



INTISARI

Secara umum penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui alokasi waktu tenaga kerja wanita di sektor publik serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Peranan wanita dalam ekonomi keluarga dilihat dari besarnya kontribusi terhadap pendapatan keluarga. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik demografis dan alasan-alasan dari responden memilih metode *putting out system* dalam pekerjaannya. Selain itu tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memperoleh gambaran tentang status bekerja penuh dari pekerja wanita baik dari segi jam kerja maupun penghasilan yang diterima.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa alasan utama yang mendorong responden bekerja adalah untuk menambah penghasilan keluarga. Kontribusi pendapatan suami terhadap pendapatan keluarga rata-rata 70% sedangkan istri 30%. Kontribusi pendapatan istri tertinggi 62% dan terendah 7%. Kontribusi pendapatan responden lebih berperan pada keluarga yang berpendapatan rendah. Total jam kerja responden seminggu adalah 85 jam yaitu di sektor publik 42,5 jam dan di sektor domestik 42,5 jam. Sedangkan total jam kerja suami adalah 62 jam yaitu 54,4 jam di sektor publik dan 7,6 jam di sektor domestik. Lebih panjangnya jam kerja istri dibandingkan suami antara lain karena: (1) Dalam Agama Hindu, istri dianggap sebagai *Guru Rupaka* yaitu pembina kepribadian dasar bagi anaknya. (2) Istri berkewajiban mendampingi suami dan penyelamat rumah tangga. (3) Terselenggaranya upacara keagamaan sangat tergantung pada wanita.

Dari hasil analisis regresi ada 3 faktor yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap alokasi jam kerja publik. Faktor-faktor tersebut adalah umur anak terakhir, rata-rata upah per jam dan budaya. Budaya berpengaruh paling kuat dan negatif terhadap jam kerja publik responden. Pengaruh terkuat kedua adalah umur anak terakhir dan rata-rata upah per jam memiliki pengaruh terendah di antara ketiga variabel tersebut. Dua variabel terakhir memberi pengaruh positif terhadap jam kerja publik.

Ditinjau dari segi jam kerjanya, lebih dari 90% responden termasuk bekerja penuh. Namun dilihat dari penghasilan yang diterima, ternyata lebih dari 90% responden termasuk memiliki penghasilan dibawah kebutuhan hidup minimum, sehingga sebagian besar responden termasuk bekerja tidak penuh dari segi penghasilan. Kedua keadaan tersebut mencerminkan pekerja wanita dalam penelitian ini yaitu yang bekerja di industri garmen khususnya yang bekerja di rumah masing-masing memiliki produktivitas yang rendah.



ABSTRACT

The aims of this study in general are to know the time allocation of the respondents' job in the public sector and several factors which effect it. The role of women in the household economy can be clearly observed from the contribution of female workers to the household income. Besides, the aims of the study are to know the outlines of the demographic characteristics and the conditions of married female workers who work under the putting out system in the garment industries. The objectives of the study are also to get some clear illustration on the utility of female workers looked upon from both their working hours as well as the income they receive.

The main reasons which stimulate or urge the respondents to work are to contribute something to improve the economic conditions of their household. The average contribution to the household income from a husband is 70 percent and 30 percent from a housewife (or respondent). The highest respondents' contribution is 62 percent, whereas the lowest is seven percent. This household contribution by the female workers means more to families with much lower income. The total working hours of the respondents per week are 85 hours, consisting of 42.5 hours in the public sector and 42.5 hours in the domestic sector, whereas the total working hours of the husband are 62 hours, or 54.4 hours in the public sector and 7.6 hours in the domestic sector. The longer working hours of the housewife compared to those of the husband are caused by several factors: (1) According to the Hindoo religion, a housewife is considered as *Guru Rupaka*, i.e. one who forms the basic personality of her child. (2) The main task of a housewife is to stand next to her husband and to take care of the welfare of the household. (3) The preparations and implementation of all kinds of religious ceremonies depend most on the women.

The result of the regression analysis shows that there are three factors which influence significantly on the working hours of the respondents in the public sector: the age of the youngest child, the average income per hour, and culture. The strongest is the cultural factor which brings some negative influence on the working hours of the respondents. The second strongest influence is the age of the youngest child, whereas the average wage per hour has the weakest influence. The two last mentioned factors have a positive effect on the working hours in the public sector.

Looking from the working hours' point of view, more than 90 percent of respondents are fully employed. However, concerning the wages they receive, more than 90 percent claim that their total income is far below their basic household needs. Hence, the majority of respondents claim that considering their income they are not fully employed. The two phenomena mentioned above reflect the female workers in the garment industries, particularly those who work at home with relatively low productivity.