

# 1.The Differences of Time Allocation Between Workers And Unworkers Woman of Oil Palm Farmer Household At Banyuasin District Indonesia

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## **The Differences of Time Allocation Between Workers And Unworkers Woman of Oil Palm Farmer Household At Banyuasin District Indonesia**

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**Abstract:** *The result of this research shows the time allocated by woman household divided into domestic activities, productive activities, and social activities. For workerswoman, the time allocated for domestic activities and social activities is lower than unworkers woman because workerswoman will allocate her time for productive activities. The differences time between workers women and unworkers women in each activity occurs because workers woman tend to use their time to the fullest. This is because workers woman must allocate their time in one day for all activities, while unworkers woman only allocate their time for domestic and social activities. Based on all of the allocation time that is done by household women of oil palm farmers obtain the remaining of the allocation time called leisure time, allocation time of activities carried out by workerswomen and unworkers woman are different. By looking at resources that have not been optimized, allocation of leisure time can be done by carrying out the useful activities toward the available resources.*

**Keywords:** *workers woman, time allocation, free time*

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### **I. Introduction**

Oil palm is a commodity that has the highest economic value in Indonesia. The highest economic value makes oil palm the biggest contributor of foreign exchange compared to other plantation commodities. This is because oil palm besides the main products of crude palm oil (CPO) and kernel palm oil (KPO) also have derivative products that are used in various industries. Starting from the food industry, pharmacy and cosmetics. Even waste from oil palm plants can also be used as animal feed up to make furniture (Fauzi, dkk. 2014).

Indonesia, interpreting oil palm as a commodity that plays a role in the national development process. The large amount of labor that can be absorbed in the palm oil industry, provides employment opportunities for the community so that ultimately it leads to the welfare of the community. The development of oil palm plantations can provide benefits such as increasing the income of farmers and communities, industries that use raw materials can create added value, increase the value of CPO exports, provide employment opportunities.

Labor is a major factor in oil palm farming activities. The workforce consists of male labor, female labor and child labor. Similarly in farm households, the workforce consists of a husband's workforce, wife's workforce, child labor and outside family workers. For household oil palm entrepreneurs, all family members can become laborers involved in farming activities. The involvement of the wives of women and children working in the agricultural sector has long happened. This is done to help in the agricultural business which aims to meet the needs of farmer households. Because the majority of the livelihoods of the villagers are farming, most of the women household farmers who work to help the household economy also work in agriculture to help their husbands in their farming businesses.

Women farmers play an important role in fulfilling the household needs of oil palm farmers. Although the income of oil palm farmer households is quite large most housewives are involved in oil palm farming only does their own businesses depend on the types of activities that carried out in oil palm plantation field will also affect their income (Ilma dan Muis, 2015). The contribution of women in increasing income is not only derived from their participation in farming activities, but also from the opportunities that women use from their free time after taking care of the household even after their activities in farming. Caused by the dual role of women, namely women as housewives and as workers who make a living, to increase family income. Then women must be clever in managing the time for all these activities, meaning that between household activities and income-earning activities can be done and resolved properly and balanced in terms of time. So, this research aim to find out the time allocation carried out in domestic activities, productive activities, social activities and identify the alternative activities that can be done during leisure time

## II. Material and Methods

This research was carried out in the Sukatani and Sukadamai Village, Banyuasin Regency. The research location was chosen intentionally with consideration in the area that most households earn a living as oil palm farmers and most of the household women choose to work. The study was conducted by survey method with data sources in the form of primary data and secondary data. The research sample was taken by non-probability sampling technique with the criteria in accordance with the wishes of the researcher. So that there were 100 samples of household women who worked and did not work.

The calculation of time allocation devoted to domestic activities, productive activities, personal activities, and social activities is formulated as:

1. Allocation of time of women farmer for domestic activities

$$Y_{i_1} = Y_{wc_1} + Y_{wd_1} + Y_{tc_1} + Y_{c_1} + Y_{th_1} + Y_{s_1}$$

Additional Information :

- $Y_{i_1}$  = time allocation in the household (hours/day)  
 $Y_{wc_1}$  = time allocation for washing clothes(hours/day)  
 $Y_{wd_1}$  = time allocation for washing dishes(hours/day)  
 $Y_{tc_1}$  = time allocation for taking care of children(hours/day)  
 $Y_{c_1}$  = allocation of cooking time(hours/day)  
 $Y_{th_1}$  = allocation of time for taking care of house(hours/day)  
 $Y_{s_1}$  = allocation of time for shopping dailyneeds (hours/day)

2. Allocation of time for women farmer for productive activities

$$Y_{i_2} = Y_{f_2} + Y_{of_2}$$

Additional Information :

- $Y_{i_2}$  = allocation of time for productive activities (hours/ day)  
 $Y_{f_2}$  = allocation of time for activities outside of farming(hours/ day)  
 $Y_{of_2}$  = allocation of time for farming activities(hours/ day)

