

The Influences of Business Capital, Educational Level and Cultural Value on Working Time of Women in Earthenware Household Industry

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ABSTRACT: The result of the research showed that the working time of women in earthenware vessel industry activity in Takalar Regency was utilized adequately (more than 45 hours per week). Their average business capital was Rp3,514,000. Most housewives are elementary school graduates and their view of cultural values had a very high percentage. The result of hypothesis test showed that business capital, education level, and cultural value had a significant influence on working time of women in earthenware vessel industry activity in Takalar Regency. From the perspective of the influence of each independent variable to the dependent variable, it was found that business capital had the greatest influence compared to cultural values and educational level.

KEYWORDS: *Business capital, Educational level, Cultural value, the working time of women, Earthenware household industry*

I. INTRODUCTION

The position and role of women in Indonesia have been visible for a long time; that is from the time of the kingdom until the days of the struggle for independence. The tradition lasted until now. The role of Indonesian women is quite diverse because of the different levels of cultural civilization of various ethnic groups and patterns of community life. Legally, women in Indonesia have the same opportunity as men to perform according to their potential in the development process. Affirmed in the 1945 Constitution on equal rights and obligations for the population, regardless of men and women, such as in health, women's rights, law, politics and employment.

Increased women's active participation in development, mental and spiritual endurance and capabilities and opportunities in all fields are the main targets for the effective implementation of the role of women in development. Thus, in all opportunities, women can play an active role maximally as equal partners of men in society and family with mutual respect, mutual respect, mutual filling, and mutual help. Abdullah (2001: 103-104) explained that "the increasing number of women's involvement in economic activities is characterized by two processes. First, an increase in the number of women engaged in outdoor work. This can be seen from the increase of women participation level from time to time. Second, an increase in the number of occupations that can be accessed by women. Areas that were previously dominated by men were gradually entered or even began to be dominated by women. The involvement of women in various fields of work became a striking phenomenon of the 1980" As Alwi (1998: 42) pointed out that "women are a critical determinant of participation in today's economy".

These two forms of development signify important quantitative developments in women's lives. This is only because it shows the opportunities that are increasingly open to women, but also because it is important for the analysis of the meaning of development, both for women and men in society in general.

There are two main objectives in improving the position and role of women in Broad Outlines of State Policy: (1) increasing the status and role of women in the life of nation and state through national policies which carried out by institutions that capable to advocate the realization of gender equality and justice; (2) improving the quality of roles and independence of women's organizations while maintaining the value of unity and the historical value of women's struggle in continuing their efforts to empower women and the welfare of families and communities".

Women's involvement in the rural economic activities is a common phenomenon that has been going on for a long time. In various reports, it can be seen that since the early 20th century women have become part of the overall economic life of the village. Alwi (1998: 142) asserted that "the high level of female labor participation affects the distribution of individual incomes in the family and education of women". The

participation of female laborers is not only about economic activities but is inseparable from domestic activities in everyday life, as Abdullah (2001: 166) asserted that "women then not only play a role in the household but as outsiders and are involved in social activities that gave rise to the symptoms of a "triple role" of women. These three roles show a very strong bond between women and homes with domestic works, in fulfilling the ideological demands of women who have a reproductive role ". Related to household economic activities in Indonesia hence handicraft activities as one of factor that needs to be paid attention. Soeroto and Hatmosubrobo in Abdullah (2001: 167) argued that "craft activityy is one form of household industry activities that have a long history"

The reasons for the role of women in domestic industry activities are important to examine as Indonesians are now developing from agrarian society to industrial society, from traditional to community. Specific forms that exist in the division of labor by sex, in addition to considerations of biological aspects, should be viewed as a historical development of the traditions of each society so it needs to be studied specifically to see how the division of labor between men and women. Dwyer (1992) suggested that in the conduct of family or household studies, gender disaggregation should be selected. By looking at the position of each family member or household according to gender, it is often possible to find a wife having her own social network. The description of the broader role of women affirms that the context of women's involvement becomes very important to note. However, the involvement of women in economic activities cannot be separated from the circumstances in the home and should also be seen in the cultural context in which such engagement is possible. In addition to changes in family ties, the change of perception on women's position in the household is the basis of women's economic engagement.

