

Analysis of the Labor Supply for Women Tourism Actors in Penglipur Village, Bangli Regency



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ABSTRACT: The location that became the object of research was tourism in Penglipur Village, Bangli Regency. Based on the results of secondary data, data on the total participation rate of the female workforce, the female population in Bali aged 15 years and over who are included in the labor force, and the percentage of women involved as professionals in the province of Bali. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire and using regression analysis with Orange. Based on the results of the regression analysis conducted, it was found that there is a positive relationship between working hours and social capital. It was also found that there was a positive relationship between working hours and respondents' income. Regression results with a negative relationship between working hours and husband's income, education, family income, number of children under 6 years old, age, and free time. Working hours can play a role in building social relationships, developing networks, and increasing interaction with other individuals or groups. This affects the accumulation of social capital owned by respondents. In the income variable the number of hours worked by respondents, the income earned also tends to increase. This shows that the additional effort of working more hours can contribute to an increase in the income of respondents.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, Women, Worker, Leisure, Orange

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of the tourism industry in Indonesia has had an impact on the workforce working in the tourism sector. However, these developments have not significantly contributed to increasing the welfare and income of women working in the tourism sector (Mila Karmilah, 2013). Women who work in the informal sector have not been properly recorded, so to support this research it is necessary to review women's involvement in the tourism sector and their contribution to family income. The role of women for the development of tourism itself is one of the elements that is quite important in a tourism activity. So far, the role of women has always been underestimated. However, participation in the tourism sector will reduce gender inequality in tourism development (Yuanita et al., 2020). In addition, women's participation in the tourism sector influences their social capital. Social capital which is part of social networks, values, norms and beliefs that are part of effective community interaction and building good social relationships. In the context of women's participation, social capital is very important because it can strengthen women's position and influence in society, social capital can also influence people's views of women and provide support for fighting for women's rights. In addition, social capital can also increase women's confidence and ability to participate and lead in various social, political and economic activities. With strong social capital, women can more easily access information and resources needed to develop their skills and abilities. In social capital, women's participation not only brings individual benefits, but also make a positive contribution to society. It cannot be denied that the involvement of women has a big influence in an activity, efforts to support tourism activities have an impact on the more active sector they are involved in (Hapsari & Usman, 2022). In addition to the involvement of women, which is expected to always be on an equal footing with men, the free time available for families is also very much needed in the context of fulfilling good communication between families and maintaining good relationships between parents and children. So that as parents are not only required to fulfill needs in the form of physical (goods and money) but also in terms of family education provided. efforts to support tourism activities have an impact on the more active sectors they are involved in (Hapsari & Usman, 2022). In addition to the involvement of women, which is expected to always be on an equal footing with men, the free time available for families is also very much needed in the context of fulfilling good communication between families and maintaining good relationships between parents and children. So that as parents are not only required to fulfill needs in the form of physical (goods and money)

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In line with developments in the tourism sector that are supported by gender equality, the table shows the participation rate of the female labor force in the Province of Bali by district/city for 2021-2022. Female TPAK or female labor force participation rate is the percentage of the labor force to the female population aged 15 years and over, where the population aged 15 years and over is part of the workforce. The LFPR aims to indicate the percentage of the working age population that is economically active in a country or region. The higher the TPAK figure, the higher the available labor supply (Bali Province Central Statistics Agency, 2022).

Table 1. Percentage of Female Labor Force Participation Rate in Bali Province by Regency/City, 2021-2022.

Regency/City	2021	2022
Regency. Jembrana	72,42	75,46
Regency. Tabanan	68,72	70,89
Regency. Badung	67,21	65,19
Regency. Gianyar	63,55	75,38
Regency. Klungkung	70,39	74,76
Regency. Bangli	79,16	79,42
Regency. Karangasem	77,70	82,15
Regency. Buleleng	66,00	65,18
Denpasar City	61,71	61,94
Bali province	67,61	69,62

Source: (Central Bureau of Statistics for Bali Province 2021-2022)

Every ten jobs in the world are included in tourism activities (WTTC, 2018). In the 2021 female labor force participation rate, Bangli Regency achieved the highest, namely 79.16 percent, compared to the total TPAK in Bali Province which was only 67.61 percent. This very significant difference in numbers of 11.55 percent makes Bangli a friendly district with the participation of women workers. However, in 2022, Bangli Regency is ranked second highest with an enrollment rate of 79.42 percent, below Karangasem which recorded the highest rate of 82.15 percent, while the total Province of Bali is 69.62 percent. Judging from these data, Bangli Regency has not experienced a decrease in the number of female labor participation rates from 2021 to 2022, but experienced a significant increase of 0.26 percent. Labor force participation refers to the percentage of the working age population involved in economic activities, namely those who are currently working or looking for work. Meanwhile, education level refers to an individual's level of education, which can affect their chances of getting a productive job. It can be seen in the data on the population of Balinese women aged 15 years and over who are included in the workforce according to districts/cities with the highest education level: which may affect their chances of finding a productive job. It can be seen in the data on the population of Balinese women aged 15 years and over who are included in the workforce according to districts/cities with the highest education level: which may affect their chances of finding a productive job. It can be seen in the data on the population of Balinese women aged 15 years and over who are included in the workforce according to districts/cities with the highest education level:

Table 2. Population of Balinese Women Aged 15 Years and Over, Included in the Labor Force by District/City with the Highest Education Completed in 2021.

