

STUDY OF WORKING TIME ALLOCATION IN RURAL HOUSEWIVES IN RELATION TO INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study is to examine to produce information on household economic conditions, independence and factors that influence the allocation of working time for housewives in rural areas. The separation of poor and non-poor housewives is determined by the BPS concept. The independence of housewives is measured based on the adequacy of a housewife's income for family consumption. **Theoretical framework:** (1) determine the extent of household economic conditions in rural areas; (2) to find out the extent of the independence of housewives in relation to their participation as breadwinners for their own needs and the needs of the household; and (3) to find out what factors influence the allocation of working time for housewives in an effort to increase household income. **Design/ methodology/ approach:** This research was conducted in the poor village of Bungus teluk kabung village, padang, west sumatera. Out of a population of 762 households, only 200 households were found intact. The target sample size is determined as much as 50.00%. In this study, a sample of 100 housewives was selected using the quota sampling method. The analytical method used is a comparison of the regression model with dummy variables, between poor and non-poor households. **Findings:** (1) based on household expenditure per month and the number of family dependents, the average per capita expenditure = IDR 390,333.00; (2) the independence of housewives is measured at 39.43% or it can be stated that they are less independent; and (3) the allocation of working time in the market is negatively influenced by age, education, number of family dependents, husband's income, and positive returns received by housewives. Allocation of work time at home is only positively influenced by age. The time allocation for leisure is only positively influenced by the husband's income. **Research, Practical & Social implications:** (1) Bungus teluk kabung village, padang, west sumatera, is still classified as a poor area, considering that 66.67% of households are below the poverty line; (2) around 61.70% of housewives who are not independent; and (3) the allocation of working time in the market is negatively affected by age, education, number of family dependents, husband's income, except for positive housewife rewards. The allocation of work time at home is positively influenced by age. The allocation of leisure time is positively influenced by the husband's income. **Originality/value:** The value of the study the allocation of work time at home is positively influenced by age. The allocation of leisure time is positively influenced by the husband's income.

Keywords: Work Time Allocation for Housewives, Independence.



INTRODUCTION

Today more than 70.00% of Indonesia's population lives in rural areas with a source of income in the agricultural sector. Here it can be seen that the agricultural sector is one of the pillars of people's hopes in obtaining work and income to meet consumption needs and other needs for the family. In meeting the needs of this family, many family members are involved, including women participating in helping to earn a living according to their abilities and the available work opportunities. It is hoped that this decision can alleviate household economic problems, especially households in rural areas. Since the opening of work opportunities for women outside the role of a housewife, women have adapted their roles as housewives and as breadwinners.

This participation not only increases household income, but also increases the role of women in making decisions (Sadli, 2010). At the lower social strata, women (wife/housewife) as the second breadwinner in the family, together with their husbands and children have been able to help earn a living for the survival of the family. As the second person after the husband, it is necessary to pay attention to how housewives allocate their available time (24 hours) for various daily activities in order to improve family welfare. Mubyarto (2002) stated that the conditions of poverty which were still quite harsh encircling the household life of most rural community families created a separate role for women in rural areas, namely the role of supplementing their family's income.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The production approach in household studies is an approach that is seen in a microeconomic framework, namely analyzing the time allocation in a household for production activities. The time allocation approach is often used for non-income generating activities or domestic work. This is because domestic work does not get a salary or wages like public work, and often household work is not considered a productive economic activity (Becker, 2005).

As it is known that household expenditure is the satisfaction obtained by households in spending their income. Satisfaction obtained from a household, of course, comes from goods and services purchased on the market (C), goods and services produced at home (G), and free time owned by each family member which can be used to work in the public sector. (L). So it can be written that the function of satisfaction or household utility, as follows:

$$U = f(C,G,L)$$

Where: U is utility or satisfaction, C is consumption of goods/services, G is household production, and L is time worked outside the home. Furthermore, in producing goods or services, households use raw materials such as: capital, labor and time. To achieve maximum satisfaction, households can combine goods input (Xi) and time (Ti) with the production function (f) to obtain goods (Zi).

