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## ***THE CITY DEVELOPMENT EFFECT ON WORK BURDEN OF WOMEN POOR IN JAKARTA***

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### ■ **Abstract:**

*Development is done on the ecosystem of Jakarta generate increased economic growth with enough significant of years. However, economic growth cannot be enjoyed by the whole community of Jakarta. Urban development not only generates economic growth and environmental degradation, such as air pollution, pollution of river water and ground water. Both of these constitute a social gap for the city of Jakarta. Where these gaps become a heavy burden for the poor city of Jakarta. Heaviness of the same was not felt by the poor men and poor women of Jakarta. Women, who have experienced poverty in the city of Jakarta, received a heavier burden than men. These burdens perceived internally and externally. Internal burden is the burden that is felt in the lives of female domestic shutter and external load is felt in the public shutter poor women. This burden is also due to women living in poverty will try to keep life in many ways. Poor women must work to maintain family life and her husband, though the choice is very limited work. Poor women are important actors in sustainable urban development through make community sustain. As a result of job choices, poor women are behind the effect and become input (input) for the balance of the ecosystem of Jakarta. If the input quality of the ecosystem conditions will lead to a balanced process that ultimately sustainable. This sustainability will be transmitted to the sustainability of ecosystems nationally, regionally and globally.*

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### ■ **Keywords:**

*city development, work burden, double burden, women poor*

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### ■ **INTRODUCTION**

*Current development, an essential element of building the physical and spiritual human being and change the fate of mankind to be able to get out of the trap of poverty and underdevelopment (Soetarjono Salim in 1985). Thus, development is a process in the state of a system (Teune 1988:39). Where, in this process, the development not only related to a system of economic and social development, but also related to environmental protection system is the responsibility of the entire world community.*

*In fact, development is the result of the interaction of social and economic subsystems, subsystem-made environment and natural subsystems in an urban ecosystem, gave to the ambiguous condition in a society. On the one hand, development of city as a pride of the community because it produces economic growth. While, it is the burden of life for certain groups, namely: urban poor. This fact is happening in the community of Jakarta.*

*Another reality, that the development of Jakarta was still unable to eliminate poverty in the urban community. Instead, today, a loss of quality of*

life of poor communities at Jakarta was happening. This is shown through a residential land eviction of the poor in order ordering the city of Jakarta. RUTRW Jakarta in 2010, allocated land for settlements covering 37.21% of the area of the city or 25,477,68 ha.

Whereas in 2001, large settlements in the city of Jakarta is about 43,475,09 ha (Jakarta dalam angka 2001), it has been a reduction in land settlement. If assumed that evicted the density settlements with 300 people per hectare (the slums), then that must be evicted is 5.4 million inhabitants of urban poor. This means structuring the city instead displacing of the urban poor, and then eventually the urban poor will get poorer.

This is supported by data obtained INFID (2005) that the eviction efforts have been made poor DKI Jakarta government during the year 2001-2003. From the data the United Nations (1997) argued that the poverty situation of the most wonderful place in developing countries, where there are 1.3 billion people around the world who are poor, 70% of whom are women. This condition also supported by data that suggested the ILO (2004), that there are 550 million working poor in the world, or people who are unable to lift themselves and their family income above U.S. \$ 1 per day, and approximately 330 million, or 60 percent are women. Poverty has led to women bear a heavier burden than men. In addition to providing 66% of her working hours, poor women obtain only 10% of their work (Tjokrowinoto 1996). Working hours of women around 30-50 per cent longer than men the same age and to work paid or unpaid, compared with men the same age (Cahyono 2005).

It turned out that poverty cannot be separated merely because the burden of injustice for women's economic shortcomings. But there is also oppression, deprivation of rights, which gave birth to sorrow, grief, and deep wounds. Studies of the ILO-IPEC conducted in 2003 estimated the number of commercial sex workers under 18 years of approximately 1244 children in Jakarta (TEMPO Interaktif 12 Juni 2003). Found that one of six women experiencing abuse, and violence, is more pronounced in poor countries (Voice Reform, December 2, 2005).

The aim of this research is to discover and understand the poverty living conditions of women poor in the Jakarta city, where poor women has a heavier burden of poverty than men due to urban development and are unable to get out of these poor living conditions.

