

Women Working Hours as a Family Economic Stabilization (Study on Pepper Farmers in Dellas Village, Air Gegas Sub Disrtric, South Bangka Regency)

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Abstract - The scope of the position of women in families and households and the wider community has a dual role, this means that a woman does not only play a role as a domestic workforce where her position gives support to other breadwinners to take advantage of existing employment opportunities but also women as workforce looking for a living that brings results directly. Women as laborers not only devote their time to taking care of the household but also to work. This study aims to analyze the outpouring of women's working hours as an economic stabilization effort for the family of Pepper Farmers in Delas Village, Air Gegas District, South Bangka Regency. It was observed that there was no influence on age, family income, and the number of family dependents on working hours and how they affected the family's economy. Data analysis methods used in this study are multiple linear regression models or OLS. In this study, the sample used was 60 female farmers. The sampling of farmers was carried out by simple random sampling (simple random sampling). The results of the data analysis showed that the variable unit (X_1) had a positive and significant effect on the outpouring of women's work time while the Family Revenue (X_2) and Dependent Amount (X_3) variables had a positive but insignificant effect on the working hours of the rubber farmers in Dari Village. The results of this study also show that female pepper farmers have a small contribution to the family's economy because the nature of their work as a form of additional income is not for main income.

Keywords: *Spending time, Female workforce, Age, Income, Number of family dependents*

I. INTRODUCTION

Women have two important roles. First, the role of women in the status or position as housewives who do

work that indirectly generates income, but allows other household members to make a living. Second, the role of women in the position of breadwinner (additional or principal) in this case women do productive work that directly generates income. At first, the general reason women worked was to help the family economy. The increasingly uncertain national economic conditions and rising prices of basic necessities while family income that tends not to increase will result in disruption of the stability of the family economy. This situation encourages housewives who previously only took care of the domestic sector (taking care of the household) but then participated in the labor market by participating in helping the family's economy [1]. Of the many types of business sectors that can be the choice of female workers, the agricultural sector is a choice that is mostly taken by women living in rural areas. The phenomenon of women working in the agricultural sector for the community is nothing new. History shows that the origin of agriculture originated from the division of labor between men and women, men doing hunting and gathering forest products, while women farmed around the house and did household chores. The more advanced the community, the agricultural business is carried out permanently and carried out by men and women. The inclusion of female workers into the agricultural sector is driven by the basic needs of the community [2].

The agricultural sector itself is a sector that has the potential to be developed for the welfare of society. One of the efforts to develop the agricultural sector is among others by developing the plantation sector. The development of plantation business is part of agricultural development, developed in line with the systems and agribusiness businesses that are highly competitive, populated, equitable, sustainable and decentralized. One of the developments of plantation agribusiness in Indonesia is the pepper plantation business. Pepper is one of the commodity

estates which has an important role in the economy besides other plantation commodities, both as a source of foreign exchange and as a source of people's livelihood [3].

According to data from the BPS [4], national pepper production centers include Lampung, Bangka Belitung, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and South Sulawesi. Black pepper (black pepper among) the center of production is in Lampung while white pepper (Muntok white pepper) is mostly produced in Bangka Belitung.

Because it is supported by the conditions of the region and agro-climate suitable for plants, the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands has the potential in developing white pepper commodities. The area which is the center of pepper distribution in Bangka Belitung is South Bangka Regency. 4,955.28 tons / year and productivity of 0.81 tons / year [3]

South Bangka Regency consists of several regions, including Airgegas Subdistrict, Payung Subdistrict, and Toboali District. Each of these sub-districts has an area of 5,716 hectares, 3,088 hectares and 2,328 hectares of the total area of pepper plants in South Bangka Regency. The white pepper commodity business in each district is still managed in the form of smallholder plantations. Airgegas is the largest white pepper production center in the South Bangka Regency which has potential and needs attention in its development. This is important considering white pepper is a mainstay commodity for the district and is a source of farmer's family income.

Airgegas Subdistrict is one of the districts in South Bangka Regency which has the highest number of population number 4 from all regencies in South Bangka Regency. From several villages located in Air Gegas District, one of the most pepper producing villages is in the village of Delas.

Delas village, which is one of the villages in the Air Gegas sub-district which is famous as a producer of white pepper, has a population of around 4,817 people, some of whom work as pepper farmers [5]. Pepper farmers are not only dominated by men but also women, especially housewives. Based on the description above, there are some questions such as what is the working hours of a woman, how much time does a woman spend on working as a pepper farmer and how much is devoted to taking care of the household, and how much influence does age, family income, and number of family dependents have on working hours woman in Delas village. Based on this phenomenon, the writer is interested in conducting a scientific research as outlined in the title " Analysis of Women Working Hours as a Family Economic Stabilization (Study On Pepper Farmers In Dellas Village, Air Gegas Sub Disrtric, South Bangka Regency) "

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *The Concept of Labor*

According to the standing in Effendy, the labor force approach was first used in the United States in 1930. Basically, this approach distinguishes the population of two major groups, namely labor, and non-labor. The population classified as non-labor consists of two groups, including those in the Young age population and the old age population. The boundary between population classified as labor and non-labor is very dependent on the concept of the definition of labor used and can vary in each country [6].

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) defines population groups as working-ageresidents and non-working-ageresidents. Then the working age population is divided into the labor force and not the labor force. The population in cluding the labor forcé is the working-age population (15 years and over) who work, or have a job but while not working and unemployed. Whereas the population including non-labor forcé is the working-age population (15 years and over) who are still in school, taking care of the house hold or carrying out other activities in addition to personal activities[7].

