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Determinants of Female Bamboo Weaving Craftsmen's Labor Force Participation in Taman Sari Village, Gunung Sari District, West Lombok Regency

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This article contributes to:

Abstract. This study aims to analyze wages, work experience, age, marital status and the presence of toddlers as determinants that influence the labor force participation of female bamboo weaving craftsmen in Taman Sari village, Gunung Sari sub-district, West Lombok regency. This type of research is quantitative explanatory. The data in this study are primary data with data collection methods using the census method. The population in this study were 34 female bamboo weaving craftsmen in Taman Sari village. The analysis model used in this study was multiple linear regression. The results of the study showed that the wage variable partially had a significant and positive effect on women's work time, the work experience and marital status variables partially did not have a significant and positive effect on women's work time, the age and presence of toddlers variables partially did not have a significant and negative effect on women's work time. The results of the study simultaneously showed that the variables of wages, work experience, age, marital status and the presence of toddlers together had a positive and significant effect on women's work time. It is hoped that the government can facilitate job training programs so that workers, especially female craftsmen, have specific skills and are motivated to develop their capacity.

Keywords: Labor Force Participation, Female, Work Experiences, Working Time Devotion.

1. Introduction

Development is a planned and systematic process to improve the standard of living and welfare of society in various aspects of life, such as economy, social, culture, politics, and environment [1]. In the economic dimension, development is directed to create jobs, eradicate poverty, encourage economic growth, and realize a more equitable distribution of welfare [2]. Economic development itself can be understood as an effort to bring economic conditions in a better direction than before, through the utilization of various resources owned by a region, such as natural resources, capital, and human resources [3]. Human resources play an important role in the economic development process because they are the main actors in carrying out productive activities. The success of development is not only determined by the availability of resources, but also by how human resources are optimally empowered [4]. In line with Adam Smith's view, national output or economic growth of a country is influenced by the number and quality of the workforce. The more productive the workforce, the greater its contribution to increasing community productivity, which in turn accelerates economic growth [5].

The workforce is an individual who is able to work to produce goods or services to meet personal and community needs. Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower

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states that the workforce includes the entire working-age population who are working, looking for work, or who are studying, taking care of the household, and other activities (Law No. 13 of 2003). The Central Statistics Agency Zhao et al. [6] classifies the working-age population into two large groups, namely the workforce and the non-workforce. The workforce consists of the population who are working and those who are actively looking for work, while the non-workforce includes students, housewives, retirees, and others.

One important indicator in analyzing employment conditions is the Labor Force Participation Rate (PAK), which is the ratio between the number of workers and the number of working-age population. PAK can be further grouped based on gender, education level, and other categories [7]. In Indonesia, the female labor force participation rate shows an increasing trend from year to year, although overall it is still lower than that of men. BPS data (2022) noted that women's PAK increased from 51.17% in 2020 to 57.49% in 2021, and then to 61.82% in 2022. This increase reflects women's increasing awareness of the importance of contributing to development and improving family welfare. Women have the same rights and potential in development. Without women's involvement, development will be unbalanced. Their participation in the labor market not only has an impact on increasing household income, but also strengthens the national economic structure. The urge to participate in the world of work also often arises from increasingly complex social and economic conditions. Many women, including housewives, choose to work to help meet family needs [8].

This is also reflected in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), where the number of female PAK has continued to increase in the last five years. Based on data from BPS NTB (2023), female PAK in NTB increased from 54.25% in 2018 to 59.84% in 2023. Although there is still a gap compared to male PAK, this trend shows a shift in the pattern of women's roles in society who are increasingly active in economic activities. West Lombok Regency, as one of the regions in NTB, also shows similar developments. Based on employment data in 2022 and 2023, the number of female workers increased from 167,232 to 172,884. This increase provides a positive indication of women's awareness and desire to participate in formal and informal economic activities.

One of the areas in West Lombok Regency that is interesting to study is Taman Sari Village, Gunung Sari District. This village is known as one of the centers of bamboo weaving crafts, where the majority of the actors are women, especially housewives. Most of the villagers depend on agriculture, plantations, livestock, and handicrafts, including bamboo weaving and weaving. Initially, bamboo weaving activities were only carried out as a way to fill spare time, but over time, this activity has become one of the main sources of income for some families.

