

# Accessibility of Labor Woman in Urban Informal Sector (Study of Traders in Malang City)

<sup>1</sup>Darsono Wisadirana

**Abstract**--*The efforts to improve the welfare of the community through the empowerment of trader woman of informal sector in order to increase household income to be interesting and important to do. Empowerment of trader woman of the informal sector has an essential role in reducing the inequality of income distribution and providing a significant contribution in tackling the problem of unemployment. However, although woman has been able to provide income in the family, the patterns of household decision making are still dominated by men. In fact, it should be proportional to the accessibility of the decision-making pattern in the household. The purpose of this study was to 1) analyzing the motivation of woman labors in the urban informal sector 2)analyzing the experience of woman labors, 3)analyzing education, 4)analyzing the human capital, 5)analyzing the pattern of decision-making within the household woman labors in the urban informal sectors. This research was conducted in Malang. The population of this research is street vendors. Results from this research that the work motivation, work experience, education and capital are positively related to accessibility and decision making patterns of woman working in the informal sector household do not have a high accessibility, this is due to very strong culture of patriarchy in society.*

**Keywords**--*Women, Informal Labors, Accessibility*

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

In society and the family, and especially for a woman in charge of educating, caring for, and become a role model for her children. But running a woman's economic sectors were also contributing by working in the public sector. There is a double role which is then executed in a family of woman in General, that of housewives and working. Woman especially in the city have many live hood activities do the job in a living and as a human resources potential which is quite real and actively participate.

One of the serious problems still faced by urban communities and also in rural poverty is a problem that ultimately forced each family to work hard and work together in this regard was the father and the mother. In urban areas, the population of woman is reaching 53% of the population. Gait the woman to come forward starting at wide open looks from the growth of woman in grabbing every opportunity available to search for the source of income.

NICI Nelson found more woman with disabilities than man in the selection of its economic activity so that the informal sector is often a woman's choice, since the informal sector is characterized easy enter, relying on local resources, the enterprises themselves. The hallmarks belonging to the informal sector as sector as job opportunities are not too binding for its activity become an alternative that appeals to woman in order to earn income. A variety of informal economic activity carried out by a woman with a fixed allocation of time to consider families and regularhousehold jobs.

---

<sup>1</sup>UniversitasBrawijaya, Indonesia. E-mail: darsono\_wisa@ub.ac.id

The findings of the various research results showed that business activity in the informal sector, especially in the sectors of trade, it can be expected to support the economy of the household (Jafar, 1994; Wildaningroem, Sunaryo, and Djamani, 1992; Subarson, 199; Soetrisno, 1999). Thus, efforts to improve the well-being of the community through empowerment of woman merchant of the informal sector in order to increase household income are interesting and important to do. In addition, the empowerment of woman traders the informal sector has important roles to reduces the inequality of income distribution and provides a major contribution in tackling the issues of unemployment (Gilbert and Gugler, 1996).

Research questions of the present research are: 1) is there any relationship between the motivations of labor woman with accessibility for woman in the informal sector in the city of Malang?; 2) Is there any relationship between the experiences of the labor woman with accessibility for woman in the informal sector in the city of Malang?; 3) Is there any relationship between the education of the labor woman with accessibility for woman in the informal sector in the city of Malang?; 4) Is there any relationship between the capital of labor woman with accessibility for woman in informal sector in the city of Malang?; 5) How does the pattern of decision-making informal sector labor woman in the household in the city of Malang?.

The hypotheses presented in this study are as follows: there is relationship between Motivation, Experience, Education, and capital with Accessibility for woman in the informal sector; there isn't relationship between Motivation, Experience, Education, and capital with Accessibility for woman in the informal sector.

Research objectives of the present research are: to analyze relationship between the motivation of the labor woman with accessibility for woman in the informal sector in the city of Malang; to analyze relationship between the experience of the labor woman with accessibility for woman in the informal sector in the city of Malang; to analyze relationship between the education of the labor woman with accessibility for woman in the informal sector in the city of Malang; to analyzing relationship between the capital of the labor woman with accessibility for woman in the informal sector in the city of Malang; and to analyze the pattern of decision-making within the household of the labor woman in the urban informal sector in the city of Malang.