3. Allocation of time women farmers for social activities

$$Y_{i_3} = Y_{g_3} + Y_{r_3} + Y_{gt_3} + Y_{p_3} + Y_{s_3} + Y_{f_3}$$

Additional Information :

- $Y_{i_3}$  = allocation of time for social activities (hours/ day)  
 $Y_{g_3}$  = allocation of time for group activities(hours/ day)  
 $Y_{r_3}$  = allocation of time for recitation activities(hours/ day)  
 $Y_{gt_3}$  = allocation of time for gathering activities(hours/ day)  
 $Y_{p_3}$  = allocation of time for posyandu activities(hours/ day)  
 $Y_{s_3}$  = allocation of time for sports activities/neighbor visits(hours/ day)  
 $Y_{f_3}$  = allocation of time for visiting family(hours/ day)

4. The total number of time allocation for women farmers

$$Y_t = Y_{i_1} + Y_{i_2} + Y_{i_3}$$

Additional Information :

- $Y_t$  = the number of time for women farmers(hours/day)  
 $Y_{i_1}$  = allocation of time for domestic activities(hours/day)  
 $Y_{i_2}$  = allocation of time for productive activities(hours/day)  
 $Y_{i_3}$  = allocation of time for social activities(hours/day)

Calculation of the amount time household women spend on domestic activities, productive activities, and social activities will show the difference in time spent by household workers women outside the home. Of the total activities carried out, the remaining time in one day is called free time which can be filled with more useful activities.

## III. Result and Discussion

### Woman Domestic Activities

Domestic activities are activities related to needs and household activities. Domestic activities, mother's role is more striking, because in the community it is embedded that women as domestic workers cannot contribute actively outside the home. The activities included in domestic activities that is: washing, cooking, sweeping houses, ironing, and caring for children. In the household the role of a woman is as a wife, mother, and housekeeper. In each activity, women will only focus on the welfare of their families. Starting from getting up early, preparing suggestions, provision of children and husbands, clearing houses, cooking for lunch, taking care of children, until evening and continuing the next day. In contrast to women who decide to work, the increase in the proportion of working time as women who have a dual role that women do in the household also

increases women's status in the family. Not only as a dual role holder in the family, but also women began to be involved in the process of making decisions in the household to planning in the family.

**Tabel 1.** Average Time Allocated of Palm Oil Household Woman for Domestic Activities in a Day

Type of Activities		Unworkers Woman		Workers Woman	
		Allocated Time (hours/day)	Proportion (%)	Allocated Time (hours/day)	Proportion (%)
<b>A</b>	<b>For family</b>				
1	Cooking	2,62	15,21	1,91	12,87
2	Take care of children	0,44	2,56	0,17	1,15
3	Take care of house	0,90	5,23	0,79	5,32
4	Eat	1,51	8,77	1,26	8,49
5	Shoping for daily needs	0,66	3,83	0,66	4,45
6	Washing Clothes	0,30	1,74	0,39	2,63
7	Washing dishes	1,23	7,14	1,00	6,74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,66</b>	<b>44,48</b>	<b>6,18</b>	<b>41,64</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Individual</b>				
1	Sleep	6,65	38,62	6,23	41,98
2	Leisure	1,08	6,27	1,08	7,28
3	Take Care of Body	0,95	5,52	0,59	3,98
4	Prayer	0,88	5,11	0,76	5,12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,56</b>	<b>55,52</b>	<b>8,66</b>	<b>58,36</b>
	<b>Total A + B</b>	<b>17,22</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>14,84</b>	<b>100,00</b>

### Woman Productive Activities

Productive activities are activities outside the home or market-based production. Not only aims to get money, productive activities can also be done to just get food or goods in return for the benefit of family welfare. Productive activities like this usually develop in rural areas. In farm households, the productive activities carried out can be in the form of farming activities and outside of farming. For farming activities, the community in Tanjung Lago Subdistrict is almost entirely cultivating their land for farming. The farming activities are carried out by managing rice fields, plantations, horticulture and secondary crops. Usually, women who decide to work will carry out their obligations to take care of the household before or after they work. Women who decide to work will usually wake up early to start activities that are their obligations. After all the activities that are considered important are done, then they will go to work.

In oil palm farming activities, there are various kinds of activities that can be carried out by women and men ranging from heavy activities such as land clearing to light activities such as plant maintenance. From various kinds of activities carried out, there are some heavy activities that are not carried out by woman. Although other types of activities can be carried out by a husband or wife, the work portion between them is different. The difference in the portion of work is done because of the division of labor. The division of tasks is done because on average farmer households do not only carry out farming activities, but also do business outside of farming to meet their daily needs.

