

Socio Economical Profile of “Dange” Vendor Female at Informal Sector

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ABSTRACT

An interesting phenomenon in the community is more and more number of women helping their husband for getting additional income. They have been motivated not only by meeting of economical demand, but they want also to express themselves among their family and community. However, the family economical condition still influences the women to participate into work market to help improving economical condition of family or household. The objective of this research is to analyse the socioeconomic profile of the informal working women, especially the “Dange” Seller. This research is located at Boddie Village, Mandalle Subdistrict, Pangkep Regency, and South Sulawesi Province. Primary and secondary data were used in this research. The secondary data were obtained by interview to random respondents and then analysing the results by using descriptive statistics. Result of this research indicates that (1) the profile of women selling “Dange” is characterized by their productive age, low education background, enterprising experience at least for 3-8 years, marital status (100 %) of married, the dependent of 1-3 heads, the dominant occupation of husband as embankment worker (owner or labourer), and low income; (2) the factors supporting the respondents to work in producing and selling “Dange” are small capital, low education background, greater number of dependent, lack of skill, and great family demand; and (3) work hour average of housewives in the production of “Dange” is 15.41 hours/day in the range of 13.07 to 17.75 hours per day. The greatest hour rate is allocated by the respondents in the selling activity because they sell from 7.00 pm until 11.00 am. The average of work hour dues to household activity is 8.49 hours/day in the range from 5.91 hours to 11.08 hours per day. Most women respondents who are selling “Dange” (80.0 %) are not experiencing barrier in the production and selling, while the remaining 20 % feel being obstructed to divide the schedule due to the possession of their children.

Keywords: the informal working women, socioeconomic profile, “Dange”

INTRODUCTION

Informal sector has strategically functioned on economical system in developed country like Indonesia. The important function of informal sector is related to the position as overflow holder of manpower from modern sector (formal). In addition, informal sector is also assumed to have potency which can be developed and to contribute work field [1]. Data of Statistical Centre Office in South Sulawesi in the year of 2008 expressed that informal sector has contributed about 74% to work chance in the year of 1990. It was decreased to 72% in the year of 1995 and 65% in the year of 2003, but in the year of 2007, it was increased until 84.36%. The change indicated that informal sector is as the storage of dominant work generation. Even In pascha of economical crisis, it was predicted that absorption of manpower in this sector was increased [2]. According to Sakernas [3], illustration of female due to work status as follow: the females who work in formal sector is 9.1 millions (only 5.5% as business women and the rest one as employees), and 26.3 millions (74.3%) work in informal sector (self business, self business which is helped by non permanent employers, free working in agriculture and non agriculture, and non payed employers).

Ann Stoler [4] presented that the females in village find their income in outdoor that is small trading (40%). They give services to local demand. Females' income which has placed them at central position are often not seemed. It is caused by patriarchy value which civilizes in society like the concept of household head and the main income founder is male. This concept has taken the implication at female productive work that is seen as side work by society and sometimes by female herself. Injustice which struck female will appear the perception that female is born to carry out the work that is more limited in number with low work status and salary. Up to now female is generally limited at household sector (domestic sector), though nowadays female begins to work in public sector but this kind job is the prolongation of the other job which more needs manual expert. In developed country like Indonesia with low education and skill, it is persistent female to enter informal sector which is very exploitative with low salary, uncertainty and long work time, there is no furlough with full salary, and the other profit as well as kind of job with other rules [5].

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Sethuraman [6] and Sukesi [5] expressed that informal sector is a kind of job with criteria as follow: 1) there is no support or economical protection from government like rate protection to the production of goods and service, giving credit with low interest, technical guide and quality system, worker protection and care, supply of advanced technology due to import and patent right; 2) the sector which has not used economical support from government though there is available support; 3) the sector which has received and used the support or facility prepared by government but this facility has not been able to build self-activity unit.

There was a unique informal sector activity in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi Province, especially in Boddie village of Mandalle District. This activity included making and selling special food of local society which named as “Dange” and it was carried out by more village females. “Dange” is a kind special food of Pangkep Regency society. “Dange” is made of black glutinous of rice powder, red sugar, and coconut, and then it is roasted and formed in traditional roaster which is made of clay.