Female labor is a female worker who participates in the development at the national and regional levels. This is in accordance with Law No. 14 of 1969, Article 1 of the provisions concerning the labor force. GBHN 1988 in the field of women's role in nation building, women both as citizens and as sources of institutions for development have the same rights, obligations, and opportunities as men in allfields of national life in all development activities. [1]. According to Kartasasmita, basically women, today are no longer doing the whole activity just to work at home. Butthey are currently working. Women, especially those from por families, are potential workers for the welfare of their families and often contribut egreatly to economic sustainability. Public welfare [6].

B. *Time Deprivation Theory*

According to Hakim (2012), the outlay of work time is the amount of time allocated to conduct a series of activities that are normally carried out inside and outside the household in units of time or hours. Each household has a different amount of time. Each individual has the option to spend 168 hours per week with a variety of different choices whether to work or to rest, for sure every individual need a fixed biological time to sleep, eat and etc. With the assumption that for a fixed need is 68 hours per week (or at least 10 hours per day), then the remaining time of 100 hours per week can be made a different choice. In essence, a person needs time for main activities such as work, eating, rest and other necessities of life. There are two things that might be done, namely, work and leisure (resting) [8].

In general, women have a role both as housewives and breadwinners which is reflected in the outpouring of women's working time. According to Putri in Hendrayani

(2010) the outpouring of women's work time is generally divided into two, namely work time for economic activities (earning a living) and non-economic activities, namely basic activities, social activities and household activities.

Furthermore, Suratiah in Rasmawati[1] divides women's working time into 1. Daily activities related to the household. 2. Livelihood activities for household needs. 3. Community social activities. 4. Individual community activities.

According to Becker, households allocate their time to three categories of activities namely the time for market activities, both for their own business and for wages, the time for household activities; and time to relax. In the case of child labor as previously stated, several factors can influence the number of hours a child works in market activities, namely the education of the head of the household, income of parents, number of family dependents, children's wages, children's education, age of children, and age of parents [9].

According to Simanjuntak, the time available is used to manage the household, to work and there is also time for leisure. For the community, leisure time is generally used to supplement the family income through part-time work [10].

C. Relationship of Age with Women Working Hours

Productive age or working age is the age when someone is still able to work and produce something. According to Simanjuntak in Putri, age has a relationship with one's responsibility for the supply of labor. The increasing age of a person, the greater the supply of labor. Whereas as long as they are in productive age, the higher the age of a person, the greater the responsibility that must be borne. Even though at a certain point the supply will decrease with the aging age [11]

D. Relationship of Income with Women Working Hours

According to Simanjuntak, with the increase in wages received by workers, this will lead to two conditions, namely the higher the level of wages received by individuals, individuals will tend to increase the number of hours or time provided for the work (substitution effect). Then with increasing wage levels received by individuals but individuals tend to reduce the number of their working hours (income effect) [10].

E. Relation of the Number of Family Dependents with Women Working Hours Outflows

The number of family dependents is the sum of all family members who must be covered. There is an influence from the variable number of family dependents on the outpouring of women labor time in working for a living. The factor of the number of family dependents has a positive effect on the working hours, meaning that the more the number of family members, the higher the time spent working for housewives [6].

III. METHODS

This study is limited to the analysis of women's working hours as an economic stabilization effort for the family of Pepper Farmers in Delas Village, Air Gegas District, South Bangka Regency. It was observed that there was no influence of age, family income, and the number of family dependents on the outpouring of working hours and how it affected the family economy. In this study, the sample used was 60 female farmers. Samples were taken by simple random samples (simple random sampling). By using quantitative and qualitative analysis, research is conducted by collecting primary and secondary data. Qualitative analysis is used to explain the influence of factors that influence the working hours of pepper farmers in Delas Village. While quantitative analysis is carried out with calculations involving numbers. The quantitative analysis used in this study is the analysis of multiple regression models as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + E \dots \dots (1)$$

Y = Spend of women's work hours (hours / one month)

X₁ = Age (years)

X₂ = Family Income (rupiah)

X₃ = Number of family dependents (people)

B₀ = Intercept or Constant

β₁β₂β₃ = The regression coefficient is the parameter that will be estimated to get a picture of the relationship of each independent variable to the dependent variable.

E = Error term

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

OLS estimation results indicate the value of F (Statistics) is 0.032 smaller than the significance level of 0.05 so it can be concluded that the regression model estimated to be suitable to be used to explain the influence of Age, Income and Amount of Dependent on the dependent variable Women's Working Hour Then the results of the t-test for the Age variable have a prob value. t count of 0.003 which is smaller than 0.05 so that the Age-free variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable Y at alpha 5% or in other words, Age has a significant effect on working hours at 95% confidence level. Whereas for the variable X₂ income (X₂) and Amount of Dependent (x₃) does not significantly influence the working hours of women pepper farmers. Adjusted R - Square of 0.098 or 0.10 indicates that the proportion of the variables influence age, income and number of dependents on the variable spent hours work by 10%. That is, age, income and the number of dependents have a proportion of influence on the working hours of 10% while the remaining 90% is influenced by other variables that are not in the regression model. This indicates that the working hours of women pepper farmers have little contribution to the family

economy, or in other words only as additional income not as the main income for the family

V. CONCLUSION

1. Age variables have a positive and significant influence on the working hours of pepper farmers in Delas Village, but things that are more interesting for those who are between the ages of 40 and 50 still show high productivity, with average working hours of 147 hours per month.
2. The family income variable has a positive but insignificant influence on the working hours of women farmers in Delas Village.
3. Variables The number of family dependents has a positive influence but not significantly significant to the working hours of women rubber farmers in Delas Village.

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