Women's involvement in the home industry sector is also found in the rural areas of Takalar Regency of South Sulawesi. That's why this research was performed to answer the problems as follows:

1. Is there any influence of business capital on the work time of women in the earthenware industry activities in TakalarRegency.
2. Is there any effect of education level on the work time of women in the earthenware industry activities in Takalar Regency
3. Is there any influence of cultural values on the work time of women in the earthenware industry activities in Takalar Regency
4. Is there any influence of business capital, education level, and cultural values together the work time of women in the earthenware industry activities in TakalarRegency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The working time of women in the activities of the home industry is the total amount of time devoted to the earthenware industry activities. The sizes used are the number of hours/days, number of days/weeks and number of weeks/month in each production process. Differentiation of the role is observed through the pattern of division of labor or the allocation of working time in the earthenware industry activities. The allocation of power/authority is observed from the large role of women in decision making related to the activities of the earthenware industry.

The number of female labor allocation to the household industry activities cannot be separated from the rapid development, which means that the role of female laborers also undergoes a transition in accordance with the times. In general, there is no difficulty for the citizens to transition in roles. Although new situation is different from the old situation, the norms are not totally different (Parsons in Soekanto,1986:171).

In terms of role differentiation, Marwell in Budiman (1985: 24) pointed out that "a role based on sexual differences always occurs, this has become an indisputable fact. In every culture, women and men are given different roles and behavioral patterns to complement each other's physical differences. The division of this role serves to complement the shortcomings of these two types of human so that problems faced by household or society can be solved better ". To examine the differentiation of roles closely related to work. In the mother contest, Sajogyo (1986) argued that in the economic conception of household activities such as parenting, cooking and so forth are not included in the workplace. This situation undermines the contribution of women in the production process. Taking care of the domestic work needs to be seated in a reasonable place, considering it can provide support to other members of the breadwinner to take advantage of the existing work opportunities. Therefore a more relevant conception of work to analyze roles both within and outside the home needs to be developed. In relation to the conception of work, Wolfman in Sajogyo (1986) said that "sociological analysis of labor is not beneficial if it does not consider the process of division of labor. Here it was emphasized by him, that the organization of work as a system more clearly if we pay attention to various elements that support it and interconnected with each other such as resources, values, time and people and technology.

The size of the capital that each household produces earthenware also has an impact on the role of each woman. There is a tendency that women from households with large capital tend to have more working hours than women in households with less capital. This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by

Suratayah et al (1990: 7-8) regarding the relationship between household income levels with the working time of women in paddy farming.

Educational factor is the variable that is suspected to affect the role of women in household activities, Tan (1996: XI) suggested that "one of the credentials of human quality is the level of education". Zulminarni (1998: 81) in the discourse of women in Indonesian-ness and modernity argued that "the improvement in the level of education of women makes them feel that they need to take advantage of abilities and skills possessed". Furthermore, it was said (1998: 3) that "the low level of education and skills as a result of low gender in our culture, which leads to various discrimination against women in economic activities". Moedjiman (1998: 115) argued that "given the low level of education, knowledge, and skills of female compared to men, hence the working position of woman in fighting for job opportunity is getting harder ". In accordance with Boserup's opinion in Binar (1998: 129) that "education improves the status, abilities, and skills of a woman, besides that education also raises the aspiration and expectation of a woman to have better income and livelihood, and it further encourages her to enter in the workforce ". It was also stated by Ananta that "education serves to prepare one input in the production process, that is labor to work productively because of the quality. This leads to an expected increase in expected output to the well-being of the population ".

The influence of cultural values variable on the women's working time in domestic industry activities seems to be more related to the determination of criteria of decent work and inappropriate for women to be undertaken or determined by the cultural values and norms of local communities, as described by Soekanto (1995: 25) that "it is usually among the many statuses which a person possesses, one of the supreme statuses by society is the hallmark of the ultimate social identity. A person's job, usually regarded as permanent and supreme status, although not always the case ". The division and determination of status in relation to sex are essential in all social systems. All societies determine different attitudes and activities for men and women. Parwati (1997: 6) explained that "the theory of women and femininity, as well as gender roles, evolve through different cultures that characterize the era." The same has been pointed out by William (1991: 141) that "in all societies, certain duties are given to women and some are given to men and some can be done by both ... what is considered men's work in a society may be considered as the work of women in other societies, thereby indicating that much of the division is determined by culture or based on various factors in which the biological factor is only one part ".

This opinion is supported by Parwati's statement (1997: 7) that it is the culture that most determines human behavior, as well as male and female differences ". Male and female role is more determined by the cultural environment. Culture has very big role in the formation of human behavior, either through the restriction of value, as well as freedom by presenting various possibilities for the statement. Because culture is something that always changes, a process, but also the human products, the view of "social learning" is important for the study of Women's Psychology especially for self-alignment which will always change according to the socio-cultural environment that shapes the woman's personality. The functional community states that "a society can only survive if its members perform social roles according to the role expectation that exist in society. The expectation of the role between community members is taken from the cultural system adopted by the community (SaptaniandHolzner, 1997:200).