The expected output of the present research is to know how gender relations influence the accessibility against the labor of woman in productive work on the sellers the unfortunate limadi. In addition, this research will provide knowledge about the construction of gender perspective and critical awareness-raising for woman to actively participate in the development of the productive effort.

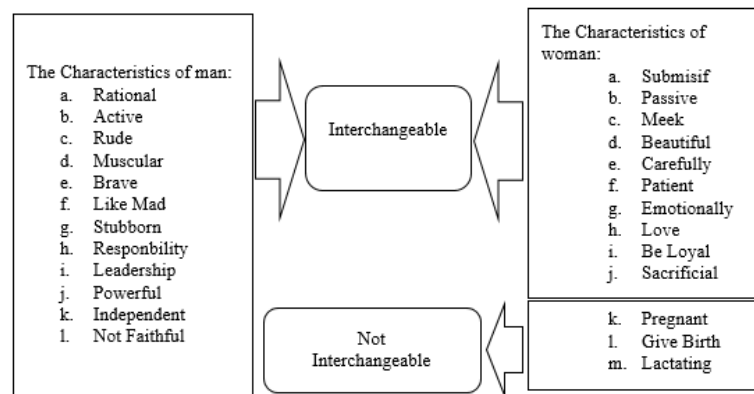
## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1.1. Theoretical Basic**

#### **a. Gender**

According to Oakley (Fakih, 1996:71) that gender is a concept that refers to the difference in behavior between man and woman who is socially constructed, which is not the nature but created by human beings. According to Parson (Ritzer, 1984:456) that a family functions effectively is the family with the existence of a sexual division of work, where man and woman have very different roles. According to the concept of gender that

characteristics owned by the man and woman who construction the social cultural and based biology giving rise to the general values which are considered the nature of the male and female are as follows.



**Figure 1.**The Concept of Gender

If based this concept, only three biologically characteristics woman nature is pregnant, give birth, and lactating. This third characteristics is not nature, but is the construction of social culture that considered the nature characteristics from God.

**b. Motivation**

According to Stokes (1996) in Kadarisman (2012:278) motivation is as the stimulation for someone to do the job better, and a factor of difference between success and failures, as well as the emotional energy for a new job. The core purpose of motivation is to improve spirit, productivity and efficiency with so performance will increase.

**c. Experience**

Lengthy of time an entrepreneur devoted his business will affect the ability of professionalism, the longer devoted will also knowledge as consumers, and skill marketing is also becoming increasingly sophisticated. In addition, business relation successfully woaved also more and more.

**d. Education**

Education is learning the knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people that are passed down from one generation to the next through teaching, training, or research. Education is one of the indicators of the quality of human resources. According to Becker (1993: 29) education is a process of investment activities that improve skills (investment in human capital). In law Number 20 in 2003 Articles 13 paragraph 1 described the educational path that consists of formal education, and informal education.

**e. Capital**

Capital is the amount of money spent on entrepreneurs to set up and operate a business. Capital directly related to income level. The relatively greater capital allows a unit of economic activity adding to the variation of the merchandise. Based on the source, the capital is divided into two types, namely, Capital loans and private equity.

#### **f. Accessibility**

The word is derived from the United Kingdom accessibility, which means convenience. Accessibility is the degree of ease with which the people, against an object, service or environment. The length of time an informal trade business operations have a direct relationship with the level of income. Long hours will provide an opportunity to grab some of the relatively bigger. It also means the more increase revenues.

#### **g. The pattern of decision making**

Each individual in taking decisions and actions have always been influenced by other members. Every individual in the organization household or community) is always tied to specific cultural norms and which guide and direct them in doing the action or decision making. Factors that affect the level of effort decision making is the purpose, knowledge and engagement, as well as environmental factors.