Regency/City	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	SMK	Diploma Program I-III	Diploma Program IV	S1-S3 Programs	TOTAL
Regency. Jembrana	15,863	8,187	2,245	564	7,151	34,010
Regency. Tabanan	20,922	18,287	6,168	456	13,033	58,866
Regency. Badung	32,861	35,417	13,438	1,796	32,571	116,083
Regency. Gianyar	25,105	23,878	5,661	963	17,476	73,083
Regency. Klungkung	9,447	3,140	2,787	359	4,227	19,960
Regency. Bangli	8,778	7,203	782	138	4,479	21,380

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Karangasem Regency	17,604	5,900	2,351	431	7,696	33,982
Regency. Buleleng	25,387	16,452	3,287	516	15,141	60,783
Denpasar City	58,868	35,357	14,774	1,244	60,579	170,822
TOTAL	214,835	153,821	51,493	6,467	162,353	588,969

Source: (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021) (Processed Data)

Bangli Regency is in the second lowest position with regard to the highest level of education completed. This is because women workers in the informal sector do not need a higher education, but what is prioritized is professionalism and skills in work. With regard to the highest education completed. It is supported that the percentage of women's involvement as professionals in Bangli Regency is in the low category. It can be seen in the data on the involvement of women as professionals in the Province of Bali:

Table 3. Percentage of Women's Involvement as Professionals in Bali Province by Regency/City, 2019-2021.

Regency/City	2019	2020	2021
Regency. Jembrana	51.91	52.45	51.76
Regency. Tabanan	51.52	46.67	49.15
Regency. Badung	50.16	49.65	51.57
Regency. Gianyar	51.80	51.45	54.94
Regency. Klungkung	46.58	47.52	49.04
Regency. Bangli	43.46	41.79	42.93
Regency. Karangasem	37.56	38.51	46.69
Regency. Buleleng	45.50	45.53	43.54
Denpasar City	48.02	50.41	52.43
Bali province	48.05	49.12	50.89

Source: (Central Bureau of Statistics for Bali Province 2019-2021)

The percentage of women involved as professionals involved in several business sectors. Business fields are divided into 17 sectors, in this classification there is no specific mention of business fields in the tourism sector. Because tourism activities are very broad and interrelated with each other. However, tourism activities in general are closely related to activities in the category of business fields providing food and drink accommodation, so that tourism is often approached in this category. However, it is important to note that the category of business fields providing food and drink accommodation does not 100 percent describe tourism. There are other categories of business fields that are also related to tourism, for example trade, transportation, corporate services and other services. And conversely, it should also be noted that what is included in the category of food and drink accommodation provider business fields are not only tourism activities, but also other activities related to tourism. In the table the percentage of women's involvement as a professional workforce consisting of several sectors, namely agriculture/forestry/fishery, mining and quarrying, processing industry, electricity and gas procurement, water procurement/waste/waste management and recycling, construction, wholesale and retail trade ; repair and maintenance of cars and motorbikes, transportation and warehousing, provision of accommodation and food and drink, information and communication, financial and insurance services, real estate, company services, government administration/defense and mandatory social security, education services, health services and activities social, and other services. In the Bangli Regency table, the percentage of women involved as professionals is in a low position, in 2019 with a total of 43.46 percent, in 2020 with a total of 41.79 percent and in 2021 with a total of 42.93 percent. Compared to Bali Province in 2019 it was 48.05 percent, in 2020 it was 49.12 percent and in 2021 it was 50.89 percent. The position of Bangli Regency is considered low according to the data presented. In line with data on labor force participation, Bangli has the highest figure, while in terms of the percentage of women's involvement as professionals, it is in the lowest position. This is the problem in this research and examines women's involvement in the informal sector in tourism. In the Bangli Regency table, the percentage of women involved as professionals is in a low position, in 2019 with a total of 43.46 percent, in 2020 with a total of 41.79 percent and in 2021 with a total of 42.93 percent. Compared to Bali Province in 2019 it was 48.05 percent, in 2020 it was 49.12 percent and in 2021 it was 50.89 percent. The position of Bangli Regency is considered low according to the data presented. In line with data on labor force participation, Bangli has the highest figure, while in terms of the percentage of women's involvement as professionals, it is in the lowest position. This is the problem in this research and examines women's involvement in the informal sector in tourism. In the Bangli Regency table, the percentage of women involved as professionals is in a low position, in 2019 with a total of 43.46 percent, in 2020 with a total of 41.79 percent and in 2021 with a total of 42.93 percent. Compared to Bali Province in 2019 it was 48.05 percent, in 2020 it was 49.12 percent and in 2021 it was 50.89 percent. The position of Bangli Regency is considered low according to the data presented. In line with data on labor force