The theory of household production time allocation expressed in the household satisfaction function is as follows:

$$U = f(Z_i, \dots Z_n)$$

Where Z is assumed to be the output or product produced by a household ($i = 1, 2, \dots n$). So, a satisfaction or utility can be obtained from the amount of output produced by a household. Meanwhile, the amount of output or product produced by a household based on its production factors is as follows:

$$Z = f(X_i, T_i)$$

Where X_i is the raw material or raw material used to produce item Z , while T_i is the total time needed to produce item Z . Thus, to be able to produce an output or product requires raw materials and time in its production activities. In general, item Z is an item that is not for marketing but only for personal consumption, so to see the price of the item, it is necessary to evaluate the shadow price of its production (Chiappori and Lewbel, 2015).

Based on the theory of Gronau (1977) and Becker (1965), about free time and work time. Some research results show that there are different responses to the socio-economic environment between free time and work time. Therefore, the satisfaction function for household production is as follows:

$$U = f(X, L_w, L_h)$$

Where: U is the satisfaction obtained from the goods and services produced by the household, X is household consumption in the form of goods and services, L_h is the husband's free time, and L_w is the wife's free time. The husband produces household goods and services using raw materials purchased at the market and the time spent working at home, while the wife produces household goods and services using raw materials purchased at the market and the time spent working at home. Family income can be obtained from various sources, this is because family members can work and have more than one job. Each family member has different work activities (Thamrin et al, 2019). Sources of family income can come from wages or salaries, income from own business, as well as income from other businesses without having to work and is a side income such as income from pensioners, land rent and so on. Stable family income usually tends to be influenced by several sources of income. Types of income earned apart from the agricultural sector are usually not influenced by weather factors and so on so that it can be done at any time (Yulida, 2012). Small industries such as household businesses also have an important role (Azahary, 2001). This is because:

- 1) Most of the household businesses that are managed are located in rural areas so that household businesses do not absorb labor that does not reach the village.
- 2) A household business is a small-scale business, so the use of raw materials is not much and the production costs are low.
- 3) Rural communities tend to have a small income so that the prices of products offered by household businesses are cheap in order to get opportunities for these businesses to survive.

So what can be concluded is that to open a household business it is not necessary to use a large area of land because the process of production activities can be carried out in the home environment and household businesses are small-scale businesses so that the capital needed for the production process is not much. These things can make it easier for village people to make a business.

Hypothesis

1. Ha1: the allocation of time for a housewife to work outside the home is significantly influenced by age, education, number of family dependents, husband's income, housewife work benefits, and family economic conditions.
2. Ha2: the time allocation for a housewife to work at home is significantly influenced by age, education, number of family dependents, husband's income, housewife work benefits, and family economic conditions.

The allocation of time for a housewife to relax is significantly influenced by age, education, number of family dependents, husband's income, housewife work benefits, and family economic conditions.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research is a study that tries to explain the differences in the influence of factors such as age, education, number of family dependents, husband's income, housewife work benefits and family economic conditions on the time allocation of housewives to work outside the home, work in the home for household needs. family and the allocation of time to relax.

Population and Sample

The population is housewives in all families that are categorized as poor and non-poor, residents of Bungus teluk kabung village, padang, west sumatera. The sample was selected as many as 60 housewives, with details: 50 housewives from poor families and 50 housewives from non-poor families. To obtain a uniform population, a complete household sampling frame is used, consisting of the husband as the head of the household, the wife or housewife and children and other family members.

From the number of family heads in the two villages, 200 complete households should be obtained. Furthermore, sampling was carried out in a simple random manner as much as 50.00% of the intact households, so that a sample of 100 household units was obtained, consisting of 50 "poor" households and 50 "non-poor" households. The housewife as the primary data source is the housewife women in the households who are observed with the age of 19-60 years. These household categories can be obtained from the Padang City BPS.

Variable

- 1) Dependent variable (endogenous): housewife time allocation to work outside the home, housewife time allocation to work inside the house (for the benefit of the family), and time allocation for leisure (for her own benefit).
- 2) Independent variables (exogenous): age, education, number of family dependents, husband's income, compensation as a result of working outside the home, and family economic conditions as a dummy variable.