Activity on making and selling of “Dange” is only in Pangkep Regency especially Boddie Village of 23 regencies in South Sulawesi Province. This activity is more carried out by female and it indicated that the number of small shops or activities has been developed from day to day. The initial data included 75 small shops of “Dange” vendor and it was managed by female [7]. This condition indicates that informal sector is able to raise the image of local traditional food and opens a activity chance especially for village female. Therefore the potency of village economy becomes more in progress and can give contribution for increasing the income of female household and regional income. One of the factors that can develop the activity is supported by the position of Boddie Village, Mandalle District which is as transition inters regencies in South Sulawesi Province as well as inters provinces. Therefore this kind of food is as a small present for the society which pass the district.

The activity of making and selling of “Dange” which carrying out by more female is categorized as informal sector activity because it has characteristic as follow: 1) the whole activity is depend on local resources; 2) scale of activity is generally as family one; 3) using simple technology though it is still as traditional one and characterizes as work stowing; 4) the capital is small relatively; 5) worker is generally from family member; 6) the activity in this sector has not used the government facility.

Study in economic social profile of informal female work especially at the activity of making and selling “Dange” in Boddie Village, Mandalle District, Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi Province, there must be considered the importance of female function in capturing the work chance, increasing the income, and giving the additional value for their life in family or society. The aims of this study are 1) to explain and describe female profile at informal sector especially “Dange” vendor in Boddie Village, Mandalle District, Pangkep Regency; 2) to analyse the factor that pushes female to work as “Dange” vendor; 3) to observe the expression of time for public activity of selling “Dange” and domestic activity like household one; 4) to observe the obstacles of female “Dange” vendor in making and selling “Dange”.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study conducted in the group of female “Dange” vendor which located in Boddie Village, Mandalle District, Pangkep Regency. The location was determined purposively due to the consideration that the group of “Dange” activity which is carried out by female was the only one on the group of “Dange” activity in Pangkep Regency. This activity is intended to help family income, this group has established since 2003 and the production is popular enough in society.

The population in this study was the member household of female “Dange” vendor group. The number of member group was 75 persons. The sample was determined with senses method so that the samples of 75 persons were as the respondents in this study. Primary and secondary data were collected in this study. Primary data were included respondent profile, stimulus factor of working, expression of work time, and the obstacles being occurred. There were 3 techniques of data collection, those were 1) direct interview by using questions list which has prepared; 2) recording of data in offices which is related to this study; 3) observation which included observing directly to research object. The collecting data was edited and then to be analysed using descriptive method which presented analysis through data estimation. This method intends to describe detail a social phenomenon and followed by rational interpretation to the field factor [8]. The profile, pushing factor, expression of work time, and the obstacle being occurred were analysed using qualitative-descriptive method.

Profile of female

Description of Indonesian female profile is not released from the description of Indonesian female function in society and their function in national development. The function of female in Indonesia has been seen since empire period until struggle of liberty period. The tradition of struggle goes on until now. The function of Indonesian female is in variety. It is caused by the difference of cultural level of regional nation and the patterns of society life.

Ahmad [9] expressed that female profile is a serial characteristic that gives the whole image about Indonesian female existence as self person on gathering in family environment, nation, and country of Indonesia based on Pancasila and UUD 1945 and it is more active in developing. The anvil of national development is Pancasila, UUD 1945, and GBHN has placed female on majesty of degree as creature of God in the same function with male as citizen which guarantee the same right and chance to pursue the progress in all of the field. Therefore, female do not make the problem of female emancipation but they make an effort to really integrate female in the main stream of development [10].

The ability of female as the development human resources are necessary to be increased through education, training, and instructing so that they can be active functioned and use the available chance to be maximal functioned parallel to male in development for the whole field and development activity level. The behaviour of moral and society attitude due to giving the chance for female to be active functioned in development as the mitra parallel with male mainly in the outside of family environment and household, are also necessary to be increased. It is as the consideration of every society behaviour generally still looks female is not suitable, not normal or not able to function in the outside of family environment and household.

