requirement to achieve the quality of reliable female resources.

Informal sector workers play a very important role in a country's economy. They provide services that benefit the community and improve people's welfare. The demand for informal sector workers is also very high because they do not have tax responsibilities and can get additional income to meet their needs. Based on the research that has been conducted, it can be seen that the type of work adopted by respondents can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5 – Characteristics of Respondents Based on Job Level

<i>Job Characteristics</i>		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Upakara Merchant	8	6.6	6.7	6.7
	Restaurant	9	7.4	7.5	14.2
	Groceries	17	13.9	14.2	28.3
	Fruit Merchant	6	4.9	5.0	33.3
	Restaurant Labourer	24	19.7	20.0	53.3
	Meat and Vegetable Traders	12	9.8	10.0	63.3
	Snacks and beverages traders	40	32.8	33.3	96.7
	Tailor	4	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	120	98.4	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.6		
Total		122	100.0		

Source: SPSS Processed Results, 2023.

Based on the data in Table 5, it shows that married women workers in the informal sector in Badung Regency are dominated by people who work in snack and beverage traders at 33.3 per cent.

Testing equation one was conducted to see the effect of family economic burden, distance travelled to the workplace, intensify of traditional religious activities, understanding the concept of work in the teachings of Hinduism on women's working time in the Informal Sector in Badung Regency directly, the regression test results are presented in Table 5.11. Table 5.11 shows that the variable family economic burden (X1) with significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , this means that the family economic burden has a positive and significant effect on working time in the informal sector in Badung Regency. The variable distance to work (X2) with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , this means that the distance to work has a negative and significant effect on working time in the informal sector in Badung Regency. Variable intensity of religious custom activities (X3) with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , this



means that the intensity of religious custom activities has a negative and significant effect on working time in the informal sector in Badung Regency. The variable of understanding the concept of work in Hinduism (X4) with a significant value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , this means that understanding the concept of work in Hinduism has a positive and significant effect on working time in the informal sector in Badung Regency.

Table 6 – Regression Test Results 1

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	61.069	.058		4.056	.000
1 X1	.204	.782	.342	4.603	.000
X2	-.349	.355	-.480	-6.661	.000
X3	-.352	.859	.553	-6.770	.000
X4	.691	.276	.474	6.028	.000

Source: SPSS Processed Results, 2023.

Table 7 – Regression Test Results 2

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	39.269	10.268		3.824	.000
X1	.153	.052	.156	2.957	.004
1 X2	-.679	.074	-.561	-9.206	.000
X3	-.002	.333	-.386	-6.007	.000
X4	.314	.297	.139	2.555	.012
Y1	.512	.784	.099	1.929	.006

a. Dependent Variable: Y2

Source: SPSS Processed Results, 2023.

Testing equation two is done to see the effect of family economic burden, travel distance to the workplace, intensify traditional religious activities, understanding the concept of work in Hinduism and working time on Women's Contribution to Family Income in the Informal Sector in Badung Regency directly, the regression test results are presented in Table 5.12. Table 5.12 shows that the variable family economic burden (X1) with significance value of  $0.004 < 0.05$ , this means that the family economic burden has a positive and significant effect on women's income contribution to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency. The variable of distance to work (X2) with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , this means that distance to work has a negative and significant effect on women's income contribution to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency. Variable intensity of religious custom activities (X3) with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , this means that the intensity of religious custom activities has a negative and significant effect on the contribution of women's income to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency. Variable understanding of the concept of work in Hinduism (X4) with a significant value of  $0.012 < 0.05$ , this means that understanding the concept of work in Hinduism has a positive and significant effect on the contribution of women's income to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency. Working time variable (Y1) with a significant value of  $0.006 < 0.05$ , this means that working time has a positive and significant effect on women's contribution to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency.

## CONCLUSION

Family economic burden and understanding the concept of work in Hinduism have a positive effect on working time in the informal sector in Badung Regency. However, travelling distance to the workplace and the intensity of traditional religious activities have a negative and significant effect on working time in the informal sector in Badung Regency.



Family economic burden, understanding the concept of working in Hinduism and working time have a positive effect on women's income contribution to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency. However, travelling distance to the workplace and the intensity of traditional religious activities have a negative and significant effect on women's income contribution to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency. Working time is a variable that mediates the effect of family economic burden and understanding the concept of work in Hinduism on women's income contribution to family income in the informal sector in Badung Regency. However, it does not mediate the effect of distance travelled to the workplace and the intensity of traditional religious activities.

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