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This research is very interesting because it is based on the workforce of female actors in the tourism sector. One of the villages that really preserves culture as a cultural heritage and tourism business sector for future generations, namely Penglipuran Tourism Village in Kubu District, Bangli Regency, Bali Province with an area of 112 hectares, with an area division where fifty hectares of arable land is used as agriculture, forty-five hectares of bamboo forest, four hectares of timber forest, nine hectares of settlements, four hectares of shrines and public spaces. Geographically it is at an altitude of 600-650 meters above sea level, so the temperature is quite cool. The total population of Penglipuran Tourism Village in January 2021 is 1,111 people with a total of 277 families, whose livelihoods include craftsmen, souvenir sellers, agricultural food sellers, homestead managers, laborers, civil servants, tour guides and other tour providers. The Penglipuran Tourism Village community adheres to Hinduism, maintains customs, mutual cooperation values, kinship and local wisdom based on the concept of Tri Hitha Karana (Penglipuran Village, 2022). This village is located in a mountainous area with charming views, beautiful bamboo forests, full of strict customary regulations to ensure the continuity and preservation of customs and culture that have been preserved to this day. Penglipuran Tourism Village continues to make improvements by completing and maintaining infrastructure and facilities so that domestic and foreign tourists can feel comfortable and enjoy visiting the village, thereby supporting the capabilities and expertise of potential human resources to manage the village (Mareni et al., 2022). The advantage of this Penglipuran traditional village compared to other villages in Bali is that the front of the house is similar from the main end of the village to the end of the village. The village has been laid out since the time the village was formed, arranged in such a way that the main area is higher and then slopes down to the downstream area. In addition to the same front, the shape of the material used in the construction of the house is also uniform (Pertwi, 2016). Penglipuran Traditional Village is a rural area with a special arrangement of traditional village structures to show a beautiful rural face. The physical arrangement of the village structure is inseparable from the popular culture that has been passed down from generation to generation. The beauty of the Penglipura traditional village can be felt from the moment you enter the village area, with the green grass and hedges along the road adding to the coolness of the village area.

The icon of Penglipuran Village is a community house with the same yard, between one resident's house and one resident's house on the left or right side, there is no boundary in the form of a dividing wall. Every resident's house has a close relationship with each other because there are no boundaries, boundaries are not an obstacle for not having a good relationship even though they do not have bloodline relatives, residents are not reluctant to one another. So that the formation of social capital that has been invested since the formation of Penglipuran Village. Each house also has the same *angkul* and *pewaregan bale* and has not changed since Penglipuran Village was founded. Penglipuran Village customary regulations also regulate the pattern of building community houses which do not allow residents to build terraced pattern houses, this is because in order to preserve Penglipuran Village so that it remains beautiful. Penglipuran Village also has regulations to protect women from polygamy, people who practice polygamy are removed and accommodated in a special place called "*Karang Memadu*". This term only exists in Penglipuran Village, which is a special part of Penglipuran Village that protects women from polygamy. The development of community-based tourism village areas is in line with the government's principles of sustainable development. Development requires community participation, both men and women. The role of the local community must be the main player in village development (Hamid et al., 2020). The development of the Penglipuran tourist village is very rapid from year to year so that it has a significant impact on the welfare of the community (Yasa, 2017). In this regard, this research attempts to explore more deeply the supply of female workers, especially in the world-famous tourism sector. Penglipuran Village where most of the people use