Bamboo woven crafts produced by the Taman Sari community have quite high economic value and have reached national and international markets, such as Malaysia and Singapore. These craft products include curtains, fences, chairs, decorative lamps, gazebos, and others with selling prices varying between IDR 40,000 and IDR 500,000. The production process relies on manual skills and the main raw material in the form of bamboo which is usually imported from Central Lombok and North Lombok [9]. Women involved in this activity not only act as craftsmen, but also become important pillars in the household economy.

However, women's involvement in economic activities certainly requires a wise division of time between household chores and productive work. Women's work time can be divided into two, namely time for economic activities (income) and non-economic activities (household chores) [10]. In this context, women's work participation is not only

seen from their involvement in the world of work, but also how they are able to manage their time to carry out dual roles in a balanced manner.

Previous studies have shown that female labor force participation is influenced by a number of factors, such as wages, work experience, age, marital status, and the presence of young children. Research by Okunlola [11] shows that socio-economic and demographic factors play an important role in determining women's decisions to work. Several other studies have found that increasing wages significantly increases female labor force participation Emon and Nipa [12], while work experience also has a positive effect on women's tendency to continue to be active in work activities [13].

However, not all findings show uniform results. Several studies such as Kim and Meister [14] actually stated that age and work experience do not have a significant effect on women's work participation. Wulandari et al. [15] also found that marital status did not significantly affect women's decisions to work. Kracht et al. [16] even stated that the presence of toddlers at home is not always an obstacle for women to work. Based on this background, this study aims to examine in more depth the factors that influence the participation of the female workforce who work as bamboo weavers in Taman Sari Village, Gunung Sari District, West Lombok Regency. The variables analyzed include wages, work experience, age, marital status, and the presence of toddlers. This study is expected to contribute to understanding the dynamics of women's work participation in the informal sector and be a consideration in formulating gender-based development policies and family economics.

2. Method

This research is an explanatory research that aims to explain the causal relationship between independent and dependent variables. The research location is in Taman Sari Village, Gunung Sari District, West Lombok Regency, due to the existence of an active bamboo weaving women's community. The population in this study was 34 female craftsmen, and the entire population was used as respondents through the census method. The data collection technique was in the form of a questionnaire distributed to all research samples. The variables in this study consisted of the dependent variable, namely female labor force participation (measured by the amount of work time per week), and the independent variables in the form of wages, work experience, age, marital status (D1), and the presence of toddlers (D2). Data analysis was carried out using multiple linear regression with a logarithmic model to standardize the difference in units between variables. Hypothesis testing was carried out through partial tests (t), simultaneous tests (F), and coefficient of determination tests (R2). To ensure the accuracy of the regression model, a classical assumption test was also carried out which included normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests, with the help of the SPSS 25 program, USA.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of all respondents are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics Based on Working Time

No.	Characteristics	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
	Working Hours Per Week (Hours)		
1.	15	4	11.76
2.	20	12	35.29
3.	25	9	26.47
4.	30	2	5.88

5.	35	7	20.59
	Total	34	100
		Weekly Wage (Hours)	
1.	200.000	11	32.35
2.	230.000	6	17.65
3.	250.000	11	32.35
4.	300.000	6	17.65
	Total	**34**	**100**
		Length of Service (Years)	
	3 – 6	19	55.88
	7 – 10	9	26.47
	11 – 14	6	17.65
	Total	34	100
		Age Group (Years)	
1.	25 – 30	24	70.59
2.	31 – 35	3	8.82
3.	36 – 40	2	5.88
4.	41 – 45	1	2.94
5.	46 – 50	1	2.94
6.	>50	3	8.82
	Total	34	100
		Marital status	
1.	Married	25	73.52
2.	Not Married	9	26.48
	Total	34	100
		Presence of Toddlers	
1.	Having a Toddler	16	47.05
2.	Not Having a Toddler	18	52.95
	Total	34	100