#### **h. The informal trade sector**

According to Kuncoro (2003), the informal sector is business units which very little attention from the government, officially the informal sector consist of small-scale business units (small capital, labor households, and simple technology) that produces and distributes goods and services with the aim of subject matter to create employment opportunities and income for himself and each of his attempts were very limited by capital, both human and physical, as well as skills.

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

Based on the research question and research objectives, research approach or method that was used in the present research is quantitative research. This research was carried out by taking samples from a population and was using questionnaires as a means of collecting the data, then carried out with analyzing data to explain the casual relationship between variables through hypothesis testing.

Method based on numerical information or quantity, and is usually associated with analysis-statistical analysis. The survey usually runs by spreading question form/questionnaire to respondents. In the context of research later research will share a questionnaire to street vendors in Malang city with random sampling techniques.

In this study, there are two variables which aspects influenced research, are a variable (X) and variable (Y). The variable X is also called the free variable (the Independent variable) that is suspected as the cause or the predecessor of other variables. In this research, free variable are venture capital, motivation, education, and experience. The variable Y is also called with the variable dependent (Dependent Variable) that is allegedly as a result f or influenced by variables that preceded it. In this study, dependent variable is accessibility.

The population in this study is the street vendors who are in the unfortunate of 1000 traders. Later, sampling is done through the methods of random sampling. The sample in this study consists of the 24 respondents street vendors. The technique of data collection in this research is a question form method. N this research, model question form used to collect data about the relation of gender with the labor women's accessibility. As for the procedure for granting score to answer question form given to the respondents to grains of matter which is a

statement that will be calculated from the sample.

The data analysis used in this research was a statistical analysis using simple linear rank correlation model of the Pearson product moment correlation or to know the relationship of the free variable, is the relation of motivation, experience, education, and capital (X) with variable bound to the accessibility of the labor women (Y).

## IV. RESULTS

### Test Instrument Research

#### a. Validity Test

Validity is a measure that indicates the level of valid or correctness an instrument. An instrument is said to be valid if it is able to measure what is wanted (Arikunto, 1998: 160). To test the validity of measuring instrument can be carried out with the method of person correlation/ product in each variable research. When the correlation value (r-count) is greater than r-tables or their significance values smaller than the alpha 5% then it can be said to be valid.

**Table 1.** Validity Test

	Indicator	
	The Validity Coefficient	Description
X1.1	0,516	Valid
X1.2	0,681	Valid
X1.3	0,759	Valid
X2.1	0,464	Valid
X2.2	0,528	Valid
X2.3	0,602	Valid
X3.1	0,693	Valid
X3.2	0,632	Valid
X3.3	0,61	Valid
X4.1	0,744	Valid
X4.2	0,514	Valid
X4.3	0,712	Valid
Y.1	0,702	Valid
Y.2	0,595	Valid
Y.3	0,763	Valid

For  $n=4$ , the value of r table is 0,404. If the value the correlation coefficient is greater than 0,404 and numbers of significance smaller than 0.05 instrument indicators data is sais to be valid. From the table above, note

that the validity of the test indicator X 1.1 until indicator Y. 1 is valid, because r count greater than r table 0,404 and less than 0.05 significance of numbers.

**b. Reliability test**

Reliability is a tool that gives you the same result remains (consistent). Measurement results should remain the same (relative) if the measurement is given on the same subject though it is done by different people, different time and different place. The method used to test reliability is Cronbach’s Alpha. Reliability coefficient of reliability said if alpha is greater than the value of the index alpha 0.6.

**Table 2.** Reliability Test Output (Reliability Statistics)

Cronbach’s Alpha	N of Items
0,938	15

On the SPSS output are known to value Cronbach’s Alpha is 0,938 where this value is larger than the alpha index 0.6. The results show that the data is reliability.

**Analysis of The Hypothesis Test Results With Pearson Correlation**

Analysis results used in this research is the Pearson correlation analysis. This analysis is used to measure the relationship between two variables. The correlation values range from -1 to 1, where the values of the correlation of -1 means the relationship between two variable is negative relationship, while a value of 0 means there is no relationship between the two variables, and a value of 1 means that there is positive relationship between the two variables. The higher the value of the correlation, the higher the relationship between two variables.