Data collection technique

Secondary data collection techniques were carried out by exploring data from the Padang City BPS and UPTD of Village Administration. Primary data were obtained through visits and direct interviews with housewives and their families, with interview materials according to the contents of the questionnaire.

The data is primary data, except for data on family economic conditions. The economic condition of the family, namely poor and non-poor is secondary data which is made based on the BPS concept, namely the poverty line boundary in Padang City.

Conceptual Framework

Based on the research objectives and relevant theories, the conceptual framework of this research can be explained as follows:

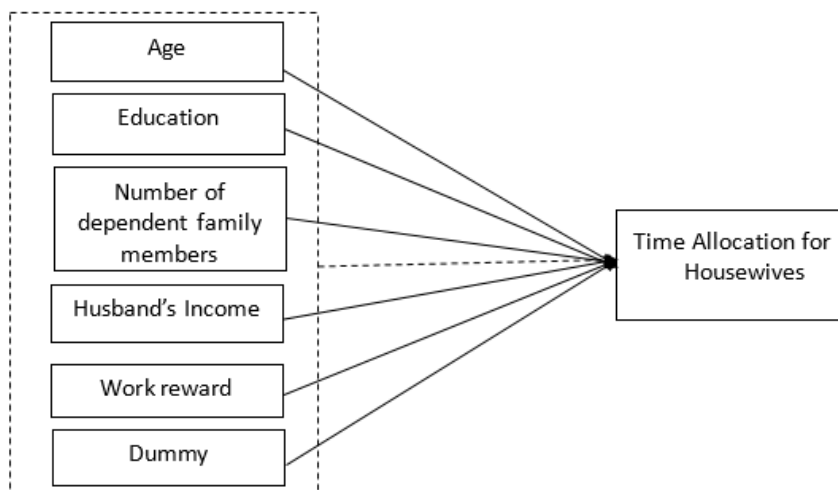


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of The Research

There are three types of allocation of working time for housewives (IRT), namely: (a) allocation of working time outside the home for business, either as farm labourers/farmers or working in the market; (b) allocation of working time for the household, for example cooking, and preparing for all activities in the household; and (c) time allocation for leisure, namely: resting, relaxing or dressing up for yourself. Each type of working time allocation has a regression function with the independent variables age, education, number of family dependents, husband's income, employee benefits for the housewife herself, and dummy variables. The

dummy variable is the household category, with the following provisions: a value of 1, if the observed household category is "poor"; and has a value of 0, if the observed household category is "not poor".

Data Analysis Techniques and Design of Hypothesis Testing

To find out and analyze the independence of housewives, quantitatively it is measured from the contribution of housewives' work benefits to household expenses, using the formula (Dahniar, 1993):

$$\text{Housewife independence} = \frac{\text{Housewife Work Benefits Contribution/month}}{\text{Household expenditure/month}} \times 100\%$$

With provisions, if the contribution of a housewife is $> 50.00\%$, the housewife is said to be independent, and if $< 50.00\%$, the housewife is not yet independent.

The analysis technique used is regression analysis with the following implicit writing:

(1) working time allocation model for an out-of-home business:

$$M = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{UI} + \beta_2 \text{P} + \beta_3 \text{JTK} + \beta_4 \text{PS} + \beta_5 \text{IK} + \beta_6 \text{DM} + \varepsilon_1$$

Where,

M = allocation of working time outside the home for business,

UI = age,

P = education level.

JTK = number of dependent family member.

PS = husband's income.

IK = work reward .

DM = *dummy variable*.

(2) model of working time allocation for households:

$$H = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{UI} + \beta_2 \text{P} + \beta_3 \text{JTK} + \beta_4 \text{PS} + \beta_5 \text{IK} + \beta_6 \text{DM} + \varepsilon_2$$

H = allocation of work time at home,

(3) working time allocation model for leisure:

$$L = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{UI} + \beta_2 \text{P} + \beta_3 \text{JTK} + \beta_4 \text{PS} + \beta_5 \text{IK} + \beta_6 \text{DM} + \varepsilon_3$$

L = time allocation for leisure.