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the tourism sector as a livelihood. The main occupation of the people of Penglipuran Village is as fruit traders, traders of lolo cem-cem or turmeric, traders of cassava klepon, bamboo handicrafts, souvenir traders and Balinese clothes. The research was conducted in Penglipuran Village because it is a village whose ancestral heritage is still intact and has not changed over time. In this context, it can be said that Penglipuran Village has often even repeatedly faced changes and has been able to maintain its cultural heritage without following the changing times and not leaving cultural values behind. In this regard, this research attempts to explore more deeply the supply of female workers, especially in the world-famous tourism sector. Penglipuran Village where most of the people use the tourism sector as a livelihood. The main occupation of the people of Penglipuran Village is as fruit traders, traders of lolo cem-cem or turmeric, traders of cassava klepon, bamboo handicrafts, souvenir traders and Balinese clothes. The research was conducted in Penglipuran Village because it is a village whose ancestral heritage is still intact and has not changed over time. In this context, it can be said that Penglipuran Village has often even repeatedly faced changes and has been able to maintain its cultural heritage without following the changing times and not leaving cultural values behind. In this regard, this research attempts to explore more deeply the supply of female workers, especially in the world-famous tourism sector. Penglipuran Village where most of the people use the tourism sector as a livelihood. The main occupation of the people of Penglipuran Village is as fruit traders, traders of lolo cem-cem or turmeric, traders of cassava klepon, bamboo handicrafts, souvenir traders and Balinese clothes. The research was conducted in Penglipuran Village because it is a village whose ancestral heritage is still intact and has not changed over time. In this context, it can be said that Penglipuran Village has often even repeatedly faced changes and has been able to maintain its cultural heritage without following the changing times and not leaving cultural values behind.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Labor Offerings

Labor supply is the relationship between wages and the amount of labor offered. Labor offers come from people who are of working age and who are directly involved in the world of work. In this regard, the supply of labor is also inseparable from changes in wage rates, therefore in order to know the effect on the number of hours worked, the concepts of substitution effect and income effect are needed. The substitution effect explains that when wages earned increase, the costs incurred for leisure are greater, or in other words, the opportunity cost of leisure time will increase. The substitution effect concludes that there is a positive relationship between wage rates and hours of work offered. Meanwhile the income effect explains when the wage rate increases, a person's income also increases. The concept of the income effect is negative, meaning that if the wage rate increases, the number of hours offered will decrease (Santoso, 2012).

B. Tourism Worker Concept

Tourism workers are individuals who work in various sectors of the tourism industry which includes travel, leisure and recreation (Tribe, 2020). The main characteristics of tourism workers include friendly demeanor, good communication skills, knowledge of tourist destinations, and flexibility in dealing with various situations. They play an important role in providing satisfactory service and maintaining the sustainability of the tourism industry, which contributes to economic growth and social development in various regions around the world (Page, 2019).

C. Working Woman Concept

Women workers refer to the views and understanding of the role and participation of women in the world of work. This concept covers various aspects, including rights and employment opportunities, challenges faced, traditional roles, issues of gender equality, and the impact of women's role in society and the economy (Benería, 2020). Employment Rights and Opportunities: Women workers should have the same rights and opportunities as their male counterparts to get jobs, promotions and recognition based on competence and qualifications (Kabeer, 2019).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is descriptive and associative research. This research is descriptive in nature and aims to explain the results of the supply of female workers as tourism actors in Penglipuran Village. This research is associative in nature to determine the effect of several variables on the female workforce actors in the tourism sector have a relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

The location of this research was conducted in Penglipuran Village, Bangli Regency. The choice of this location was based on the fact that the female labor force participation rate in Bangli Regency, from 2021-2022, the female labor force participation rate has increased significantly by 0.26%. One of the villages in Bangli Regency, and this village is well known by the world of tourism, namely Penglipuran Village. The attraction of Penglipuran Village is that it has a mixed reef to protect polygamy against women, for people who practice polygamy it is mandatory to live in a mixed reef. The part that is the privilege of women is to avoid polygamy. This makes Penglipuran Village a location with women's relevance. Pengliputan Village has neatly arranged buildings built on the same land area. Inside the house there is a main door which is commonly called *angkul* which has the same

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shape and is symmetrical. And synonymous with a unique and beautiful village atmosphere. Penglipuran Village has a concept that makes it look attractive and has a unique appearance, housing is lined up very neatly, the roads are clean and quiet without any motorbikes passing by. Penglipuran Village which is a traditional settlement that is thick with local wisdom. housing is lined up very neatly, the road is clean and quiet without any motorbikes passing by. Penglipuran Village which is a traditional settlement that is thick with local wisdom. housing is lined up very neatly, the road is clean and quiet without any motorbikes passing by. Penglipuran Village which is a traditional settlement that is thick with local wisdom.