Based on the research results, the majority of respondents (35.29%) worked for 20 hours per week, while the highest working hours were 35 hours and the lowest 15 hours per week. The average working hours of female bamboo weavers were 24.41 hours per week, indicating their active involvement in economic activities to support family needs. The weekly wage level varied depending on the type and difficulty of the weaving. Most respondents earned wages of IDR 200,000 and IDR 250,000 per week (32.35% each). The highest wage of IDR 300,000 was received by 6 respondents (17.65%), and the lowest of IDR 200,000 was received by 11 respondents. The average weekly wage was IDR 239,117 or IDR 956,470 per month. In terms of work experience, the majority of respondents (55.88%) had worked for 3–6 years, with an average work experience of 7 years. Respondents had the lowest work experience of 3 years and the highest 14 years. Most respondents (70.59%) were aged 25–30 years, with the youngest being 25 years old and the oldest being 62 years old. The average age of respondents was 32 years old, indicating that they were in their productive age. Regarding marital status, 73.52% of respondents were married, and 26.48% were unmarried. Meanwhile, 47.05% had toddlers and 52.95% did not have toddlers.

3.2 Classical Assumption Test Results

The results of the classical assumption test are seen from several things, one of which is the normality test shown in Figure 1.

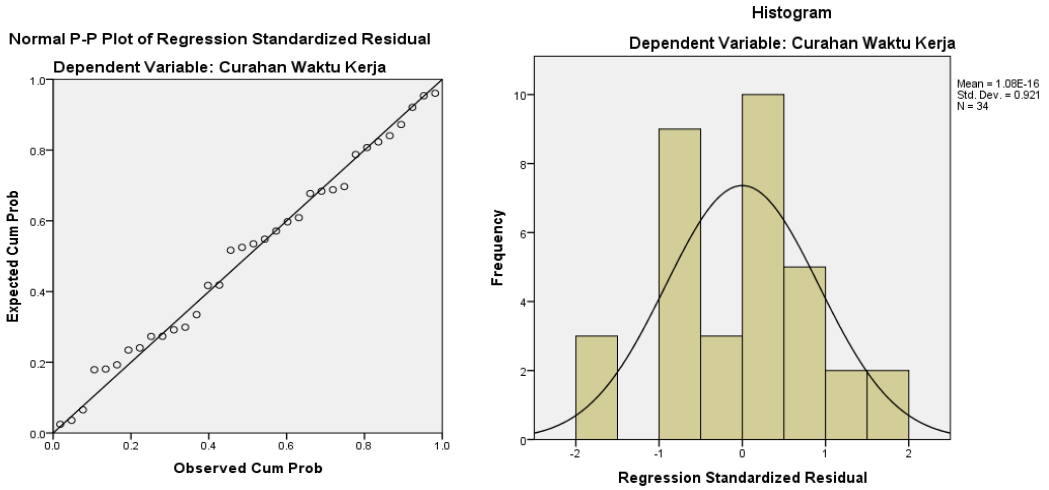

Figure 1. Normality Test Results

The results of the Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual test, the points that describe the residual data mostly follow the diagonal line. According to Shatz [17], the regression model is said to meet the assumption of normality if the points are around the diagonal line and do not deviate extremely. Thus, from this P-P Plot it can be concluded that the residual data is normally distributed and there is no violation of the normality assumption. Furthermore, the Residual Histogram, it appears that the residual distribution pattern forms a curve resembling a bell shape (bell shaped curve), which is a characteristic of a normal distribution. The mean value that is close to zero (1.08E-16) and the relatively small residual standard deviation (0.921) can be concluded that the residual data is normally distributed and there is no violation of the normality assumption. Based on the results of the analysis (see Table 2) it is known that all independent variables do not show any symptoms of multicollinearity. Where this can be proven by the Centered VIF value <10. It can be interpreted that all variables in this study can be used.