Stimulus factor of female working

Working is to carry out work with the aim of obtaining or helping income or profit and the minimum of work time is one hour continuously in a week ago (included free pay family employer which help an activity or economical activity [11]. Stimulus factor is something which stimulates female to carry out work so that the aim can be reached [12]. In addition, work decision is a base decision about how to spend time, for instance by doing pleased activity or working [13].

In general, economical factor and the capacity of husband contribution in making family income will give stimulation on female to enter working sector outside of household (public sector) like world of trading. For part of female vendor, economical demand and the number of family stimulates female to be more active on participating to find income [14]. Saharuddin [15] presented that female work generation in doing economical activity is theoretically influenced by some factors as follow: 1) level of family income; 2) level of education; and 3) the number of family.

Expression of work time

Expression of work time is the proportion of work time (which is expressed for certain activity on and outside of agricultural sector) to the total of work generation time. Expression of work time is depended on the kind of job being carried out. Some jobs need more and continuous expression of time, but in opposition there are some jobs need limited work time [16].

In modern society, female is not educated to become a princess of household. But after married, she has to work household working. This image seems that female function (mainly having been married) is not limited with family problem. But their function has widened as an individu which gets along to be responsible to fulfill family economical demand and it is presented in expression of work time. According to Pujiwati [17], expression of female work time being expressed in the field presented that in global, female has the function of home maintenance work as well as to produce income earning work.

Research of Wiliandarini [18] indicated that expression of female work time (877.04 hours per-year) is longer than male (657.14 hours per-year). But according to Pujiwati [17], expression of female work time of the poor household group as well as the rich one is in average of 11 hours per-day. It is in average included of 7 hours for home maintenance work and 4 hours for finding income earning work. Expression of female work time outside the agricultural sector indicated that female has big enough function in household, that is to help head of household fulfilling the household demand.

Informal sector

Keith Hart [19] said that at the first time, an antropolog from England published an idea of informal sector as part of work generation in the city and it was outside of organized work market. Then, concept of informal sector developed by Hart is developed and applied by ILO by research in 8 cities of the third world and coordinated by Sethuraman. There was indicated that somones which included in informal sector are generally poor, and more of them wer in prime age, low educated, work salary was under the minimum pay, and small activity capital. This sector gives the possibility of vertical mobility.

Sethuraman [6] expressed that some characteristics of inflormal sector were as follow: 1) the activity do not well organized because there is the activity unit which do not use the available facility or institution in formal sector; 2) in general, activity unit do not has activity permit; 3) the activity pattern is not regulated in location as well as work time; 4) government policy is generally for helping economical group and not until this sector; 5) activity unit is easy moving inter sub-sector; 6) to use simple technology; 7) the capital and its circulation is relative small; 8) it less needs formal education because it only based on the experience whereas

working; 9) in general she works herself or only being helped by unpaid family workers; 10) fund source and capital come from self saving or informal funding institution; and 11) some parts of their production and service is enjoyed by society with low and middle income. The interesting characteristic which is belonged by informal sector activity is its present in economical activity is very stimulated to create work chance for personal self.

Informal sector activity worked by female

The available informal sector activity do not all worked by female. There is the certain kind of activity can be carried out by female. According to Puteri [20], grouping of female work in informal sector are included the vendor of fruit, vegetable, jamu, rice shop, market and traditional food, child caretaker, ice, cigarette or peppermint, and mix vegetables food (pecel). Worked females are differentiated into 2, that is 1) they are which work permanently in formal locations being supplied by the government in traditional markets, and 2) they are which carry out their activity not permanently.