D. Variable Identification

In this study, the dependent variable is working hours (Y). Working hours (Y), used to work as a tourism sector worker in Penglipuran Village, Bangli Regency. Working hours are measured in units of hours in one month

The independent variables in the study are divided into interest variables and control variables. The interest variables are social capital (X_1) and income (X_2), while the control variables (K_i) are: education (K_1), number of children ≤ 6 years (K_2), family income (K_3), husband's income (K_4), age (K_5), and free time (K_6). The social capital variable is measured by empirical data, which means making measurements or observations based on real data or observable facts. And income (X_2), the total income the respondent earns during one month from the place of work, is expressed in units of rupiah. Education (K_1), which has been taken in this case is expressed in the number of years of education. Number of children under six years (K_2), number of dependents of children under six years of age. The number of dependents is expressed in units of person. Family income (K_3), the total family income earned in one month from each place of work, expressed in rupiah units. Husband's income (K_4), the total income the respondent's husband earns during one month from his place of work, expressed in rupiah units. Age (K_5), the age of the respondent expressed in numbers with units of years according to the age of the respondent. Leisure time (K_6), free time owned by respondents is measured in units of hours in one month. expressed in rupiah units. Age (K_5), the age of the respondent expressed in numbers with units of years according to the age of the respondent. Leisure time (K_6), free time owned by respondents is measured in units of hours in one month. expressed in rupiah units. Age (K_5), the age of the respondent expressed in numbers with units of years according to the age of the respondent. Leisure time (K_6), free time owned by respondents is measured in units of hours in one month.

E. Population and Sample

The population in this study is the population of married female tourism actors in Penglipuran Village. Data collection can be done on a sample or part of the population, but can be considered to represent the entire population. As previously explained, primary data collection was carried out through distributing questionnaires and interviews. The sample used in this study is the female population of tourism actors in Penglipuran Village. In this study used the calculation of the sample according to the Slovin formula.

F. Analysis Techniques

The multiple linear regression analysis technique was applied to this study after the selected data mining approach was carried out and analyzed using Orange. The Linear Regression method in Orange is used to predict the numerical value of a variable based on other variables. The goal of linear regression is to create a model that can be used to predict the value of the unknown variable based on the value of the known variable. The advantage of using Orange analysis is that it can analyze ordinal data and ratio data in one model.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Distribution of Answers

The average score on the social capital variable contained in Appendix 4 is 3.4. This figure means that the average respondent chooses neutral and agrees with the social capital variable. The average respondent is neutral and agrees with the statement that network, trust, norms which are social capital are sufficient to become part of the female workforce in the Penglipuran Village tourism sector. Even so, there are also people who disagree with the variable social capital as part of the supply of labor, seeing the changes that have occurred in society. There has been a reduction in klepon and loloh home-based businesses and traders who sell klepon and loloh. Changes occur, seeing as time goes by, there are more and more variations of traders with the aim of attracting tourists to visit. Most people rent clothes, sell souvenirs and preserved food. Changes in the form of exchanging goods for goods, to exchanging goods taken for money. Remembering that you often forget to borrow goods for sale on the other hand.

"Back in 2009, early tourism here was good, I still sold Klepon and Loloh. In the past, if my Klepon ran out, I would definitely ask to go to the other side, so I borrowed his stuff first. Later, if there were no visitors, I would go to the place for Klepon or Loloh to pick it up. goods. But seeing the conditions after the pandemic, I stopped selling klepon and loloh because it was quiet and there was more and more competition for traders, so the klepon and loloh that I sold were stale." explained Nengah Cariasih, a snack and instant drink seller at Warung Bu Nengah in Penglipuran Village. (25/5/2023)

This contradicts Mrs. Wayan Murni's opinion, the owner of the Pekak Bagus shop.

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"If I call, the one I sell runs out, I run to Mrs. Suyastini whose house is number 21, there I usually borrow the goods first, then when I buy the goods go to the one who usually makes calls and I'll return them again to Mrs. Suyastini, for example I take 20 packs of klepon and 10 bottles of lol, tomorrow I will return it according to what I took." (26/05/2023).

Furthermore, the results of the analysis show that the income earned by the respondents each month is according to the characteristics of the respondents. Respondents' income consisted of several ranges, but the highest income range was Rp. 3,000,001 to Rp. 5,000,000 with 18 respondents. This shows that the income earned is in accordance with the effectiveness of working hours used by respondents.

In working it contains working hours with the aim of knowing the time spent working. Working hours are calculated in a month by adjusting income, the respondents' working hours are at most 151-200 hours per month with 29 respondents. The rest, below 151 and above 200 hours per month. This shows that women's working hours vary, looking at the activities they take in their daily lives as housewives.

In terms of recent education, it is known that the number of respondents with a high school level is higher than that of other levels of education, namely 32 out of 70 respondents. There are female workers whose final level of education is below that of a senior high school graduate. This means that female workers in Penglipuran Village have various levels of education.

In terms of the work that is owned, there is a salary or wages earned, the range of the highest salary or wages obtained by the husband of the respondent is IDR 1,000,001 to IDR 2,000,000 as many as 35 respondents. This is adjusted to the work you do and the position you hold.