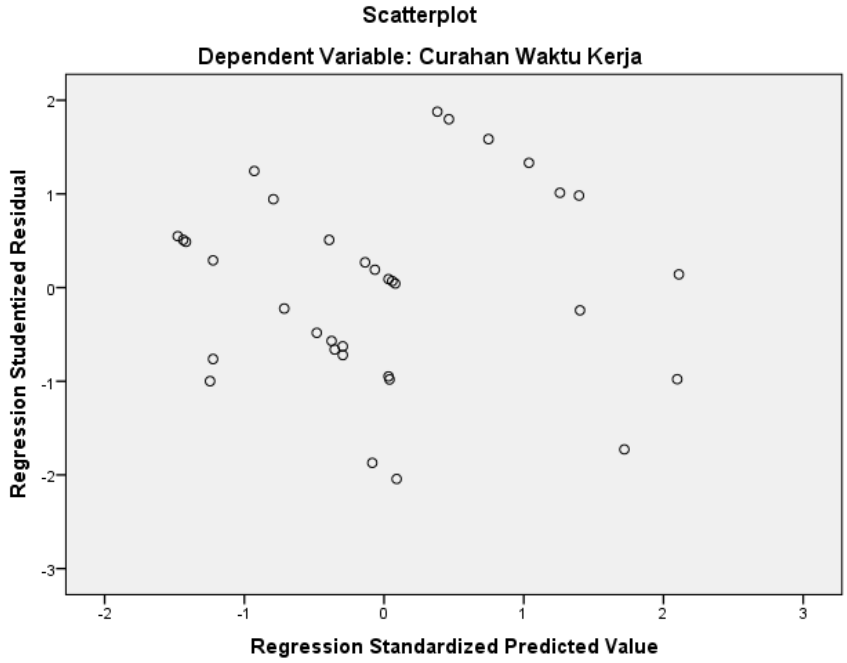

Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that the residual points are randomly distributed and do not form a particular pattern, be it a tapered, widened, or curved pattern. This shows that the residual variance tends to be constant (homoscedasticity) or in other words there is no symptom of heteroscedasticity.

3.3 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Multiple linear regression analysis is carried out by determining the equation $Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X2i + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 = D_1 + \beta_5 X_5 = D_2 + \varepsilon_i$ can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Multiple Linear Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandard. Coeff.		Standard. Coeff.	t	Sig.	Collinearity	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tol.	VIF
(Constant)	0.149	6.993	NA	0.021	0.983	NA	NA
Wages	0.000	0.000	0.634	4.564	0.000	0.902	1.109
Work Experience	0.413	0.369	0.201	1.120	0.272	0.541	1.848
Age	-0.184	0.148	-0.259	-1.243	0.224	0.401	2.492
Marital Status	0.192	3.497	0.013	0.055	0.957	0.309	3.238
Presence of Toddlers	-2.603	3.352	0-.200	-0.776	0.444	0.263	3.809

Based on the results of the linear regression analysis, it is known that there is a relationship between the independent variables consisting of wages, work experience, age, marital status, and the presence of toddlers to the dependent variable, namely the amount of working hours. This relationship is indicated by a positive or negative sign on the regression coefficient. A positive sign indicates a unidirectional linear relationship, meaning that an increase in the independent variable will be followed by an increase in the amount of working hours. Conversely, a negative sign indicates that an increase in the independent variable actually decreases the amount of working hours [18].

The constant value in the model of 0.149 indicates that if all independent variables are zero, then the estimated work hours are 0.149 hours. For the wage variable (X1), a coefficient of 0.000 is obtained, indicating that every one-unit increase in wages will increase the work hours very slightly, but still shows a positive relationship. Furthermore, work experience (X2) has a coefficient of 0.413, which means that the longer a craftsman's work experience, the greater the work hours.

Meanwhile, the age variable (X3) has a negative coefficient of -0.184, indicating that every additional year of age will reduce the amount of working hours by 0.184 hours, assuming other variables remain constant. The marital status variable (X4), with a coefficient of 0.192, indicates that married female craftsmen tend to have higher working hours than unmarried ones. The variable of the presence of toddlers (X5) has the largest negative coefficient, namely -2.603, indicating that the presence of toddlers significantly reduces the amount of working hours of female bamboo craftsmen. This shows that caring for toddlers is the main inhibiting factor in the allocation of working hours of female craftsmen. Overall, these results reflect that demographic and economic factors significantly influence the intensity of working hours of bamboo weavers in Taman Sari Village.