Cultural values studied in this study were the cultural values prevailing in the Pallantikang Urban Village of Takalar Regency in carrying out the earthenware industry activities called "andedde" culture, which contains guidance, advice and social norms. Parwati (1997: 6) explained that "change of views from culture is the result of human engineering itself that can be pursued in accordance with the awareness and needs". The cultural value in "andedde" is a reference for women in carrying out daily pottery activities. This cultural value has been taught or socialized to every individual both women and men to be able to work with family members and try to maximally improve their lives. The teachings in the culture of the society studied are known and implemented the slogan "it is enough in the village to earn a living, do not have to go abroad in the other countries because in the village itself there is still a source of livelihood, if you really want to try there will be no unemployment". The guidance, advice and social norms contained in the cultural values of "andedde" in general can be formulated as follows: (1) a woman (housewife) must cooperate with husband in earning a living, (2) a woman (housewife) is not enough with only limited ability to do domestic tasks in everyday life.

In relation to the activities of the earthenware industry, there are certain stages of work which deemed appropriate or inappropriate for women to work on. This is based on reasons for cultural values such as (1) being able or not to work depends on physical ability, (2) following the customs that have been socialized by parents, (3) continuing the old habits that are also performed by the female in the past, (4) the stages of work that are part of the task of women are works with artistic value and require skill and tenacity.

According to the customs, stages of work that deserve work by women, namely, forming pottery, drying the pottery, decorating the pottery filigree, firing pottery, glazing earthenware decoration, and selling pottery. Otherwise, the type of work stages that are inappropriate to be performed by women, namely carrying and pounding clay, sifting the sand and mixing the raw materials.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is survey research that is research which data collected from sample to represent the entire population. Emzir (2007: 39) argued that "survey research illustrates the principles of correlational research and completes it in an appropriate and effective way to describe people's thoughts, opinions, and feelings," according to Singarimbun and Effendi (1995: 3) "survey research is research that takes samples from one population and the questionnaire as the main data collection tool".

The target population in this study were all women (housewives) in the household family of earthenware industry in Pallantikang Urban Village Pattalassang Sub-district Takalar Regency as many as 186 households. Sampling technique used was random sampling by performing a short census of data collection of all housewives in the earthenware household industry in Pallantikang Urban Village through urban village office, head of environment office and some group leader of earthenware craftsmen. The sample was determined in number by using the Goode & Hatt Formula (1952) as follows:

$$N_s = \left(\frac{\sigma \cdot Z}{T} \right)^2$$

Description :

N_s = large of sample required

σ = estimated population standard deviation

Z = the standard value corresponds to the level of significance

T = the maximum acceptable estimate error (Soehartono, 1995:58).

Based on the formula, assuming that an acceptable maximum acceptable error rate of 3.30 and the estimated population standard deviation of 12 with a 95% confidence level, a sample of 50 women (housewives) was obtained. From the calculation as follows:

$$N_s = \left(\frac{\sigma \cdot Z}{T} \right)^2$$

$$N_s = \left(\frac{12 \cdot 1.96}{3.30} \right)^2$$

$$N_s = \left(\frac{23.52}{3.30} \right)^2$$

$$= (7.12)^2$$

$$= 50.79 \rightarrow 50 \text{ (approximation)}$$

The instruments used in data collection are questionnaires that refer to the characteristics of the variables in the research problem, namely the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities, business capital, education level and cultural values of "andedde".

The female labor time data in the household industry activities is the total amount of time devoted to the activities. This variable is denoted as Y and is measured by the number of hours/days, the number of days/weeks and the number of weeks/months in each production process. The instruments used are developed according to the amount or length of time in the household industry activities consisting of mashing the clay, weighing/mixing, soaking, coating, forming, decorating filigree, firing, decorating, grinding and marketing (Subari, 1999: 12).

The capital data is the overall fund managed by the earthenware industry in starting their business until the end of a production process. This variable is denoted as X_1 and measured in rupiah (Rp). Instruments used were in the form of a list of contents consisting of the cost of purchasing raw materials, payment of salary/wage, shipping costs and equipment costs.