Correlation analysis used in this is the analysis of the Pearson correlation was used to find out the relationship between the variable data of the interval scale, the ratio (numeric), and normal distribution. To find out if the correlation value is significant, it needs to be determined numbers of significance. In this research, the number of significance used 0.05 with confidence level of 95%. So, the relationship significance of the two variables can be analyzed with the certainty if the significance <0.05, so can be said that relationship of two variable is significant, so that H0 rejected and H1 Is accepted. In this study, the correlation of test results of each variable X and Y variable can be seen in the table listed below:

**Table 3.** Pearson Correlation Test

	r hitung	r tabel	Sig	Alpha
Motivation (X1)	0,774	0,404	0	0,05
Pengalaman (X2)	0,669	0,404	0	0,05
Pendidikan (X3)	0,745	0,404	0	0,05
Modal (X4)	0,743	0,404	0	0,05

In the study, the correlation analysis was used to see the power second variable relationship, the significance of relationship, and the direction of the relationship.

**a. Hypothesis test between Motivation (X1) and Accessibility (Y)**

Pearson correlation tests on the table, the correlation coefficient of Pearson (r-female) variable X1 is 0,774. The correlation coefficient numbers showed that the relationship between motivations with accessibility is a very strong relationship. The significance of the relationship of motivation with accessibility can be analyzed by looking at the numbers of significance in SPSS output that have been processed and presented in table test correlation Pearson. In the tables numbers of significance is 0.00. It can concluded that  $0.00 < 0.05$ , so relationships between motivation and accessibility for woman labor in the informal trade sector significant and H1 are accepted.

The direction of the correlation coefficients of correlation of number of views. The results of the correlation coefficient in the motivation 0,774 show the coefficient in positive, so the direction of the relationship motivation and accessibility is unidirectional. This means that if the motivation is high, then the accessibility will also be high.

**b. Hypothesis test between Experience (X2) and Accessibility (Y)**

Pearson correlation coefficient numbers (r count) variable X2 is 0,669. The correlation coefficient numbers showed that the relationship between experiences with Accessibility is strong relationship. Pearson correlation test, on a number of variable significance of the Experience is 0.00. From the figure t can be analyzed that  $0.00 < 0,005$ , so trade sector significant and H1 are accepted. The results of the correlation coefficient is the Experience 0,669 which shows the coefficient is positive, so the direction of relationship Experience with accessibility is unidirectional. If Someone's Experience is high, then Accessibility will also be high.

**c. Hypothesis test between Education (X3) and Accessibility (Y)**

Pearson correlation coefficient numbers (r count) variable X3 is 0,745. The correlation coefficient numbers showed that the relationship between Education with Accessibility is a very strong relationship. The numbers on table Education variable significance test correlation is  $0.00 < 0.05$ , so relationship Education an Accessibility for woman labor in the informal trade sector significant and H1 are accepted. The direction of the correlation coefficient of correlation of number of views. The results of the correlation coefficient is the coefficient indicating 0,747 positive, so that the direction of thee relationship of educating and Accessibility is unidirectional. F a person's level of education is high, then Accessibility will be high as well.

**d. Hypothesis test between Capital (X4) and Accessibility (Y)**

Pearson correlation coefficient numbers (r count) Pearson correlation tests on the table is 0,743. The correlation coefficient numbers showed that the relationship between the Capital and accessibility is very strong. The significance f therelationship between the Capital with Accessibility can be known of the significance of the variable Capital 0,00 on table test of Pearson correlation of less thah 0,05 or  $0,00 > 0,05$ . The result shows that the Capital relationship with Accessibility for woman labour in the informal trade sector is significant, so the H1 is accepted. Judging from the results of the correlation coefficient of the test table on the Motivation of the correlation

coefficients of Pearson, 0,743, it shows that the coefficient is positive, so the direction of relationship Capital with Accessibility for women in the informal trade sector is unidirectional. If the capital is high, then Accessibility for woman in trade will also be high.