3.4 Hypothesis Test Results

The t-test in this study was used to test the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, namely the working time of female bamboo weavers [19]. The hypotheses used were H0 (no effect) and H1 (influenced). The test was carried out at a significance level of 5% (α = 0.05), with a t-table value of 1.701 obtained from the degrees of freedom (df) = n − k − 1 = 28. The decision-making criteria were if the t-count value> t-table then H_o was rejected, and if the t-count <t-table then H0 was accepted. The results of the t-test in Table 2 show that the wage variable (X1) has a t-count value of 4.564 and a significance value of 0.000. Because the t-count> t-table and significance <0.05, then H_o is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that wages have a significant and positive effect on working time. The work experience variable (X2) has a t-count value of 1.120

with a significance of 0.272, so H_0 is accepted and it is concluded that work experience does not significantly affect the amount of work time. The age variable (X3) has a t-count value of -1.243 with a significance of 0.224, so it does not significantly affect the amount of work time. The marital status variable (X4) has a t-count value of 0.055 and a significance of 0.957, which means it does not significantly affect. Likewise, the variable of the existence of toddlers (X5) has a t-count value of -0.776 and a significance of 0.444, so it does not significantly affect the amount of work time.

Meanwhile, the results of the F test in Table 3 show that the F-count value of 5.910 is greater than the F-table of 2.70, with a significance value of 0.001 <0.05. This shows that simultaneously the variables of wages, work experience, age, marital status, and the presence of toddlers have a significant effect on the work time of female bamboo weavers. In addition, the coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.513 shows that 51.3% of the variation in work time can be explained by the five independent variables, while the remaining 48.7% is explained by other variables outside the model, such as education level, number of family dependents, distance of residence, and gender.

Table 3. ANOVA Test Results

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	738.480	5	147.696	5.910	0.001[b]
Residual	699.755	28	24.991		
Total	1438.235	33			

3.5 Discussion

3.5.1 The Influence of Wages on Working Time

The wage variable affects the amount of work time. This is because the wages earned will increase if the amount of work time is high and the wages earned are calculated based on the number of days and hours of work devoted, so the more days and hours of work, the higher the wages. The theory of labor supply (backward bending supply) states that the amount of work time will increase if the wage rate increases. The increase in the amount of work time in line with the wage rate will continue to increase until it reaches a certain maximum point [20].

In line with the theory put forward, based on the results of multiple regression and hypothesis testing which show that the wage variable has a significant and positive effect on the work time of female bamboo weaving craftsmen. The wage system applied among craftsmen is quite diverse, depending on the agreement between the worker and the ordering party or employer. Some craftsmen receive wages based on a piecework system, which is calculated from the number of products successfully completed, while others receive wages periodically, either weekly or monthly. Obtaining wages or income is the main reason for someone to work. The higher the profit obtained, it is expected to increase their enthusiasm and work productivity. Therefore, if the income of female workers increases, then the amount of work time for women to work will also increase. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Yan and Chiou [21] which revealed that the wage variable has a positive and significant effect on the working hours of female bamboo weaving craftsmen, so it can be said that H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected.

3.5.2 The Influence of Work Experience on Work Time Spending

Work experience affects the amount of work time, because the more work experience a person has, the more skilled and expert they will be, so that the amount of work time devoted to a job will also decrease. Conversely, if someone does not have work experience, then that person does not have skills so that their work will be hampered and the time devoted will increase [22]. However, this is not in line with the theory put

forward, based on the results of multiple linear regression and hypothesis testing which show that the work experience variable does not have a significant and positive effect on the amount of work time of female bamboo woven craftsmen. Thus, no matter how long the work experience of the workforce is, it still has the potential to contribute to adjusting the number of working hours. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Ortan et al. [23], which revealed that the work experience variable does not have a significant and positive effect on the amount of work time of female bamboo woven craftsmen, so it can be said that H0 is accepted and H2 is rejected.