Data on the level of education is the school education that has been followed, consisting of (1) never attended school = 0 years, (2) did not complete primary school = 1-5 years, (3) completed primary school or equivalent = 6 years, (4) did not complete junior high school = 7-8 years old, (5) junior high school = 9 years, (6) did not complete senior high school = 10-12 years old, (7) completed senior high school = 12 years. This variable is denoted as X_2 . The measurement is the number of years, while for out-of-school education that has been followed based on the length of study time and the amount of training that is followed and measured by the skill level obtained.

Data on cultural values are things that include the pattern of one's idea of the provisions which related to propriety in the division of labor of men and women in accordance with the customs in the activities of earthenware domestic industry. This variable is denoted as X_3 . The instrument used shall be developed on the basis of the agree and disagree on the phases of the work in earthenware industry which are reasonably performed by women based on inherent customs. This instrument is constructed in the form of ordinal scale containing statements that related to the "andedde" culture by the community in the research site. Respondents were asked to choose one alternative answer Agree (S), Less agree (KS), and Disagree (TS). Scores for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 are weighted Agree (S) = 1, Less agree (KS) = 2, and Disagree (TS) = 3. for item No. 5-9 are weighted Agree (S) = 3, Less agree (KS) = 2, and Disagree (TS) = 1.

Data analysis technique is descriptive analysis by using simple tabulation in order to know the description of business capital, education level, cultural value and pattern of work division of worker in the

earthenware industry activities in Takalar Regency and inferential statistic analysis used multiple regression analysis predictors with equation model as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3.$$

Description:

- Y = working time of women in the earthenware industry activities,
- a = regression constant,
- b₁, b₂, b₃ = regression coefficient,
- X₁ = business capital,
- X₂ = education level,
- X₃ = culture value.

To test the alleged parameters of the regression coefficients were tested by proposing statistical hypotheses:

H_a : r_{xy} . x₁ . x₂ . x₃ ≠ 0,

H₀ : r_{xy} . x₁ . x₂ . x₃ = 0.

Rule of decision:

If F_{calc} ≤ F_{tab}. α (A : D) H₀ is accepted,

If F_{calc} > F_{tab}. α (A : D) H₀ is rejected.

IV. RESULTS OF RESEARCH

The requirement of multiple regression analysis that was performed on the instrument of this research is the test of validity, reliability test, and normality test.

Validity Test

Validity test was used Product Moment formula (r_{xy}) in order to calculate the correlation between the item score with the total score of the instrument (Sugiyono, 1997: 258). After r_{xy} value is obtained than it is compared to the criterion of table value for the test level α = 0.05 and the test criteria are as follows: if r_{xy} > r_{tab} (0.05: N) then the item has a good validity level and if r_{xy} < r_{tab} (0.05: N) then the item is invalid. Validity test instrument of cultural values was performed against eighteen random respondents, then r_{tab} (0.05: 18) = 0.468. The summary of the validity test results can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Distribution of instrument items after validity test

Variable	Total of items	Number of items that is rejected	Total of items that is rejected	Total of items that is valid
Cultural value (X3)	15	5	2, 8, 10, 12, 15	10
The working time of women (Y)	26	6	2, 4, 8, 19, 21, 24	20

Reliability Test

Reliability test according to Sugiono (1997: 271) "used the Cronbach's Alpha formula (r_{ii}), which calculates the number of variance per item and the total variance which is then incorporated into Cronbach's Alpha formula".

After the r_{ii} value is obtained, it is then compared with the criterion of r_{tab} value for the test level α = 0.05 and the test criteria are as follows:

if r_{ii} > r_{tab} (0.05: N), then the instrument is said to be reliable, and if r_{ii} < r_{tab} (0.05: N), then the instrument is not reliable.

The reliability test of cultural value instrument performed on eighteen respondents showed r_{tab} (0.05: N) = 0.468. The summary of reliability test result can be seen on Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of instrument items after validity test

Variabel	r _{ii}	Status
Culture value (X3)	0.902	>0.468 Reliable
Working time of women (Y)	0.882	>0.468 Reliable

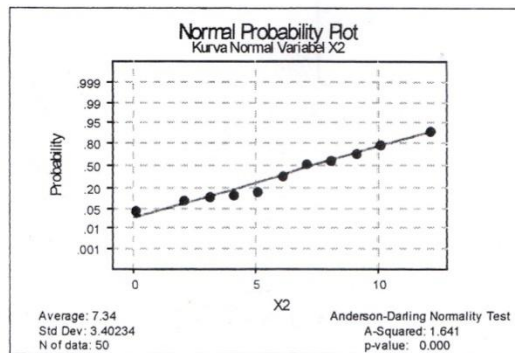
Normality Test

Statistical analysis used to test the hypothesis in this study was multiple regression analysis technique. A new multiple regression analysis can be used when the requirements are met, the variables that researchers want to look at the relationship have normally distributed data (Usman and Akbar, 1995: 215).

