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## Analysis of factors affecting working time allocation and women's income contribution in the agriculture sector in abiansemal district

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**ABSTRACT:** This study aims to analyze the percentage contribution of female farmers' income to family income; to analyze the effect of work experience, age, presence of children under five, and the intensity of traditional & religious activities on the allocation of working time for women farmers; to analyze the influence, work experience, age, presence of children under five, the intensity of traditional & religious activities, and work time allocation on the contribution of women's farmers' income to family income; analyzing the role of working time allocation in mediating the influence of work experience, age, presence of children under five, and the intensity of traditional & religious activities on the contribution of income of women farmers to income. The research location was conducted in Abiansemal District. The data sources of this research consist of primary and secondary data. The population in this study was 3,414, and the sample was determined by accidental sampling method with 100 respondents. The method of collecting data by interviewing the analysis technique is path analysis / path analysis. Based on the results of the study, it shows that work experience, age, presence of children under five and the intensity of traditional activities and directly have a significant positive effect on the allocation of working time for women farmers. Work experience, the presence of children under five and the intensity of traditional & religious activities have a negative effect on the contribution of women's farmers' income, while age has a positive effect on the contribution of women's farmers' income to family income in Abiansemal District.

**Keywords** -allocation of working time, work experience, age, presence of children under five, intensity of traditional & religious activities and income contribution.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In a household where only men act as workers to earn income, but sometimes they are still unable to meet household needs. This is where the role of women is needed to work so that they can get a bigger income so that they can help the family economy. The involvement of women in earning a living can contribute to family income, but at the same time cause the time devoted to household activities and social life outside the home to decrease.

In the era of development that is oriented towards sustainable development or better known as the Sustainable Development Goals, abbreviated as SDGs, which has seventeen goals, one of which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The involvement of women in economic development in accordance with the goals of sustainable economic development, treats women as an important resource as executors.

The agricultural sector has received attention since the beginning of the New Order government. Even at that time the agricultural sector was a priority in development in Indonesia. In this case the agricultural sector has an important role in absorbing labor and in providing food, one of which is rice. Furthermore, related to the agricultural sector in Bali, it turns out that it not only has a role in providing foodstuffs such as rice, but also in providing a means of religious ceremonies for Hindus, namely flowers. Bali is a province whose island is inhabited by people who are predominantly Hindu. Therefore the agricultural sector is a sector that has a big share in providing community income.

However, unfortunately the income in the agricultural sector tends to be lower than other sectors, for example the tourism sector. In addition, the exchange rate in the agricultural sector also tends to be low, so this research is important in order to gather information about the factors that affect the income of female farmers so this research is important.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

According to Suroto (2000: 26), the theory of income is all receipts in the form of money or in the form of goods originating from other parties as well as industrial products that are valued on the basis of a sum of money from assets prevailing at that time. Income is a source of income for a person to meet their daily needs and is very important for the survival and livelihood of a person directly or indirectly. Income consists of wages, salaries, rent, dividends, profits and is a flow that is measured in a certain period of time, for example: a week, a month, a year or a long period of time.

Work experience is the process of forming knowledge or skills about the method of a job because of the employee's involvement in the implementation of work tasks (Manulang, 1984). Work experience is the level of mastery of a person's knowledge and skills in his job which can be measured from the years of service and from the level of knowledge and skills he has. A person's work experience greatly supports the skills and speed of completing their work so that the error rate will decrease. The longer the work experience or the more work experience a person has, the more skilled and faster he will be in completing the tasks for which he is responsible.

Young people usually do not have the responsibility of earning a living. In general, they are still in school so the LFP for this age group is still low. Age is one of the factors that affect income (Cahyono, 2001). The productive age ranges from 15-64 years which is the ideal age for workers. During the productive period, in general the older you get, the more your income will increase, which also depends on the type of work you do. A person's physical strength to carry out activities is closely related to age because when a person's age has passed the productive period, his physical strength will decrease so that his productivity decreases and his income also decreases.

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Toddlers are a group of children aged 0-4 years (Adriani and Wirjatmadi, 2012). Toddler period is an important period in the process of human development because growth and development is fast. Development and growth during the toddler years are the success factors for the growth and development of children in the future (Prasetyawati, 2011). At the toddler stage is an important period in the process of human development. Development and growth at that time became an important factor in determining the success of children's growth and development in the next period. The period of growth and development at this age is a time that takes place very quickly and will never be repeated, because it is often called the golden age.

