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Research Article

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE OF THE FAMILY IN PEMATANGSIANTAR CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to test whether the role of women in the family economically. The samples taken were women housewife married and working, aged between 15-60 years and domiciled in the city of Siantar 500 people assuming that there is no difference in the probability of the respondents, the sampling strata are homogeneous. How is it Quota sampling Sampling was done randomly sample selection. Partially or simultaneously income mothers, the allocation of working time, affect the revenue contribution of housewives to the family income, while the factors tidaksignifikan dependents. Among these three factors, factor income mother has the most dominant influence. Improving knowledge and skills to mothers is an important solution in maximizing the potential of self so that women will be creative and innovative creating income opportunities for families.

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INTRODUCTION

As a trading town, geographically flanked Siantar Simalungun which has rubber plantations, palm oil, tea, and agriculture. Then the city also connects the road to other districts, such as Toba Samosir, North Tapanuli and South Tapanuli. Thus, a very strategic position as a transit city district or transit trade between the Lake Toba Parapat an others city. Siantar city has a vision in the development of the city so that "Realization city Siantar that have an identity in these autonomous regions were developed, democratic, civilized harmony and harmonious that is supported by the people of Siantar city to be faith, morals, resilient, productive, competitive and able to work together in a container of the unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. "To realize this vision at the top, then the mission of the Spatial Plan of the city Siantar namely the establishment of the identity of Siantar city which have characteristics based on consideration of the historical and cultural values of geographical and physical city, resource potential, the city functions and the study of the town planner, architectural buildings and so on.

GDP of Siantar city based on current prices for the year 1993-20015 has increased an average of 18.84% per year. In 2002 the GDP City Siantar at current prices worth 2,178,686.47 million or an increase of 13.49% compared to 2014 amounting to 1,919,717.57 million. In 2015 the contribution of the industrial sector in the economy of the Siantar city still relatively larger, 35.14%, followed by trade sector, hotels and

restaurants amounted to 23.40% and the services sector amounted to 12.60%. While other sectors (18.62%) including transport and communications, electricity, gas and water, construction, agriculture, finance, mining and quarrying sector. The type of industry that developed in the city of Siantar this is the kind of chemical industry agro and forest products. From the results of these industries absorb labor almost 42.3% of total employment in the industrial sector. The results of this processing industry of the results of forests or plantations that come from the surrounding hinterland. Siantar economic growth of 2015 was 6.65% higher compared to 2014 which is worth 5.42%, this is due to price volatility that has been under control so that businesses in various sectors have started to increase their business.

Employment growth in the city of Siantar in line with population growth. In the period 1990-2015 the average employment growth of 1.26% in average per year. But this growth is not comparable to employment opportunities, resulting in an increase in the number of unemployed. Siantar city in 2002 many inexperienced job seekers registered at the Department of Labor 139.200 people. If the views of gender female job seekers more than the male job seekers. The number of woman job seekers 97.700 people and men as many as 41.500 people.

The involvement of women in the workforce in order to provide even distribution of the development process is a must, although there is still discrimination. Their movements and women's studies, provides an opportunity for women to be able

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to perform in the world that are traditionally considered a man's world. Development produces changes include changing the role of women should have consequences also change the roles of men in the existing social order. If a man as part of society does not also change, then there will be problems. The condition is often termed the dual role even multiple roles, without involving the participation of men on balance, tend to cause various problems and the conflict on women.

Theoretical Framework

Siantar city as one of the cities in Indonesia cannot be separated from the flow of these changes. The progress of the world today, especially in the field of gender equality for women in particular are forced to participate in the public sector (productive) in conflict in many ways. Cultural factors and customs, social factors, economics and the environment in which they work also affects conflict in determining the choice of whether to sacrifice public work for the sake of conducting domestic (household, customs and religion), which affects the punishment or the expense of domestic activities for public activities which generate money that impact on social penalized. Conflict of roles according to gender theory of Edward Wilson (1975), as well as conflict theory of Marx. (Deliarnov, 2005), as well as Theory of Choice on Nicholson (2001) that a person in determining the choices are constrained by time, it would be rational to choice. In this case time management is very important according to the theory Gerry Becker (1976).

In the last two decades, many experts and observers of social and political divert attention and gaze on studies of women (Papanek, 1980). There are at least three factors why the point of attention focused on women's issues, namely: (1) the assumption that women are one of the human resources in development, (2) the quantity of ladies were great, more than half of the population, (3) in terms of quality, women as successor to the values and norms that exist for future generations (Tjokrowinoto, M, 1995).