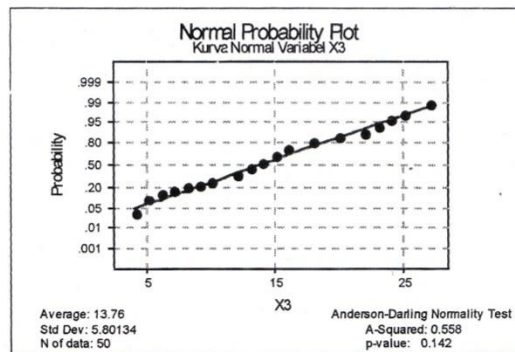
Normality tested data are working time of woman in earthenware household industry (Y), business capital data (X_1), education level (X_2) and cultural value (X_3). Through the computer assistance of the MINITAB program, the criterion used to assess the normal or absence of data distribution is the straight-line value in the normal Probability Plot curve. If the location of points on a straight line or almost on a straight line, then it is concluded that the data is normally distributed (Sudjana, 1996: 151). The results of the normality test of female working time in the earthenware household industry (Y), business capital data (X_1), education level (X_2) and cultural values can be seen on the table of Normal Probability Plot Curve on the following curve:

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Kurva normal probability plot data tingkat pendidikan (X_2)



Kurva normal probability plot data nilai budaya (X_3)



Regression analysis of Y variable on variables of X1, X2 and X3

$$Y = 162 + 0.000005 X1 + 0.021 X2 + 0.030 X3$$

Predictor	Coef	Stdev	t-ratio	P
Constant	162.145		43.72	3.709
X1	0.00000456	0.00000109	4.18	0.000
X2	0.0207	0.3519	0.06	0.953
X3	0.0295	0.3321	0.09	0.930

s = 8.240 R-sq = 51.6% R-sq(adj) = 48.5%

Variance analysis

SOURCE	df	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	3	3332.5	1110.8	16.36	0.000
Error	46	3123.1	67.9		
Total	49	6455.6			

MTB > Correlation 'X1' 'X2' 'X3'

X1	X2	X3
X1	0.183	
X2	0.792	0.150
X3	0.718	0.138

Data descriptions indicated that the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities with the lowest was 152 hours/month and the highest was 196 hours/month. The average working time of respondents of 184 hours/month. 62% of the respondents had below average working hours and 34% had above average working hours. Median reached 182 hours/month and 8% of the respondents (mode) had the working time of 170 hours/month. The range of deviations between the average worktime of each respondent is not too broad. This is indicated by the standard deviation of 11 hours/month.

Characteristics of respondents based on the average amount of business capital of the earthenware industry every production time is Rp. 3,514,000, - per person/ household.

Data description showed that respondents who had the highest business capital (Rp6,800,000) of 10% with Rp 3.400.000 median, and 22% of the respondents (mode) who had capital of Rp 3,000,000. Respondents who had business capital below the average was 50%, and above the average was 50%. There was no big difference on the respondent's business capital condition, this is indicated by the standard deviation of Rp 1,774,250.

Characteristic of respondents based on educational level was measured by the length of school attendance. The average education level of respondents was low at 34%, which only reached primary school with a mean of 6.5 years. There were still 16% of those who have not graduated from elementary school. The highest education that can be achieved by the respondents were only limited to high school, and even then, it was only 20%, while the junior high school graduates of 18%. None of them attend college education, while the remaining 8% were only able to attend one until two years of junior high school education, and another 4% were only able to attend a year in senior high school.

Out-of-school education that has been followed by respondents was measured by the frequency, duration of education and the type of skills acquired in education.

Table 3. Characteristics of respondents according to level of education ever followed

No.	Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never attended school	4	8
2.	Did not complete primary	4	8
3.	Completed primary	17	34
4.	Did not complete junior high	4	8
5.	Completed junior high	9	18
6.	Did not complete senior high	2	4
7.	Completed senior high	10	20
	Total	50	100

Characteristic of cultural values owned by respondents was measured by the level of appropriate or inappropriate to the division of labor in the earthenware household industry activities that should be/deservedly done by women with the reasons of customs.

Based on the results of questionnaires obtained from 50 respondents it was stated that from ten stages of work and earthenware industry activities when viewed in terms of cultural values/customs, then there are certain types of work that are appropriate to be done by women and at the same time there are also certain types of work that must be done by men.