**Tabel 2.** Average time allocated of palm oil household woman for productive activities in a day

Type of Activities	Allocated Time (hours/day)	Proportion (%)
Oil palm farming activities	2,16	39,56
Outside activities of oil palm farming	3,30	60,44
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,46</b>	<b>100</b>

Women who choose to work, the field of work that is more chosen is in the field of trade, although in the study area there are also women who work as plantation laborers. Choosing the informal sector as a job is indeed chosen by female households as an alternative to getting wages. Household women who are obliged to carry out domestic activities consider jobs in the informal sector to be rational enough to be carried out, so that household women can still carry out domestic and productive activities simultaneously.

### Woman Social Activities

Broadly speaking, social activities are defined as activities carried out by someone as a form of concern for someone or group that has limited conditions. Basically social activities refer to the interactions that a woman takes with a community. Social activities carried out by a woman will provide a social role for the woman. This activity is usually carried out voluntarily and carried out in the free time women have after working for domestic and productive activities.

The role of the community is the role of someone in a community activity to see the status, quality and achievements of a person. The social activities of a woman or housewife are usually included in PKK activities, majelis ta'lim, arisan, coaching activities, farmer groups and community visits. The involvement of women in

social activities aims to strengthen relationships among citizens, discuss and resolve problems in society, especially those related to agriculture.

**Tabel 3.** Average Time Allocated of Palm Oil Household Woman for Social Activities in a Day

Type of Activities		Unworkers Woman		Workers Woman	
		Allocated Time(hour/day)	Proportion (%)	Allocated Time(hour/day)	Proportion (%)
1	Group Activities	0,17	7,05	0,15	4,93
2	Recitation	0,32	10,53	0,22	9,13
3	Arisan	0,72	23,68	0,36	14,94
4	Posyandu	0,15	4,93	0,03	1,24
5	Sports	0,18	5,92	0,15	6,22
6	Visit to neighbor / family	1,52	50,00	1,48	61,41
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,04</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2,41</b>	<b>100,00</b>

The allocation of time allocated by women in the household has a different amount in each individual. This difference is due to the decision of women in the household to work outside the home and non-working women who spend their time on activities in the household. Of all the time spent on domestic, productive, social and personal activities, the remaining time is called free time. Basically leisure time is often applied to carry out activities in accordance with what is desired by individuals. Free time is often interpreted as time that can be used as a time to relax. But activities at leisure can not only be done by relaxing, holidays can also be applied with activities in the form of hobbies, knowledge, and skills that can also bring benefits to individuals or families and households. Based on the table below, it shows that the remaining time for working women and women who do not work in 1 day

**Tabel 4.** Time Allocation of Oil Palm Farmer Household Women in a Day

Time Allocation		Unworkers Woman		Workers Woman	
		Allocated Time(hour/day)	Proportion (%)	Allocated Time(hour/day)	Proportion (%)
1	Domestic Activities	17,22	71,75	14,84	61,83
2	Productive Activities	0	0,00	5,62	23,42
3	Social Activities	3,04	12,67	2,41	10,04
4	Free Time	3,74	15,58	1,13	4,71
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

In the table above, it can be seen that there are differences in time allocation between working women and women who do not work. On the time allocation of women who work shows that there is still free time left over from all the time allocated in one day. Women who work in one day have a remaining time of 1.29 hours per day. Whereas the leisure time for women who do not work is 3.74 hours per day. The time difference between female farmers is also evident in activities carried out to fill spare time. The choice of activities to do at leisure is a choice for women who work or don't work. But what activities will be carried out will determine the quality of the time they have. Fill in good free time if it is done for activities that can bring economic benefits or activities by utilizing the opportunities and resources available in the neighborhood around the residence. Observing the things that can be done for the opportunities and available resources is the first step to carrying out useful activities that can benefit them. Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field it can be explained that there are several opportunities and resources that can be used to fill the leisure time of female farmers in oil palm farmer households, including:

1. On average each sample household has a large enough yard that is not used optimally which should be used as agricultural land, plus traditional market conditions in the research area still carry vegetable supplies from the outside. This can actually be used as a business opportunity for them to try.
2. Until now agricultural production in the study area has not undergone further processing, this should be an opportunity for female farmers to develop the results of processing business.
3. At the location there is a government program called an agricultural technology park that only focuses on potential land such as rice fields. Farmer groups in the research area are classified as passive, because with the existence of agricultural technology parks farmers in the research area can live in prosperity. In addition, in farmer groups, a female farmer can share the knowledge and skills possessed by other women so that they can create learning forums to improve knowledge and skills for female farmers.

#### IV. Conclusion

The results of the analysis of women's time allocation in one day showed that the number of activity allocations carried out by female households that worked were divided into domestic activities 14.84 hours / day, productive activities 5.62 hours / day, and social activities 2.41 hours / day and the remaining free time is

1.13 hours / day. Whereas women who did not work numbered 17.22 hours / day for domestic activities, 3.04 hours / day for social activities and 3.74 hours / day for leisure time. From the free time every female household must be filled with useful activities by utilizing natural resources that have not been utilized optimally around the residence and utilizing the potential that exists in each individual.

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