Lessinger [4] expressed that informal sector which is more carried out by female is trading field. From this sector more females present as little vendor with small capital like vendor of daily food material. Sukesi [5] presented that informal sector activity is able as the post of household economy, because level of income is high enough. The brutto income is between Rp. 500,000.- and Rp. 11,460,000.- per-month for street vendor, and between Rp. 600,000.- and Rp. 13,035,000.- for traditional market vendor. Their profits can reach 50% of the bruto income. Hence, in general, the informal sector worker still has any problems. The problems are related with their works directly and also related to their family such as 1) capital problem; 2) safety or quiet of work; 3) institution that can not give the service to the majority of informal sector worker; 4) condition and facility of work; and 5) care and education of child.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In general, studying the function of female is to analyse 2 functions of female. The first function is the position as household mother which carries out her work and not produce income indirectly, but there is the possibility for the other member of household to find income. The second function is the position as income finder (addition or basic). In this case, the female carries out the productive work which produces income directly.

The profile of “Dange” female vendor

The profile of “Dange” female vendor is the characteristic which is stuck at “Dange” female vendor which gives illustration about her existence is included as follows:

1. Age
Work productive age is the range of 15 to 64 years [6]. The respondents in this research are the productive age. The average of respondents' age is 34.5 years and in the range of 23 to 64 years.
2. Level of education
The average of educational time which is used for formal education for the respondents is about 9 years (it is proportional to junior high school). There were 10 persons (13.33%) has passed senior high school, 49 persons (65.33%) were junior high school, and 16 persons (21.33%) were elementary school. The low level of education was caused by some factors such as willingness or motivation of respondents to have the high level of education due to economical social condition of their parents. Beside the factors, there was also the assumption of some parents that girls did not necessary to have high level of education and they were married in young age. It was strengthened by the opinion that the higher education of females remain oblige them to the kitchen at the end. Based on this illustration, as if female does not need education
3. Time of activity or selling
Time of activity is as one factor that can be categorized as a support of successful on activity being carried out. The longer female carries out the certain job so her experience in managing the activity will increase. Time of activity is also as the reflection of the respondents spend their time as the maker and vendor of “Dange”. Result of the research showed that the respondents have carried out their activities in average of 5.5 years with the range between 3 until 8 years.
4. Marital status
Marital status is an illustration about the female profile due to her status in the household that is as the wife and the mother of children. Marriage is as initial step for female and male before commitment to

create a household. All of the respondents being interviewed have marital status and as the mother of household.

5. The number of family endurance
The number of family endurance is as a factor that stimulates someone to work. The more number of the family member which do not work cause the family endurance is also bigger so that obliges someone to work harder. If family members that are endured have productive age, they can be as man or woman power resources that can help the activity in household or making income. Result of the research showed that the respondents have in average of 3 family members with the range between 3 until 8 persons.
6. The job of husband
The type of husband job in a household also contributes the large of income in the family or household. Result of the research showed that job type of respondents husbands are varied and the dominant job was as dyke worker (the owner or employer) and there were 42 persons (56.0%), vendor of mixed material of 14 persons (18.66%), car driver of 5 persons (6.66%), building labour of 8 persons (10.66%), and ABK of ship of 2 persons (2.66%).
7. The income of respondent
Abustam [21] presented that income is all of salary or income that is received by everybody in economical activity of certain period. Household income is a number of real income like money, goods or service that is expressed with money value by household member more than 10 years old (rupiah per-day, rupiah per-month, rupiah per-season, or rupiah per-year). In this research, level of respondents income were calculated from the income of selling “Dange” per-day. Table 1 presented the distribution of income respondent from making and selling “Dange” in the year of 2011.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents income from making and selling “Dange” in the year of 2011

No	Respondent income per-day (Rp)	Number of respondent	%
1	< 100.000	32	42,66
2	100.000 – 125.000	28	37,33
3	> 150.000	15	20,00
	Jumlah	75	100,00

Source: Analysis result of primary data in the year of 2011

Based on the data in Table 1, there were 60 respondents had income in the average of less than Rp. 100,000.- until Rp. 125,000.- per-day. If comparing with regional minimum salary (UMR) in Singkep Regency, the whole respondents had income higher than UMR of Pangkep Regency, that was Rp. 1,350,000.- per-month [3].

Stimulus factor of female working as “Dange” vendor

Doing activity or certain activity for all persons are based on many things like stimulus factor. Stimulus factor is one of a situation series and the condition that causes someone carries out a work. Based on the analysis of field data, there was uniformity pattern that caused respondents involved in activity of informal sector as “Dange: vendor. The indicator used in this research was level of education, available capital, the number of family endurance, skill, and family demand.