3.5.3 The Influence of Age on Work Time

Age has a relationship with a person's decision to offer their labor, if a person's age increases, then the supply of labor will increase. This is because, the older a person is, the greater their responsibility. However, at a certain point the supply of labor will decrease along with increasing age [24]. However, it is not in line with the theory put forward, based on the results of multiple regression analysis and hypothesis testing which show that the age variable does not have a significant and negative effect on the work time of female bamboo weaving craftsmen in Taman Sari Village, Gunung Sari District, West Lombok Regency. The results of this study are supported by several studies conducted by Babapour et al. [25] which revealed that the age variable does not have a significant and negative effect on the working hours of female bamboo weaving craftsmen, so it can be said that H0 is accepted and H3 is rejected.

3.5.4 The Influence of Marital Status on Work Time Devotion

Wang et al. [26] stated that marital status is thought to have an influence on the amount of work time. It is expected that in marital status the income needed will be greater when compared to someone who is not married. A person who is married basically has to work longer to support his family members. However, this is not in line with the theory, based on the results of multiple regression analysis and hypothesis testing which show that the marital status variable does not have a significant and positive effect on the amount of work time of bamboo weavers in Taman Sari Village, Gunung Sari District, West Lombok Regency. This means that this is due to the difference in the willingness of a married woman to continue working even though she is married, in reality at this time it can be seen that there are still many women who are married and still working, there are also women who are married, but choose to reduce their work time or even stop working because they focus on taking care of the household, so the results of this study found insignificant results. The results of this study are supported by several studies, including those conducted by Inayat and Jahanzeb Khan [27], which revealed that the marital status variable does not have a significant and positive effect on the work time of female bamboo weavers, so it can be said that H0 is accepted and H4 is rejected.

3.5.5 The Influence of the Presence of Toddlers on Work Time

According to Lyttelton et al. [28], the more children women have, the less effective the time allocated for work. Thus, a woman who has a toddler under the age of 5 years will affect her workload, because her work time will be divided between women who have to take care of and educate their children. This is not in line with the theory put forward, based on the results of multiple regression analysis and hypothesis testing which show that the variable of the existence of toddlers does not have a significant and negative effect on the work time of female bamboo weaving craftsmen in Taman Sari Village, Gunung Sari District, West Lombok Regency. This means that the presence of toddlers does not affect the time devoted by women, because in this study most

craftsmen did not have toddlers, while craftsmen who had toddlers could work while accompanying their children to play or while their children were sleeping. The results of this study are supported by several studies, including those conducted by Giannotti et al. [29] which revealed that the variable of the presence of toddlers did not have a significant and negative effect on the work time of female bamboo weaving craftsmen, so it can be said that H0 is accepted and H5 is rejected.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion and analysis that have been carried out, it can be concluded that partially the wage variable has a positive and significant effect on the work time of female bamboo weavers in Taman Sari Village, Gunung Sari District, West Lombok Regency. This means that the higher the wage received, the greater the work time given by female craftsmen. Meanwhile, the work experience variable does not have a significant effect on the work time, although it shows a positive relationship. The age variable also has no significant effect, but tends to have a negative relationship with the work time, indicating that increasing age can reduce the intensity of work time. The marital status and presence of toddlers variables also do not show a significant effect, although each tends to have a positive and negative relationship with the work time. However, simultaneously, the five independent variables—wages, work experience, age, marital status, and presence of toddlers—have a positive and significant effect on the work time of female bamboo weavers in the research area. The results of the determination coefficient analysis (R^2) show that 51% of the variation in work time can be explained by these variables, while the remaining 49% is influenced by other factors outside this research model.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that local governments provide ongoing job training programs for female bamboo weavers, especially in terms of improving technical and managerial skills. The goal is for the craftspeople to be able to increase their work capacity and expand their business scale, both independently and through group collaboration. In addition, for further researchers, it is recommended to explore other variables that have the potential to influence women's work time, such as education level, number of dependents, distance from the workplace, or gender roles in the household.

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6. Declaration

Author contributions and responsibilities - The authors made major contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Did you use generative AI to write this manuscript? - I do not use AI assistance in my manuscript.

Declaration of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process - During the preparation of this work the author did not use AI to write, edit, or other things related to the manuscript.

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