The culture of an area can also determine women's involvement in the labor market (Marhaeni and Manuati, 2004: 36). One of the activities in the non-natural domestic sector that Balinese women do besides taking care of the household is carrying out social activities in the form of participation in customary activities that apply in their environment. The dual role of a woman also refers to the wider community (public role), one of which is the role of kinship (kin role) and role in society (community role) (Juliartini, 2012).

Ceremony is a system of activities or series of actions that are governed by custom or applicable laws in society that are related to various kinds of permanent events that usually occur in the community concerned (Koentjaraningrat, 1980: 140). Various ceremonies in people's lives include: birth ceremonies, marriage ceremonies, death ceremonies and inauguration ceremonies for tribal chiefs.

Income is one of the most important indicators in a consumption activity in household life. To meet household needs, a household should ideally have an income. In daily life in a household it is more dominant if the male is the head of the family who has the obligation to earn income, but in fact, in obtaining income, women participate in work to help the family economy so that it can help the economy in a household. When in a situation women have to voluntarily participate in work in order to get more income, women have to play a dual role, which is generally the role of women in the household caring for children, taking care of household activities and participating in customary & religious activities, especially in Bali. In this case, gender equality in reality has not been well realized, in social recognition

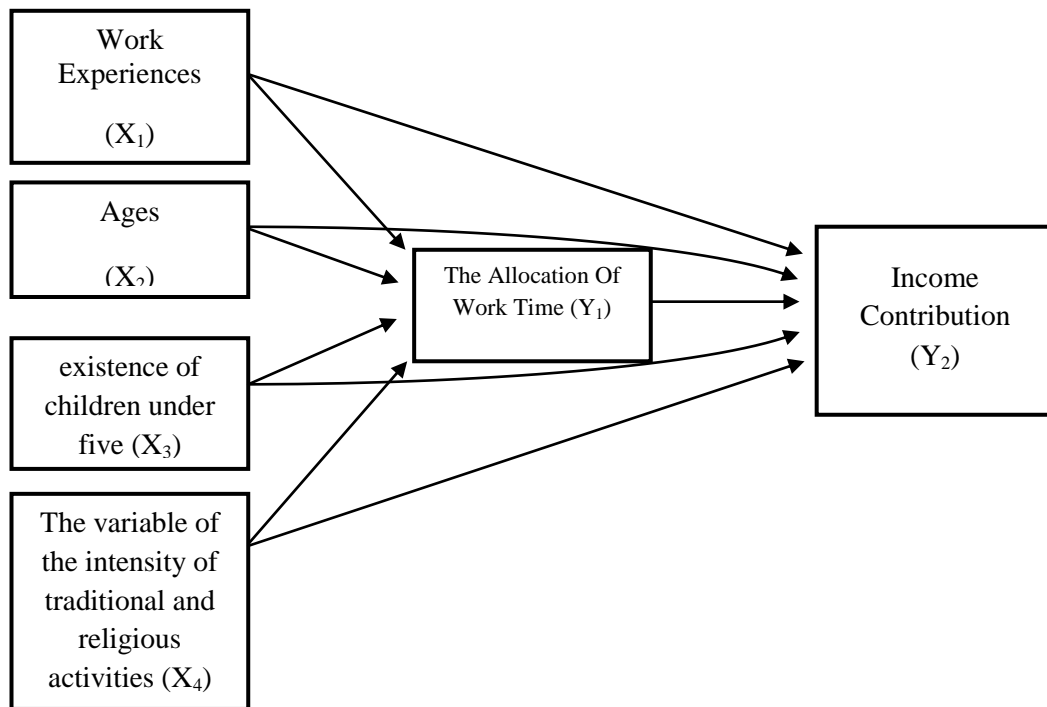


Figure 1. Research Model

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research design is a comprehensive plan of a study that covers all the things that the researcher will do, starting from making hypotheses and their operational implications to the final analysis of the data which are then concluded and given suggestions. First, the independent variables are work experience, age, presence of children under five and the intensity of traditional & religious activities. The dependent variable is the contribution of income. The intervening variable is the allocation of working time for women farmers. The research design used in this research is quantitative research in accordance with the research formulation and objectives. This research was conducted in Abiansemal Subdistrict, but for population determination it was aimed at two villages that had special differences, namely one village where the farmers focused on rice-producing farmers and another village where the farmers focused on flower-producing farmers, which were used as a means of ceremony for the people. Hindu. In this study, in determining the sample using the accidental sampling method, then using the Slovin formula, but that does not stop there. This study also uses the determination of the sample using the Random Number Genator application. Furthermore, in this study using path analysis (path analysis).

### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Descriptive statistical analysis is the statistic used in analyzing data by describing or describing the collected data. According to Ghozali (2009) this analysis aims to provide an overview or describe the data in variables seen from the average (mean), minimum, maximum and standard deviation values. Descriptive statistics are statistics that are used in describing data into clear and easy-to-understand information that provides an overview of research in the form of the relationship of the independent variables.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Results

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Work Experiences	1,00	42,00	19,1900	9,44810
Ages	21,00	58,00	45,5500	8,34892
Presence of toddlers	0,00	4,00	0,9100	1,03568
The intensity of traditional & religious activities	6,00	18,00	13,0200	3,77118
The Allocation Of Work Time	42,00	58,00	53,1700	2,39973
Income Contribution	24,00	41,00	28,6600	2,96178
Valid N (listwise)				

From Table 1. it can be seen that the Work Experience variable ( $X_1$ ) shows that the minimum value is 1.00, the maximum value is 42.00, the mean value is 19.1900 and the standard deviation is 9.44810. The standard deviation value is smaller than the mean value, indicating the small distribution of data from the variable data or the absence of a wide gap between the minimum value and the maximum value, therefore it can be concluded that the Work Experience variable data indicates good results.

The age variable ( $X_2$ ) shows that the minimum value is 21.00, the maximum value is 58.00, the mean value is 45.5500 and the standard deviation value is 8.34892. The standard deviation value is smaller than the mean value, indicating the small distribution of data from the variable data or the absence of a wide gap between the minimum value and the maximum value, therefore it can be concluded that the Age variable data indicates good results.

The variable of existence of children under five ( $X_3$ ) is known that the minimum value is 0, the maximum value is 4, the mean value is 0.9100 and the standard deviation value is 1.03568. The standard deviation value is smaller than the mean value, indicating the small distribution of data from the variable data or the absence of a wide gap between the minimum value and the maximum value, therefore it can be concluded that the variable data for the presence of children under five indicates good results.

The variable of the intensity of traditional and religious activities ( $X_4$ ) shows that the minimum value is 6.00, the maximum value is 18.00, the mean value is 13.0200 and the standard deviation value is 3.77118. The standard deviation value is smaller than the mean value, indicating the small data distribution of the variable data or the absence of a wide gap between the minimum value and the maximum value, therefore it can be concluded that the data on the intensity of customary & religious activities indicates good results.

The working time allocation variable ( $Y_1$ ) shows that the minimum value is 42, the maximum value is 58, the mean value is 53.1700 and the standard deviation value is 2.39973. The standard deviation value is smaller than the mean value, indicating the small distribution of data from the variable data or the absence of a wide gap between the minimum value and the maximum value, therefore it can be concluded that the work time allocation variable data indicates good results.

The income contribution variable ( $Y_2$ ) shows that the minimum value is 24.00, the maximum value is 41.00, the mean value is 28.6600 and the standard deviation value is 2.96178. The standard deviation value is smaller than the mean value, indicating the small distribution of data from the variable data or the absence of a wide gap between the minimum value and the maximum value, therefore it can be concluded that the income contribution variable data indicates good results.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, several things can be concluded are:

- 1) The contribution of women's income to family income is 29 percent.
- 2) Work experience, the presence of children under five and the intensity of traditional & religious activities have a positive effect on the allocation of working time for women farmers in Abiansemal District.
- 3) Age has a negative effect on the allocation of working time for women farmers in Abiansemal District.
- 4) Work experience, the presence of children under five and the intensity of traditional & religious activities have a positive effect on the income contribution of women farmers in Abiansemal District.
- 5) Age has a negative effect on the income contribution of women farmers in Abiansemal District.
- 6) Allocation of working time does not without mediating work experience, age, presence of children under five and the intensity of traditional & religious activities on income contributions.

Based on the research results and conclusions that have been proposed, the following suggestions can be made:

- 1) In order for the contribution of income to the contribution of income to be higher, women should maximize work priorities but do not ignore other obligations by managing time properly
- 2) In increasing the allocation of working time by regulating the allocation of time for activities outside the home, namely traditional & religious activities, it is not appropriate to reduce the allocation of working time, with the existence of flexible customary regulations in Abiansemal District.
- 3) Efforts to increase the income contribution of women farmers in family income can be endeavored to regulate the allocation of working time as best and as efficiently as possible, so that the intensity of customary & religious activities that have been implemented is flexible, does not reduce the efforts of women farmers to increase income contributions, so that they can optimally contribute to income family.

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