1. Level of education
The average of educational time which is used for formal education for the respondents is about 9 years (it is proportional to junior high school). There were 10 persons (13.33%) has passed senior high school. Most of the respondents with the education level of elementary, gave low indicator of education quality and female education level. The logical consequence due to the condition of respondent education level would gave the atmosphere to their job type. The more female go into in informal sector are caused by some constraint like the low educational level so that they can not go into informal sector of work field like industrial sector or the other sector.
2. Asset
Big or small asset which was used by the respondents influenced the production capacity and service to the dropped in driver and the customers of “Dange” sales and the variety of soft drink, snack which were sold in the study location of “Dange”. Asset in this study was the infestation belonged to or

authorized by the respondents to be used to make effort and it was expressed as money (Rp). Table 2 presented the asset capacity and the sale of “Dange” in the year of 2011.

Table 2 Distribution of respondents based on the asset capacity from making and selling “Dange” in the year of 2011

No	Asset (Rp)	Number of respondents	%
1	< 500.000	36	48,0
2	500.000 – 1.000.000	18	24,0
3	> 1.0 00.000	21	28,0
	Jumlah	75	100,0

Source: analysis result of primary data in the year of 2011

Table 2 presented that the most respondents (=36 persons or 48.0%) had asset less than Rp. 500,000.- and the less were female (= 18 persons or 24.0%) which worked with the asset between Rp 500,000.- and Rp. 1,000,000.- that was used to make and sell “Dange”. It indicated that asset of the respondents were small relatively so that their business was remain small. It was suitable with the idea of Lessinger that female who worked in informal sector like trading and selling had the special characteristic such as having small asset [4]. Based on his finding, Lessinger said that on the trading hierarki there was gender. Female generally were in the lowest level of hierarki such as with small asset.

3. The number of family endurance

The number of family endurance is as a factor that stimulates someone to work. The more number of the family member which do not work cause the family endurance is also bigger so that obliges someone to work harder. If family members that are endured have productive age, they can be as man or woman power resources that can help the activity in household or making income. Result of the research showed that the respondents have in average of 3 family members with the range between 3 until 8 persons.

4. Skill

One of the stimulus factor which was seen to influence the female involving on the activities in informal sector was they did not have special skill, so that they only had the chance to go into informal sector of work field with small salary. This result of research showed that only 9 persons (= 12.0%) of 75 female respondents of “Dange” sales had the special skill which could be used to carry out the certain work. The skills included sewing, embroidering, and installing decoration on the clothes. The consequence of the lower skill influenced the chance of respondents to be able to move to the other kind of job that gave more income or salary.

5. Family demand

The bigger family demand was very influenced by the number of family member. The family demand was some kinds of family member needs for life sustainability that included clothes, food, house, health, education, and social demand.

CONCLUSION

Profile of “Dange” vendor female was included: 1) the age of respondents were at productive age, 2) low education level (junior high school), 3) time of activity was in the average of 5.5 years, 4) marital status (100% of respondents have married), 5) the number of family endurance was in the average of 1-3 persons, 6) the dominant job of husband was as dyke worker, 7) respondents income were low.

Stimulus factor which causes the respondents selected working in informal sector as “Dange” vendor was as follows: 1) they only had small capital, 2) education level of respondents were low, 3) the number of family endurance was relative big, 4) there was not special skill that could be used in the other sector, 5) the family demand that had to be fulfilled by the respondents and their husbands.

The average on expression of respondent work time in the activity of making “Dange” was 15.41 hours per-day with the range between 13.07 until 17.75 hours per-day. The expression of time which was allocated by the respondents was especially in the activity of selling because selling activity was generally carried out from 07.00 pm to 11.00 am. The average of time expression at the activity of household was 8.49 hours per-day with the range between 5.91 until 11.08 hours per-day.

Some respondents were as “Dange” vendor female (80.0%). They did not have any obstacle in doing the activity of making and selling. The others of 20% had the obstacle on the difficulty of dividing time because they had small kids.

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