In each regression model, a partial effect hypothesis test was carried out and the simultaneous effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

a. criteria in partial hypothesis testing at $\alpha = 5.00\%$:

- if the t-value of the regression coefficient is $> +1.96$, or < -1.96 then H_a is accepted, or in other words, the effect of the independent variable partially on the dependent variable is

evident. By formula, the t-value can be calculated as: $\beta_i / (SE\{\beta_i\})$. In the AMOS 22.0 application, this t-value is equivalent to the critical ratio value (CR).

b. criteria in simultaneous hypothesis testing at $\alpha = 5.00\%$:

- if the F-value is relatively large, with probability < 0.05 ; then H_a is accepted, or in other words, the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously, is evident. In the AMOS 22.0 application, this F-value is equivalent to the chi-square value (χ^2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Household Economic Conditions

The condition of the household economy can be seen from household spending in meeting consumption and non-consumption needs. The total minimum value of these needs is the limit of the poverty line according to the BPS concept. Based on the household expenditure observed in this study, per month per capita is IDR 390,333.00; while the poverty line limit = IDR 410,558.00; then Table 1 can be summarized as follows:

Table 1: Average Number of Family Dependents, Age and Education

| Item | Household Catagories | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Poor, n = 50 | Non-poor, n = 50 |
| Number of dependent family member | 5,10 | 4,13 |
| Education (years) | 5,60 | 7,10 |
| Age (years) | 33,70 | 41,35 |

Source: Field Survey Results, 2022.

Table 1 shows that of the 60 housewives in the sample, there are more poor households than non-poor households. Thus it can be stated that Bungus teluk kabung village, padang, west sumatera is generally categorized as a poor village. Some 66.67% of the population is categorized as poor.

2. Housewife Independence

The independence of housewives is measured by the contribution of employee benefits to household expenses per month. The average contribution of housewives' work benefits to household expenses per month = 39.13%. The results of calculating the level of independence of housewives are summarized in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Level of Independence for Housewives

| Item | Household Catagories | | Total |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Poor, n = 50 | Non-poor, n = 50 | |
| Independent | 5 (10,00%) | 37 (74,30%) | 42 (42,00%) |
| Not Independent | 45 (90,00%) | 13 (26,00%) | 58 (58,00%) |

Source: Field Survey Results, 2023.

Housewives who are categorized as not independent in total = 61.70%, consisting of = 56.70% from poor households and 5.00% from non-poor households. In general, it can be stated that the majority of housewives in the Bungus teluk kabung village, padang, west sumatera are still in the category of not independent, especially those from poor households.

3. Influence Factors on Housewife Time Allocation

Regression analysis was applied to three models of time allocation for housewives to work outside the home, to work inside the home for family needs and to allocate time to relax for their own needs. The results of the comparison of the three regression models can be summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Regression Analysis Results

| Variable | Housewives' Time Allocation | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Work outside House | Work at home | Leisure |
| Constant | 60.698 | 37.740 | 69.302 |
| t-value | (29.300) | (29.300) | (29.300) |
| UI | -0.021 | 0.082 | -0.070 |
| t-value | (-1.724)** | (1.467)* | (-1.113) |
| PI | -0.037 | 0.080 | 0.0943 |
| t-value | (-2.533)*** | (29.300) | (0.400) |
| JT | 0.150 | -0.323 | 0.172 |
| t-value | (1.851)** | (-1.249) | (0.590) |
| PS | -0.0000059 | -0.00000169 | 0.0000042 |
| t-value | (-1.492)* | (0.134) | (0.269) |
| IK | 0.000127 | -0.00002 | -0.00063 |
| t-value | (2.528)*** | (-0.924) | (-1.374)* |
| DM | 0.130 | 0.720 | -0.0728 |
| t-value | (1.681)** | (1.011) | (-0.906) |
| R square | 0.832 | 0.371 | 0.132 |
| F _{hitung} | 43.812*** | 5.212*** | 1,343 |
| DW | 1.987 | 2.137 | 1.946 |

Source: SPSS Printout, processed, 2023.