Oppong and Chuch (1981) suggests the presence of 7 (seven) the contribution of women, who mostly oriented into family contribution (domestic role) and the rest is more oriented to the general public (public role). Seventh contributions include: (1) contribution as parents (parental role); (2) the contribution as a wife (Conjugal role); (3) contributions in households (domestic role); (4) contributions in kinship (kin role); (5) the contribution of the private (individual role); (6) contributions in the community (community role); and (7) the contribution at work (occupational role). The division of labor contributions or sexually is a corollary of the nature of women themselves. Sexual differences always occur, although the shape is not always the same. In every culture men and women were given contribution and behavior patterns are different and complementary functions disadvantages of each.

Along with the times and progress of the construction, a shift in the contribution of women, especially from the contributions of households (domestic role) into contributions that are more oriented to the general public (public role), which work outside the home. As a consequence happened contribution women's doubles. Hana Papanek (1980) stated that the contribution of a double with all its problems is that although women may enter

the public world, but should still get in on the territory of its domestic, while the inclusion of men in the domestic environment apparently still symptoms that are impossible in Indonesian society, but has now begun to show changes become apparent.

Results of research conducted by White (1991) is very attractive for use as a comparison. They claimed that the separation of the contributions and influence between the sexes (assumption: women in general are more influential in the world of the household, while men are influential in the outside world, and controls nearly all formal positions of power) is actually just a social adjustment derived from the difference-biological differences and contributions of reproduction. Differences contribution and position both in marriage and in society more closely reflect the complementary nature and cooperation, not subordination.

Theoretical studies related to the contribution of women in development as described above, is more sexual division of contributions, the dichotomy of domestic and public contributions, and contributions of women in work and family economic improvement, both in the agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector. Studies and research are generally sectoral and less attention to the dimensions of space (spatial). This study took one side of the contributions of women in the family and to review spatial development.

This study takes the spatial side of the shopping patterns of women and its impact on economic empowerment and local communities, with a case study in the suburbs. The development of suburban areas marked by the growth of new residential areas and more dense old settlement. The linkage between the new community and the local population raises an interesting question, relating to the impact of new settlements in the suburbs to the improvement of the local economy. In this context the contribution of women seated as key players to encourage the development of surrounding areas, especially through the spread of trickle down effect, brought about the new settlement. In the real effects of propagation can be identified by the pattern of shopping space, in other words, the assumption of this study is that more women spend their spending in the local area, it has become the motor of the local economy, whereas if she still spends his expenses to the city center, then the woman has a great share of decline and stagnation of the local economy.

According to Blodget and Bakir (2006), labor force participation rate (LFPR) is influenced by a variety of demographic factors, social and economic. These factors include age, marital status, education level, area of residence (city/rural), income and religion. The influence of these factors on the level of male participation in the labor force are not so great, because usually men are the main breadwinners in the family. The principal function of woman is to be a wives and homemakers, giving birth and raising children. Because of the participation of women in the labor force is strongly influenced by social factors, economic and cultural. As a result, female LFPR both overall and by age group is very different from time to time, and the country / region to country / region to another. According to Alatas & Trisilo (1990), participation of women in economic activities due to: first, a change in the views and

attitudes of the public about the equal importance of education for women and men, as well as increasingly realizing the need for women to participate in development, the second, the willingness of women for be independent in the field of economics that seeks to finance the necessities of life and may also necessities of life of people who become dependents with their own income. Another possibility is causing increasing participation of women in the workforce is the growing extent of bias absorb employment of women workers, such as the emergence of crafts and light industry.

The linkage between the factors of households with employment of women, among others, indicated by the difference in labor force participation rate (LFPR) of women according to age and time differences outpouring of women according to marital status. In some countries a woman's interest peaked at age 15-19 years, several other countries in the age of 20-24 years, some are peaking at the age of 50-54 years, and some States have two peaks, the first peak occurs at the time before the time of delivery and the second peak occurs during the period after childbirth (Standing, 1978). Also from the research Hartmann (1981) and Horgan (1978), found that the outpouring of time for domestic activities of women who are unmarried status (single) less than that of married women.

Related to differences in the economic position of each individual in a family or household, Joseph Pleck in stichter (1990) argues matching: that in a family-work interaction, individual behavior and psychological condition is formed by a set of roles and norms which are tutions social institutions. Set a major role for individuals regarding the roles of work and family roles are referred to as a system role of family work (work-family role system).