Table 4. Description of the level of agreeing or disagreeing by respondents to the stages of work on pottery that should be done by women with the reasons according to custom/culture that has been become tradition for a long time.

Stages of Work on Pottery (%)	Agree (%)	Less agree (%)	Disagree (%)
Picking up the clay-	100	-	-
Mashing the clay -	-	100	-
Sifting the sand-	10	90	-
Mixing the material-	10	90	-
Forming the pottery 100	-	-	-
Drying the pottery 90	10	-	-
Decorating pottery filigree	100	-	-
Burinhg the pottery	90	10	-
Glazing the pottery decoration	100	-	-
Selling the pottery	-	10	90

Based on the data of the research results showed that all respondents 100% saw that there are three stages of work on pottery that deserve to be done by women because according to the premises of cultural values or customs that have been inherited long ago. The stages of the work are forming pottery, decorating pottery filigree and glazing pottery decorations. Stages of drying/drying pottery by firing, 90% of respondents who declared proper/worthy done by women. 10% of respondents stated that the stages of work that women do not deserve to work are sifting sand, mixing raw materials, helping to dry pottery, firing and selling pottery. 90% of respondents stated that sifting sand, mixing raw materials and selling pottery is inappropriate for women to work on.

The influence of business capital, educational level, and cultural value on the work time of women in the earthenware industry activities, were analyzed by using inferential statistics of double regression of three predictors through the help of MINITAB program. The results of the analysis obtained the following regression equation:

$$\hat{Y} = 162 + 0.000005 X_1 + 0.021 X_2 + 0.030 X_3$$

The regression equation that has been found needs to be tested for significant and linearity so that results can be more accountable in taking a decision (Usman and Akbar, 1995: 227). The variables tested for its significance are business capital (X1), and educational level (X2), and cultural value (X3) collectively to the working time of women variable in the earthenware industry activities (Y). The guideline that was used to determine the significance between variables was to compare F_{calc} with F_{tab}. The characteristic of the test is real or very real (depending on the selected α) if the F value is too large (Sudjana, 1996: 355). The summary results of multiple regression analysis (ANOVA) are presented in the table, as follows:

Table 5, Variance analysis

SOURCE	df	JK	RJK	F	P
Regression	3	3332,5	1110.8	16.36	0,000
Error	46	3123,1	67,9		
Total	49	6455,6			

The result of significance test obtained value of $F_{calc} = 16.36$. Compared with the value of $F_{tab} (0.05.3.46) = 2.81$. Because the value of $F_{calc} > F_{tab}$, then the regression in this study have a meaning, so the regression equation:

$$\hat{Y} = 162 + 0.000005 X_1 + 0.021 X_3 + 0.030 X_3$$

can be (statistically feasible) used to predict the influence of business capital variables (X_1), education level (X_2), and cultural values (X_3) collectively on the working time of women in earthenware industry activities (Y).

Since the values of b_1 , b_2 and b_3 are positive, the directional function relationship is positive as well. This means that the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities increases when business capital, educational level, and cultural value are improved, and vice versa.

The criteria of hypothesis testing are determined by comparing the t_{calc} value with the t_{tab} value. H_0 is rejected if $t_{calc} > t_{tab}$ (Sudjana, 1996: 380). The t-test results are presented in the table as follows:

Tabel 6: Results of T-test analysis

Predictor	Coef	Std.Dev	t-ratio	p
Constant	162.145	43.72	3.709	0.000
X_1	0.00000456	0.00000109	4.18	0.000
X_2	0,0207	0.3519	0.06	0.953
X_3	0.0295	0.3321	0.09	0.930

Hypothesis test results obtained t_{calc} value = 3.709. Compared with the value of $t_{tab} (0.975: 48 = 2.015)$, because $t_{calc} > t_{tab}$ is $3.709 > 2.015$, then H_0 is rejected, H_1 is accepted. This means there was influence of business capital (X_1), education (X_2) and cultural value (X_3) collectively to the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities (Y).

The significance of each independent variable X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , to the dependent variable (Y) can be explained as follows:

The significance of X_1 obtained t-calculation of 4.18 and significance of the calculation results of 0.0000 by taking $\alpha = 0.05$. Significance $\alpha = 0.05$ greater than probability of 0.000. This means that the variable of business capital (X_1) gave a very significant effect on the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities in Takalar Regency (Y).