$F_{table} (0.01) (6,53) = 2.28$ *** significant at $\alpha = 1,00\%$

$F_{table} (0.05) (6,53) = 3.18$ ** significant at $\alpha = 5,00\%$

$t_{table} (0.10) (53) = 1.28$ * significant at $\alpha = 10,00\%$

$t_{table} (0.05) (53) = 1.64$ $t_{table} (0.01) (53) = 2.23$

From Table 3 it can be seen that in the regression model for the allocation of time to work outside the home, all variables partially have a significant effect. In the regression model for working time allocation at home, only the wife's education variable partially has a significant effect. In the regression model for the allocation of leisure time, only the work load variable for housewives has a partially significant effect. Simultaneously, the two regression models (work outside the home and work in the house) are proven to be significant. While the regression model for the allocation of leisure time is not significant.

DISCUSSION

1. The Effect of Age of Housewives on Time Allocation for Activities

The age of the housewife has a significant negative effect on the time allocation of the housewife to work outside the home in order to increase her income. That is, the older the housewife gets, the less time she allocates to work outside the home, even though there is additional income in the form of employee benefits. The age of the housewife has a significant positive effect on the time allocation of the housewife to work at home to meet family needs. That is, the older the housewife gets, the more time she allocates for working at home, so that she can better control her daily family affairs. While the influence of the age of a housewife on her leisure time is not significant. This means that a housewife allocates time to relax and satisfy herself, not because of her age.

The older a housewife is, the less time she allocates to work outside the home in order to increase her income. This is very logical, considering that other family members must be getting older to work outside the home and replace their mother's role in working outside the home. In addition, a decrease in the allocation of time to work outside the home with increasing age of the mother will reduce her physical condition. This finding is in accordance with the opinion of Sambodo and friends (2009); Kiptiyah (2003); Abidin (2000); Susilowati (2004). However, these findings are not in accordance with the opinion of Baroh (1996) who concluded that the effect of age on the time allocation for working outside the home is not significant. The age of housewives has a significant positive effect on time allocation for working at home, related to controlling family affairs. The higher the age of a housewife, the more time she allocates to work at home to take care of her family. This could be because the children are getting older, some are already working outside the home, thus supporting the family's economic needs.

The age of the housewife has no significant effect on the allocation of time for leisure, meaning that a housewife will still allocate time for leisure in order to please herself without being limited by her age.

2. The Effect of Housewife Education on Time Allocation for Activities

Education is measured by the length of time attending school. The results of the analysis show that the education of housewives only has a significant negative effect on the time allocation of housewives to work outside the home in order to earn additional income. In the study areas, the average level of education for housewives was generally not having completed elementary school, or at most having graduated from elementary school. The higher the education of housewives, the less time allocated to work outside the home. Conversely, the lower the education of a housewife, the longer she allocates time to work outside the home. Jobs outside the home (such as working in the market, farming, or others) do not require high skills but require a longer time; thus such work outside the home becomes a great opportunity for housewives with low education. This finding is consistent with the research results of Sambodo and friends (2009), Kiptiyah (2003), Abidin (2001) and Baroh (1996), Kumbara, V. B., Limakrisna, N., Yulasmi, Lusiana, & Ridwan, M. (2023). However, these findings do not support the research results of Yulmardy (2000) and Susilowati (2004). The results of the

research of the last two researchers stated that the effect of education level had no significant effect on the time allocation of housewives to work outside the home.

The education level of housewives has no significant effect on leisure activities such as social activities with the surrounding community. Even if there are social activities carried out by the housewives, it is more due to the encouragement and direction of the local PKK administrators.

3. Effect of Number of Family Dependents on Allocation of Activity Time

The number of family dependents only has a significant positive effect on the allocation of time for housewives to work outside the home in order to earn additional income, while the effect on the time allocation for working outside the home and leisure is not significant. The number of family dependents will affect the financial needs of the family. Thus, the greater the number of family dependents, the greater the financial need for family affairs, and this causes housewives to seek additional income by working outside the home. This finding is consistent with the research results of Yulmardy (2000) and Susilowati (2004). Granou (1997) and Sambodo (2009), Sari, M. W., Aima, M. H., & Elfiswandi. (2023) even added that time spent working will increase according to the number of dependents in the family, especially those who are still children.

The findings of this study do not support the results of research conducted by Baroh (1996). Baroh stated that the greater the number of family dependents, the smaller the time allocated for housewives to work outside the home. Taking care of the family is considered more important than working to earn extra income outside the home.