In low-income countries, one in Yugoslavia, apparently based on the analysis of 1971 census data indicate that the presence of a child is a factor that reduces the possibility of women to be active in economic activities. In this case it appears that the number of children and the participation rate of women by age group had a negative relationship. In Papua New Guinea based on the analysis of 1970 census data show that the number of children had a negative relationship with the labor force participation rate (LFPR) of women and children, while age has a positive relationship, but it appears that the relationship is weak. This is because women who work in the informal sector and that have activities in rural areas subsystem can combine their economic activities with child care activities.

A description of the household division of labor based on gender is small portion evidence reflects imbalances productive roles and reproductive roles between women and men. Picture like this are common in many societies, and this situation looks less favorable in women seize the opportunity doing productive activities. The study results International Labour Organisation (ILO) shows that in some countries (Cyprus, El Salvador, Greek, Irish Japan, South Korea and Tanzania) in 1975 and 1982, the wages of female workers (per day, per week, per month) in the manufacturing sector is lower than the wages of male workers (Sticher, 1990).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sampling Method

In this study, which examined is the housewife who married

and working, aged between 15-60 years and domiciled in the city of Siantar. Variety of jobs women may as civil servants, private sector employees, vendors, service workers, or laborers factories / industries.

Population consists of mother-housewife married and working, aged between 15-60 years. Samples taken as many as 500 people assuming that there is no difference in the probability of the respondents, the sampling strata are homogeneous. How is it Quota sampling method was done randomly sample selection.

Variable Operationalization

1. Dependent Variable (Y): Contributions housewife. Measured by revenue plus revenue husband's mother plus other income minus expenses, divided by the total family income, multiplied by 100%.
2. Independent Variable (X):
 - Mother Income (X_1) is the income of working mothers and measured in rupiah per month.
 - Allocation of working time (X_2) is the amount of time devoted to work, measured in hours per day.
 - Number of Dependents Family (X_3), the number of household members who are not productive and productive, economically dependents in the family.

Data analysis technique

To determine the extent of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable, we used multiple linear analysis models follow:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Where:

Y	= Contribution of housewives to the family income
X_1	= Mothers income
X_2	= The allocation of working time
X_3	= The number of dependents
β_0	= Constant
$\beta_{1,2,3}$	= regression coefficient
e	= Standard error

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Overview of Respondents

After conducting research and observation in the Siantar city, it can be argued description of the respondents as follows:

From table 1 above can know that the largest percentages of respondents are traders or entrepreneurs, at 46%. Average number of civil servants reached 26%, and private employees and others 14%. Women do much to help the household economy with entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial sector helped housewives in increasing family income. The tenure of the majority of respondents was in the range 1-10 years with 52%. They include young families. Average service life of 11-20 years reached 18%, more than 30 years of 16% and the balance between working life 21-30 years. This shows that the average respondent has experience-working medium, not too long ago. Length of employment also affects the level of income received by women. Most respondents had a high school education level that is 36%, followed by undergraduate reaches 28%, middle

14% and in addition it is under 10%.

Table 1 Overview of Respondents

		N	%
Occupation	Government Employees	130	26
	Private Employees	70	14
	Business	23	46
	Others	70	14
Working Period	1 - 10 years	260	52
	11 - 20 years	90	28
	21 - 30 years	70	24
	> 30 years	80	26
Education	NA	20	4
	Primary School	40	8
	Junior High School	70	14
	Senior High School	180	36
Distance from residence to the office	Diploma	40	8
	Graduate	150	30
	< 5 km	320	64
	5 - 10 km	80	16
Working time/day	11-15 km	40	8
	16 - 20 km	50	10
	> 20 km	10	2
	4 hours	80	16
Number of Dependents	5 hours	210	42
	6 hours	130	26
	7 hours	30	6
	8 hours	50	10
Reason for Working	1 person	20	4
	2 persons	70	14
	3 persons	90	18
	4 persons	200	40
Decisions Choosing Working	> 4 persons	120	24
	Identity	10	2
	Obtaining Relations	50	10
	Practicing	60	12
Reason for Working	Helping Husband	110	22
	Increased family income	270	54
	themselves	430	86
	Husband	30	6
Decisions Choosing Working	Encouragement	10	2
	Encouragement of parents	10	2
	Others	30	6

It can be concluded that the level of education of working women is the highest is High school. Level of education will affect the amount of wages received. Most of the respondents work in close proximity, <5 Km, which is as much as 64%. They worked not far from their homes, even around the residence. Who works at a distance of 5-10 km reach 16%, while the work of > 10 km reach <10%. Most respondents allocate working time as much as five hours a day for work. This is evident from pooling the results of 42%. Because it most respondents were merchants. They sometimes do business near their own house. So they can work while watching households. Followed by the allocation of 6 hours by 26%, 4 hours by 16% and 8 hours a day by 10%. Data also showed that most respondents have family members pretty much the four people as much as 40%>4, 4 = 24%, 3=18%, 2=14% and that of family members is only one person as much as 4%. Number of family members will affect the level of consumption and the numbers of dependents. If number of dependents is pretty much the burden of life is also getting bigger. This will affect the welfare of the household economy.