Income is seen from two sides in terms of women as wives and men as husbands in a family. So if both women and men work, family income increases to cover living expenses. In this study, the highest respondent's family income was in the range of Rp. 5,000,001 to Rp. 10,000,000 for 38 respondents. This shows a high family income because the contribution of women influences family income and improves family finances

On the other hand, there are a number of dependents of children under six years old, usually children under six years of age require a fair amount of nutrition to improve their children. In the family it is certain that they have had children under six years old, the respondents here do not all have children under six years. The number of respondents who have children under six years is 15 people with one child under six years and two respondents have two children under six years.

Field results show that most of the respondents are aged 41-50 years, namely as many as 26 people or 37 percent. This age is the age group who are experts or professionals in working to do their main job in the tourism sector

In addition to time for work, respondents also have free time to relax or take a break from activities that have been carried out during the day. The respondent's free time calculated in a month is adjusted to the work time spent by the respondent, the highest respondent's free time is in the range of 50-100 hours per month. This means that every worker has the right to also have time to rest from working time spent to make ends meet

B. Model Building

This study uses data mining analysis with the software used for this research is Orange version 3.33.0. Based on the results of the regression analysis using the orange tool, it can be seen the results of data visualization using the results of the questionnaire data as shown in Figure 1.

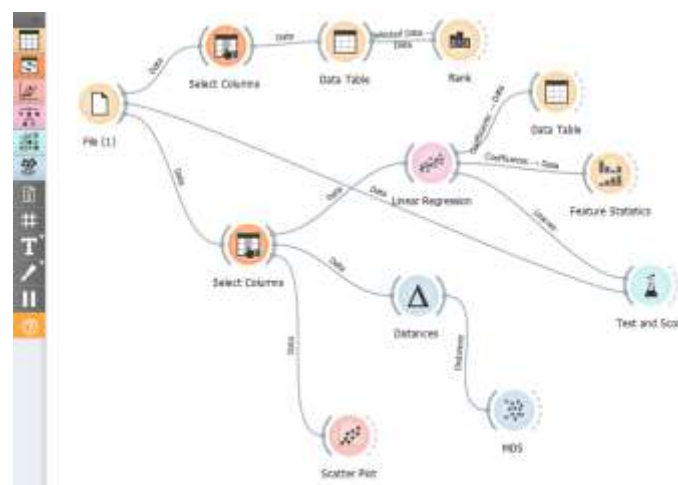


Figure 1. Visualization of Regression Analysis with Orange

The visualization of the regression analysis consists of 12 stages for the analysis of all dependent and independent variables. Consists of 12 widgets, namely widget file, select columns, data table results of rank, rank, select columns linear regression, data table results of linear regression, future statistics, test and score, distance, MDS, scatter plot

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	#	Univar. reg.	RReliefF
1	Modal Sosial	262.496	0.555
2	Pendapatan Responden	0.102	0.277
3	Waktu Luang	3.427	0.180
4	Pendapatan Suami	0.332	0.172
5	Pendidikan	0.796	0.167
6	Usia	0.343	0.155
7	Pendapatan Keluarga	4.540	0.133
8	Jumlah Anak dibawah 6 tahun	0.219	0.132

Table 4.1 Rank Analysis Results

In the regression analysis using the rank widget on Orange, the results show that the independent variables social capital with univar.reg of 262,469, and RRelief of 0.555 and income with univar.reg of 0.102 and RRelief of 0.277 rank in the top two in their effect on the variable hours of work. this shows that the two variables have a significant effect on working hours. These results indicate that social capital and income have a strong relationship with the number of hours worked. It can be assumed that the higher the level of social capital and income, the more likely a person will spend more time in working hours. Based on the results of the analysis,

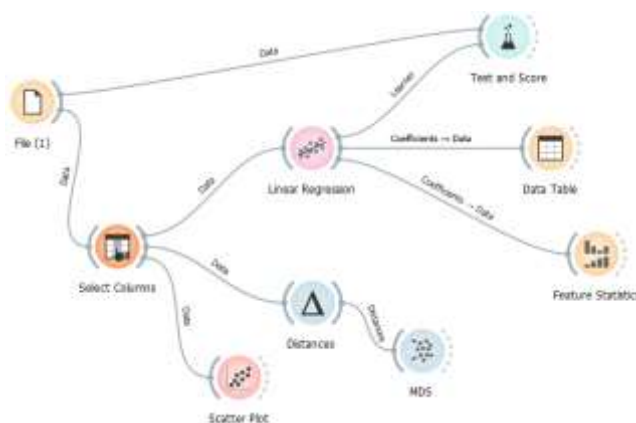


Figure 3 Stages of Regression Analysis Using Orange

Figure 4.3 is part of the data analysis workflow process using the linear regression widget to find the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. In the widget used, the algorithm model that will be used in predicting and classifying machine learning on Orange, namely linear regression, can be seen in the following figure the results of linear regression analysis:

Table 2. Results of Linear Regression Analysis

	name	coef
1	intercept	236.899
2	Modal Sosial	0.810432
3	Pendapatan Re...	0.00266663
4	Pendapatan Su...	-0.00570633
5	Jumlah Anak di...	-12.9319
6	Usia	-0.571253
7	Pendapatan Kel...	-0.00470559
8	Pendidikan	-1.49487
9	Waktu Luang	-0.106907

The results of the linear regression analysis after connecting the select columns to the linear regression widget, to see the regression results, you must connect the linear regression widget to the table data to produce a regression analysis. Figure 4.4 is

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the result of the regression analysis with the number of respondent data of 70 respondents, so that the results of the regression analysis can be obtained.

Based on the results of the regression analysis conducted, it was found that there is a positive relationship between working hours and social capital. The regression coefficient of 0.810 indicates that each unit increase in hours worked is associated with an increase of 0.810 units in social capital. This positive relationship indicates that the higher the hours worked, the higher the level of social capital owned.

On the income side of the respondents also found a positive relationship between working hours and the income of the respondents, based on the results of the regression analysis conducted. It was found that there was a positive relationship between working hours and respondents' income. A regression coefficient of 0.002 indicates that each unit increase in hours worked is associated with a 0.002 unit increase in the respondent's income.

Based on the results of the analysis of the variable working hours with the husband's income, it was found that there was a negative relationship between working hours and the husband's income. The regression coefficient of -0.005 indicates that each unit increase in the hours worked by the respondent or the wife is associated with a 0.005 unit decrease in the husband's income. This negative relationship indicates that the more hours worked by the respondent or the wife, the husband's income tends to decrease. This is caused by several factors, such as the division of tasks and roles in the household, the increase in child care costs or other household responsibilities, or the influence of the dynamics of the work sector of each partner.

The results of the regression analysis found that there was a negative relationship between working hours and the number of children under 6 years. A regression coefficient of -12,931 indicates that each unit increase in hours worked is associated with a -12,931 unit decrease in the number of children under 6 years of age. This negative relationship indicates that the more hours worked, the number of children under 6 years tends to decrease. This may happen because more time is spent working, so the time available to care for children is limited. Other factors such as the role of the spouse or child care support systems can also affect the relationship between hours worked and the number of children under 6 years.

The results of the regression analysis between working hours and the age of the respondents have a negative effect with a coefficient of -0.571. Which means, if the respondent has long working hours it will have an impact on the age of the respondent, the working hours of many aged workers tend to be younger. This negative relationship indicates that the more hours worked by the respondent, the age tends to decrease. This may be due to a heavier workload or stress experienced by respondents due to long working hours, which in turn can affect the aging process.

In the results of the regression analysis between working hours and family income has a negative effect with a coefficient of -0.004. The regression coefficient of -0.004 indicates that each unit increase in hours worked is associated with a 0.004 unit decrease in family income. This negative relationship indicates that the more hours worked, the family income tends to decrease. This happens because there is a time limit spent on the main job so that the respondent cannot work extra outside the main job.

In the results of the regression analysis analysis between working hours and education, negative results were obtained and the coefficient result was -1.494. This is because the higher working hours owned by the respondent as a tourism actor does not have an impact on the education held by the respondent. This is because the tourism sector often requires special skills and practical expertise. Such as, mastery of foreign languages, communication skills, expertise in customer service, knowledge of culture and history, and the ability to manage diverse situations. Workers in the tourism sector can develop these skills through training, courses or hands-on work experience.

The regression analysis between working hours and free time is negative with a coefficient of -0.106. This is because the higher the working hours the respondents have, the higher the working hours spent by tourism workers, the less free time they have. This may be due to working on holidays as well as maintaining 24-hour service availability in the tourism industry. As a result, tourism workers may have less time to rest, relax and engage in activities outside of work.

Table 3. Test and Score Results from Linear Regression

Model	MSE	RMSE	MAE	\check{R}^2
Linear Regression	0.672	0.820	0.632	0.771

On the results of the analysis *intest and scores widgetin* data mining Orange shows several important evaluation metrics, namely MSE (Mean Squared Error), RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error), MAE (Mean Absolute Error), and R^2 (Coefficient of Determination). The MSE value of 0.672 shows the average of the squared difference between the predicted value and the actual value in the prediction model. The lower the MSE value, the better the quality of the model's predictions. In this context, the relatively low MSE value (0.672) indicates that the prediction model has a low error rate. The RMSE value of 0.9820 is the square root of the MSE value. RMSE measures the degree of prediction error in the model on the same scale as the dependent variable. The lower the RMSE value, the better the quality of the model's predictions. In this context, a relatively low RMSE value (0. 820) shows that the predictive model has a low error rate in the same units as the dependent variable. The MAE value of 0.632 shows