The significance of X_2 obtained t_{calc} value of 0.06 and significance of probability of 0.953 by taking $\alpha = 0.05$. Significance value of $\alpha = 0.05$ is smaller than the probability of 0.953. This means that the educational level variable (X_2) gave the effect on earthenware industry" in Takalar Regency (Y).

The significance of X_3 obtained the value of t-calc of 0.09 and the probability of 0.930 with $\alpha = 0.05$. The significance value of $\alpha = 0.05$ is smaller than the probability of 0.930. This means the business opportunity variable (X_3) gave less significant effect to the female work time variables in the earthenware industry activities in Takalar Regency (Y).

The next issue after the double linear regression is calculated, is to determine the degree of relationship between the variables (Sudjana, 1996: 383). It was obtained calculation results as follows:

$$S = 8.240$$

$$R\text{-sq} = 51.6\%$$

$$R\text{-sq (adj)} = 48.5\%$$

This means that the magnitude of the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is determined by the coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.516$.

It can be concluded that there was 51.6% influence of business capital (X_1) education level (X_2) and cultural value (X_3) to the working time of women in earthenware industry (Y)

In other words, the amount of work time of women in the earthenware industry was 51.6% determined by business capital, education level, and cultural value, while 48.4% determined by other factors.

To know how the meaning of the relationship of each independent variable in regression, it is necessary to hold a separate test of the regression coefficients (Sudjana, 1996: 387). Through the MINITAB program, it was conducted correlation analysis for each independent variable to the independent variable. The correlation results can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 7. Correlation of X1,X2,X3,Y

	X1	X2	X3
X2	0.183		
X3	0.780	0.139	
Y	0.718	0.138	0.574

In the table above can be seen that the correlation between X1 and Y of 0.718 this means the relationship between business capital variable (X1) with the working time of women in earthenware industry (Y) was strong. Correlation between variable X2 with variable Y is equal to 0.138. This means the relationship between education level variables (X2) with the working time of women in earthenware industry (Y) was very weak. Correlation between variables X3 with variable Y of 0.574. This means that the relationship between the cultural value variables (X3) and the working time of women in earthenware industry (Y) was medium.

V. DISCUSSION

From the data obtained as analyzed indicated that the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities averaged 184 hours/month, with the highest working time span of 196 hours/month and the lowest 152 hours/month. When referring to the standard made by Central Bureau of Statistics, then the working time of women as "full work" is 180 hours/month. The work time of husband in the earthenware industry activities is classified as "half work" or "underemployment" (<180 hours / month). This indicates that the amount of work time of women (wife) is greater than the working time of men (husbands) in the earthenware industry activities.

Based on data analysis, it is known that there was a positive and significant influence of business capital, education level and cultural value to the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities, this also proves what has been stated in Chapter II Literature Review that capital, educational level and cultural value are the factors that greatly influence the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities.

Although these three variables had a positive and significant influence on the working time of women in the earthenware industry activities, but when viewed from the results of partial data correlation it turned out that each variable has a different level of relationship.

The variables that have the high level of relationship with the working time of women in earthenware industry activities namely business capital variable, then followed by cultural values, while the education level variable has the smallest level of relationship. It can be understood because: 1) for a respondent who has a relatively small business capital, the ability to buy raw materials that are relatively less which is limited to the purchase of soil and sand so that makes pottery only until the stage of formation and drying. The pottery is marketed in a raw state (not yet through the firing stage) and the price is relatively cheap; 2) for a respondent who has a relatively larger business capital has the ability to buy more raw materials with cement, firewood, straw and red soil. Pottery production has reached the stage of firing so it can be marketed in the form of dry (not yet through the stage of decoration and glaze but already colored with red soil), 3) for larger capital owner has the ability to buy raw materials perfectly in addition to those mentioned in point 1 and 2, equipped again with materials such as paint, methylated spirits, resin and polish. The process of pottery production at the last stage (finished in the smoothing process) so as to achieve higher sales price of crude and dried vessels, 4) as mentioned in point 1.2 and 3 that the greater the business capital the more perfect the raw material which can be purchased, then by itself more and more stage of work that can be done by women.

It shows that business capital is very determining the working time of women in earthenware industry activities so that simultaneously can be said that families of earthenware industry that has large business capital resulted in the amount of working time of women in earthenware industry activities.

This reality can not be denied because with the availability of larger capital, it has the ability to buy more perfect raw materials so that the stages of work in the activities of the home industry more and more can be done by women.

This finding is consistent with the results of the Maitimu (1986) study which suggested that there is an increasing trend of socio-economic status of farm households or more clove trees or the larger agricultural land owned by farm households, the greater the time spent by women laborers.