4. Effect of Husband's Income on Time Allocation for Activities

Husband's income has a significant negative effect on the allocation of time for housewives to work outside the home to earn additional income, but the effect is not significant on the allocation of time for working at home and for activities that are relaxing and socializing with the community. The higher the husband's income, the lower the allocation of time for housewives to work outside the home. On the other hand, the lower the husband's income, the higher the time spent by housewives working outside the home in an effort to earn additional income.

The husband's income has no significant effect on the allocation of time for housewives to take care of their family at home, as well as to carry out personal activities, such as praying, sleeping, bathing, eating and entertaining themselves.

5. Effect of Employee Benefits on Activity Time Allocation

Benefits for housewives have a significant positive effect on the allocation of time for housewives to work outside the home and have a significant negative effect on personal activities. The higher the employee benefits, the higher the time allocated for housewives to work outside the home, but the lower the time allocated for leisure. High wages will encourage housewives to work outside the home and reduce time allocation for social activities. The job benefits that housewives get by working outside the home indicate that the substitution effect is higher than the income effect. This finding is consistent with the research results of Gronou (1977) and Mangkuprawira (1984), Sari, V. N., Hady, H., & Elfiswandi. (2023).

6. The Effect of Family Economic Category on Time Allocation for Activities

The family economic category represented by the dummy variable has a significant positive effect on the time allocation for housewives working outside the home, but not significant for the time allocation for working inside the home and for leisure activities. That is, the poorer a family, the more time allotted for housewives to work outside the home. This is also shown by the average allocation of time for housewives to work outside the home in families that are not poor, which is lower than the average in families that are categorized as poor (9.06 hours/day compared to 9.24 hours per day).

CONCLUSION

- 1) Based on the BPS concept of the poverty line, residents of Bungus teluk kabung village, padang, west sumatera are classified as poor, considering that 66.70% of households are below the poverty line.
- 2) Based on independence, the average housewife in Bungus teluk kabung village, padang, west sumatera is still not independent (61.70%).
- 3) The influence of environmental factors on the time allocation of housewives is:
 - a) the increasing age of housewives, decreasing the time allocation for working outside the home and increasing the time allocation for working inside the home; but no significant effect on the social and personal activities of housewives.
 - b) the higher the level of education, the lower the time allocation for working outside the home, but the effect on the time allocation for working inside the home and the social and personal activities of housewives is not clear.
 - c) the greater the number of family dependents, increases the time allocation for working outside the home, but the effect is not significant on the time allocation for working inside the house and the social and personal activities of housewives.
 - d) the higher the husband's income, the lower the allocation of time to work outside the home, but the effect is not significant on the allocation of time to work inside the house and the social and personal activities of housewives.
 - e) the more the housewife's work benefits increase, the more time allotted for working outside the home increases, but the effect is not significant on the time allotment for working inside the home. The effect of this employee reward has a significant negative effect on the time allocation of housewives for social and personal activities.
 - f) in poor families, the time allocation for working outside the home is higher than in non-poor families, but the time allocation for leisure is lower than in non-poor families.

Related to the conclusions above, suggestions can be put forward for parties who have competence in community development in poor areas, namely:

- 1) As the age of housewives increases, housewives will reduce their time allocation for working outside the home for various reasons. This will add to the burden on household expenses. Appropriately, for housewives who are less productive, they can do productive work at home skills training. For example, farming and gardening skills on a household scale (laying hens, broilers, males, laying quails, ruminants, hydroponic/organic plants).
- 2) The village government can form village business institutions that can provide light capital loan facilities, and facilities to absorb household production.
- 3) Examine and develop village potential to empower all layers of the village community for village economic growth, so that the number of poor households of 66.70% in Bungus teluk kabung village, padang, west sumatera can be reduced immediately.
- 4) Increase understanding of the importance of a frugal lifestyle for the future of the family, in addition to an understanding of the importance of increasing productivity and quality of work. With an increase in the productivity and quality of work of housewives, it is expected that work benefits will increase, so that the level of contribution to household expenditure will increase, and this will lead to a higher level of family independence.

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