## V. CONCLUSION

The conclusions of the present research are:

1. Motivation of work related positive with Accessibility. Seen from the results of a correlation value 0,774 which means there is a connection between the Motivation of working with Accessibility. There is a very strong relationship with the significance level less than alpha 0.05.
2. Work experience related positive with Accessibility. Seen from the results of a correlation value 0,669 which means there is a relationship between work experience with accessibility. There are strong relationship with significance levels of less than alpha 0,05.
3. Educational related positive with Accessibility. Seen from the results of correlation of 0,745 which means there is a relationship between work experience with Accessibility. There are strong relationship with significance levels of less than alpha 0,05.
4. Capital related positive with Accessibility. Seen from the results of a correlation value 0,743 which means there is a relationship between work experience with accessibility. There is a very strong relationship with the extent of significance of less than alpha 0,05.
5. Decision making pattern of women' labor in the informal sector in the household does not yet have a high accessibility. Man or in this case is the husband still has a central role for each policy in the household. So, the woman in this case involved a husband wife in any decision making. This is because it is still condensed patriarchy culture in the midst of the community. In addition, because it is still low awareness of gender of and knowledge that exist in society.

Advice from the research it is conducting outreach about the understanding of gender and training for the community. It is useful to add the knowledge about gender and training attitude in order to make appear the balance and no longer occur gender bias.

## REFERENCES

1. Arikunto, S. (1998). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
2. Becker, Gary S. (1993). *Human Capital, A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis With Special Reference to Educatio*, Third Edition. Te University of Chicago Press.
3. Abhinava Kumar Srivastava, Divya Kant Yadav, Sandeep Kumar Pandey. "The Security in Private Cloud Computing." *International Journal of Communication and Computer Technologies* 1 (2013), 119-129. doi:10.31838/ijccts/01.02.11
4. Fakhri, M. (1996). *Analisis dan Transformasi Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar Offset.
5. Gilbert, A, & Gugler, J. (1996). *Urbanisasi dan Kemiskinan di dunia ketiga*. Yogyakarta: PT Tiara Wacana Yogya.
6. Manojkumarsarangi, sasmitapadhi (2015) colon targeted drug delivery system-an approach for treating colonic ailments. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 2 (4), 12-18.
7. Kadarisman, M (2012). *Manajemen Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.



8. Kriyantono, R. (2012). Teknik Riset Komunikasi Disertasi Contoh Praktis Riset Media, Public Relations, Advertising, Komunikasi Organisasi, Komunikasi Pemasaran. Jakarta: Prenada Media.
9. Tiwari R, Tiwari G, Rai AK. "Self-Emulsifying Drug Delivery System: An Approach to Enhance Solubility." *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy* 1.2 (2010), 133-140. Print. doi:10.4103/0975-8453.75055
10. Kuncoro, M. (2003). Ekonomi Pembangunan: Teori, Masalah, dan Kebijakan. Yogyakarta: UPP AMP\_YPKN.
11. Parson, T. (1964). The Social System. New York: Free Press.
12. Sivaranjani, S. (2018). Detecting Congestion Patterns in Spatio Temporal Traffic Data Using Frequent Pattern Mining. *Bonfring International Journal of Networking Technologies and Applications*, 5(1), 21-23. doi:10.9756/BIJNTA.8372
13. Smith, J., and Sebastian, J. (2017). Feeder Automation and its Reliability Assessment on the Basis of Cost Analysis for the Distribution of Feeders in Power System Planning. *Bonfring International Journal of Power Systems and Integrated Circuits*, 7(2), 19-26.
14. Conte, E. What is the reason to use clifford algebra in quantum cognition? part II: Information, cognition and the principle of existence are intrinsically structured in the quantum model of reality (2013) *NeuroQuantology*, 11 (1), pp. 34-46.
15. Panov, A.D. Quanta, computations, and extended Everett concept (2013) *NeuroQuantology*, 11 (SUPPL. 1), pp. 116-122.