What is meant by the level of education in this study is not solely only school education but also with the participation in upgrading/training related to the skills of working on pottery.

The results of this study indicated that in particular, the level of school education had no significant effect on the working time of women in earthenware industry activities. This is understandable because it is possible that: 1) the knowledge gained in the school is not in accordance with the required field, 2) the knowledge and skills of working on pottery can be obtained through frequent training held by the local government and 3) the knowledge and skills of working on pottery can be obtained through training and work experience in their respective households through family education.

This fact is in accordance with the results of the interview as described in Chapter II that the participation of a woman participating in pottery skills training, having the ability to do pottery better and can be ascertained as the implication is to increase the working time of women in earthenware industry activities. It is very reasonable because the material given in the training is to improve various skills such as the selection of soil types, the development of models and forms of pottery, developing filigree model, mixing color in the process of decorating the smoothing. Thus for a woman who continues to train more and more of the skills she has.

This is in accordance with the common expression that "to further develop knowledge and skills in the field of pottery craft must follow out-of-school education (training) organized by the government".

Thus, what is disclosed in this study supports the opinion expressed by Ananta (1993: 69) that "education serves to prepare one input in the production process, that is labor in order to work productively because of the quality". Furthermore, Zulminarni (1998: 81) stated that "the better the level of education of women causes them to feel the need to take advantage of their skills and abilities".

The cultural values referred to in this study as stated in the previous chapter that matters covering the pattern of one's stance on the provisions relating to the appropriateness of women undertake the stages of pottery work because it is in accordance with the customs that have been inherited from the past.

The results of this study indicated that the value of culture gives a less significant effect on the female labor time in the earthenware industry activity. This is understandable because: 1) the stages of pottery work that are part of the women's task (according to culture) are generally in the stage of pottery finishing, whereas it can only be owned by people who have larger business capital, 2) role as much as possible according to tradition which has been inherited since the first, but without supported by big capital, hence can not work maximally. This is supported by the opinion Parwati (1997: 6) stated that "human self-engineering that can be pursued in accordance with the awareness and needs".

VI. CONCLUSION

1. The working time of women in earthenware industry activities reaches an average of 184 hours/month, while the average working time of husband was 36 hours/month. This showed that the working time of women is greater than the amount of time the husband is used in the household activities of the earthenware industry. This is because all the stages of earthenware work that is part of the duty of the wife is a relatively long time, for example forming pottery, making decorative filigree and glazed decoration filigree pottery. These three stages of work are generally not done by the husband. Stages of work that are part of the husband's duty are to lift the soil, sift the sand and stir the raw materials, although it is heavy but does not require a relatively long time and is generally not done by the wife, so it appears that women have a longer working time compared with husband in the earthenware industry activity.
2. The highest business capital run by earthenware industry is Rp 6,800,000 and the lowest is Rp 600,000. Average of Rp 3,514,000, median of Rp 3,400,000, and mode of Rp 3,000,000. The average female education level is low, that is primary school graduation. A few graduated from middle and high school. The rest do not finish primary school, junior high school, high school and no one ever attended college education. The attitude of housewife to the provision of cultural value which is related to the activity of pottery household industry tended to be approved in working on earthenware industry activity.
3. Business capital, educational level, and cultural value influenced the working time of women in earthenware industry activities. Business capital had a stronger impact than the cultural values and level of education. This is due to the greater business capital run by the earthenware industry, the more the stage of pottery work that is part of the task of women. However, they want to apply the knowledge and skills possessed, if it is not supported by the larger business capital, then the working time cannot be reached maximally.

VII. SUGGESTION

1. Viewed from the amount of working time spent by women and the pattern of decision-making which related to the activity of the earthenware industry, indicates that housewives play a significant role in the activity. Therefore, it is proper that husbands or men assist in performing various domestic works as appropriate, such mechanisms are important because directly or indirectly they will serve as examples of "isolated" role models in children and other family members in a household.
2. Judging from the factors that affect the working time of women in earthenware industry activities, the most powerful factor contributing effectively is the business capital factor. To be able to increase the role of women in the activity of home industry especially concerning assistance of adding business capital from government side or related institution.
3. This study examines some of the factors affecting the working time of women in earthenware industry activities without being associated with household income factors. This is due to the limited thinking in the implementation of this research, so the results can not fully explain the various phenomena related to the role of women in an effort to increase household income. Therefore, it is desirable that research on several

factors affecting the role of women and linked to efforts to increase household incomes can be undertaken as a follow-up study with the same cultural background.

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