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the average of the absolute difference between the predicted value and the actual value in the prediction model. MAE measures the level of prediction error in the model regardless of the direction of the error. The lower the MAE value, the better the quality of the model's predictions. In this context, the relatively low MAE value (0.632) indicates that the prediction model has an absolute low error rate. The R^2 value of 0.771 can be concluded to be worth 0.717 which shows that 71.7 percent of the variation in working hours can be explained by the variables of social capital, income, education, number of children under 6 years old, husband's income, family income, age, and free time. Meanwhile, 28, The other 3 percent is influenced by other variables that are not included in the research model. With the results of this analysis, it can be concluded that the regression model used is relatively good at predicting the value of the dependent variable. Even though there are still prediction errors, the low MSE, RMSE, and MAE values indicate that the regression model has a low error rate. In addition, the relatively high R^2 value indicates that the independent variable is able to explain most of the variation in the dependent variable and low MAE indicates that the regression model has a low error rate. In addition, the relatively high R^2 value indicates that the independent variable is able to explain most of the variation in the dependent variable

C. Discussion

In accordance with the visualization carried out in the regression analysis using the rank widget on Orange, the results show that the independent variables social capital and income occupy the top two ranks in their effect on the working hours variable, this indicates that these two variables have a significant influence on working hours. These results indicate that social capital and income have a strong relationship with the number of hours worked. It can be assumed that the higher the level of social capital and income, the more likely a person will spend more time in working hours. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that social capital and income have an important role in influencing the number of hours worked.

From the linear regression widget side with the results, that there is a positive relationship between working hours and social capital. The results of the regression coefficients show that each unit increase in hours worked is associated with an increase in social capital. This positive relationship indicates that the higher the hours worked, the higher the level of social capital owned. In this case, working hours can play a role in building social relationships, developing networks, and increasing interaction with other individuals or groups. This affects the accumulation of social capital owned by respondents. This is in accordance with the opinion (Putnam, 2015) that social capital has an important role in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of economic activities, especially working hours, where in this study as the dependent variable that can improve the quality of life and welfare of the community as well as increase the ability of the community to deal with change and crises. On the other hand, there are factors that influence the occurrence of social capital, namely the social and economic conditions of society, geographical conditions and the social environment, as well as cultural and historical factors (Woolcock, 2013). On the income side of the respondents also found a positive relationship between working hours and the income of the respondents, based on the results of the regression analysis conducted. It was found that there was a positive relationship between working hours and respondents' income. The results of the regression coefficients show that each unit increase in hours worked is related to an increase in the respondent's income. This positive relationship indicates that the more hours worked by the respondent, the income earned also tends to increase. This can be interpreted that the additional effort of working more hours can contribute to an increase in the income of respondents. The results of this analysis are in accordance with the opinion (Mankiw, 2019) that income is one of the main factors affecting workers' working hours. The higher the income, the greater a person's ability to increase working hours. However, there are also other factors that influence increasing working hours, such as family needs or other factors that influence a person's decision to increase working hours. Income has a positive effect on working hours according to the opinion of Todaro and Smith, income is a measure of a person's or a person's ability to produce goods and services, and is an important indicator in evaluating the workforce (Todaro, 2014). With the results of the analysis obtained, it has answered the formulation of the problem and explained the results of the research hypothesis

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of this study is that the variable social capital has a positive effect on labor supply and income has an effect on the supply of female labor in Penglipuran Village. Suggestions from this study are that the role of the community is needed in advancing tourism by socializing and educating the people of Penglipuran Village about the concept and benefits of social capital. The information conveyed should include how social capital can contribute to increased employment opportunities and economic development. Then by encouraging active participation in community activities. Communities in Penglipuran Village can be encouraged to actively participate in community activities that focus on developing social capital. This can include gotong royong activities, community meetings, and other activities that strengthen social relations among villagers. On the other hand by increasing access to training and education. Efforts need to be made to increase the access of the Penglipuran Village community

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to training and education relevant to the world of work. This could involve collaborating with existing educational institutions, job training, or skills development programs in the area.

Communities in Penglipuran Village can be encouraged to develop diverse sources of income. In addition to the main job, they can look for side business opportunities or explore local economic potential such as tourism, handicrafts, agriculture or other local products. This can help increase the number of hours worked and income earned. Improvement of skills and education with efforts needs to be made to improve the skills of the people of Penglipuran Village through training and education that are relevant to the needs of the labor market. This can help them find higher paying jobs or increase their entrepreneurial skills. Education can also open access to jobs that require special qualifications or skills

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