Hypothesis Testing (H1)

The technique used to analyze this research is using multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS. As the dependent variable (Y) is a housewife income contribution to the family income. As the independent variables are mothers income (X₁), the allocation of working time (X₂) and the number of dependents (X₃). To prove whether all the variables included in the model have a significant influence on the test-F, as can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 Hypothesis Testing Result

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (B)	t-value	Sig
Contrant				
Income	-8.656			0.063
Allocation of Working Time	0.000006333	0.555	6.929	0.000
Number of dependents	4.373	0.441	5.345	0.000
	1.483	0.137	1.832	0.073
R = 0.872				
R-square = 0.760				
F-value = 48.606				

The results of analysis that the value of F-value = 48.606. This value is greater than the value of F-table = 2.76 (48.606 > 2.76). With a significance level of F-arithmetic of 0.000; so that Ho rejected and Ha accepted. These results indicate that maternal income variable (X₁), the allocation of working time (X₂), and the number of dependents (X₃), simultaneously have a significant impact on the revenue contribution to the family income-working mothers (Y).

From the results of the regression analysis above can be explained that the R² value is equal to 0.760. This means that variations in maternal revenue contribution to household income (Y) by 76% are explained by the following factors: income working mothers (X₁), the allocation of working time, (X₂) and the number of dependents (X₃). The remaining 24% is explained by other variables outside the study. Other variables may be explained for instance: economic conditions, wages, trade competition, etc.

Hypothesis Testing (H2)

To determine whether there is influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable, partial testing carried out by using the t test. The t test results can be described as follows:

Partially test between income mothers (X₁) with a revenue contribution of working mothers on family income (Y)

Mother income (X₁) has a t-value of 6.929. This value is greater than t-table (6.929 > 1.96). With a significance level of 0.000, this means that Ho rejected and Ha accepted. These results show that the variables significantly influence the mother income contribution to the family income. How much influence is shown by the regression coefficient value 0.000006333 which means if the mother increases the rupiah revenue contribution of revenue in working mothers increases the family income on average 0.000006333 percent to assume the level of allocation of working time and the number of family dependents constant during the observation period and in the region observed.

Partially test between the allocations of working time (X_2) with a revenue contribution of working mothers on family income (Y).

Allocation of working time (X_2) has t-value at 5.345. This value is greater than t-table ($5.345 > 1.96$). With a significance level of 0.000 means H_0 rejected and H_a accepted. These results show that the variable allocation of work time significantly affect working mothers revenue contribution to the family income. If seen in Table 1 shows that the 42% of respondents allocate time to work for 5 hours a day. They worked not far from home in order to be able to work in addition they can also supervise the household. Because it is a mother's occupation was instrumental in adding to the family income. But they also do not want too much time to allocate them only to work, because after all, they still give priority to families.

Partially test between the number of members / dependents (X_3) with a revenue contribution of working mothers on family income (Y).

A variable number of members / dependents have t-value at 1.832. This value is smaller than t-table 1.96 ($1.832 < 1.96$). With a significance level of 0.073 means that H_0 is accepted and H_a rejected. This result shows that a variable number of dependents less significantly affect working mothers revenue contribution to the family income. This is because if a family member increases the economic burden on households will be more severe. So if a family member increases, the contribution of working mothers will be reduced. Because the cost of living would be great anyway.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Motivation mother worked most of it is to increase the family income by 54%. They are very motivated to increase their family income. This is due to the increasingly complex demands of life. Factors that encourage mothers to work are for themselves ie by 86%. They were conscious and volunteered to help the family economy. Partially, factor income mothers, the allocation of working time, have a significant effect on the revenue contribution of housewives to the family income, while the factor of family dependents have less influence significantly to maternal revenue contribution to household income. Among the three factors mentioned above, the income factor mother has the most dominant influence. Simultaneously, the factor income mothers, the allocation of working time and the number of family dependents has significant influence on the capital revenue contribution to household income.

Based on the determination of test variable variation mother revenue contribution to the family income, 76% is explained by the model variables examined in the study, while the remaining 24% is explained by other factors.

It would need to provide additional knowledge and skills to mothers so that it will produce a higher value. Also expected to maximize the potential, with increasing knowledge and ability, then the woman will be creative and innovative creating income opportunities for families.

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