Development is to build a human. Therefore, human became a major factor, both as subject and object, because humans are basically the main of ecological factor (Soetaryono 1985:101). In the developing countries, development not only increase the national income, not merely increase the production of goods and services, but the essential element of development, namely to build physical and spiritual human being and change the fate of mankind to be able to get out of the trap poverty and underdevelopment (Soetarjono Salim in 1985). The result of development adding some dynamics and change together (Teune 1988:39-40). The development is a process that involves multiple dimensional major changes in social structures, attitudes, and national institutions, such as: accelerating economic growth, inequality reduction, and eradication of absolute poverty (Todaro 1994), specifically development have mean multidimensional (Keats 2004). However, most of the development dimension is implemented as an increase in people's lifestyles by improving education, income, skills development and employment (Keats 2004). According to the understanding of the unitary state of Indonesia Republic is set forth in RI Act No. 25 of 2004 concerning National Development Planning System, the National Development organized based on democracy with the principles of togetherness, equitable, sustainable, environment, and balancing independence with the progress and national unity.

Essentially, urban development is the result of the interaction process that occurs continuously between the system of economic development, educational development system, health system development, manpower development system and subsystem of the natural environment in urban ecosystems. The results of the interaction process significantly affect the poverty conditions of women in Jakarta.

The pattern work of patriarchy put women as mothers, women who keep house and the kids without the help of men, women risk losing its own economic resources and become one of the

factors that increase the "feminization of poverty" in which women typically get wages/income lower than men. Family is one part of the various subsystems within the community and in the community subsystem will not escape from its interactions with other sub-systems that exist in society. (Megawangi 1999:66). According Megawangi, each family (nuclear family), has duties as a social system, i.e.: tasks, achieving goals, integration and solidarity, as well as patterns of continuity or maintenance of the family.

Is one of the major contributions of feminist theory that the sexual division of roles and subordinated women by men are two things that have relevance (Agger 2008:207). In Agger note, the sexual division of labor has helped explain how the subordination of women in the labor market, politics, and culture reflects and reinforces women's subordination in the household. That due to the division of labor based on sex has created the objectivity of women by men. Where is the object for men in the family, which acts both as a spouse or sexual partner helpers, objectifications women in the public domain.

Sexual division of labor is different in each community (Widanti 2005:410). There is a writing that, a harmonious society is not layered and women have high authority in subsistence societies. But there are also illustrates that in a society, whereas the position of women toward slaves. However, according to Widanti records that the general pattern division of labor, as follows:

- ✚ In hunting societies: women gathering food and small animals, while men hunted.
- ✚ Pre capitalist society: women's subordinated of the dominant classes, but in a nuclear, family in which the product and use value is made, women continue to retain authority.
- ✚ In a capitalist society: especially, in the third world, at the beginning of industrialization, where many industrial absorb labor and entering women from the domestic sector, in drag to the industrial sector.

The types of work they do that has been socialized domestic in the family such as sewing, serving, cooking, and others. After industrialized capital intensive, then more men were recruited in the factory. However, for the purpose of export industry, female workers are not replaced by machines or male workers, so that

women workers with low wages, work light and do not develop. Often, have not dignified treatment by employers or male workers. Gender inequities resulting inferiority female workers, and thus patriarchy as a social system to join with the capitalism as economic system. According to Agger (2008), the division of labor of men and women actually based on ideology patriarchy or male supremacy in the domestic and public area . Chodorow cited Agger (2008), considers the family as a place where combat sexual division of labor and expense of women weaken and reproduce strictly the separation of gender roles between men and women. The sexual division of labor in the household and the world of empirical shows that the differentiation of gender roles in families establish a pattern of gender inequality in the world of work (Agger 2008).

Pattern of labor division in pre-capitalist society to a capitalist, which marginalizes the essential interests of women as human beings, till now still preserved. Pattern preservation of labor division and gender bias against women both in the realm of domestic/private and the public sphere, the result of parenting parents from generation to generation (Widanti 2005:181). This is a defined social roles, in which the status and role is the recognition given by the society for us, regardless of the individuals quality and our efforts what we strive through our efforts alone (Young & Mack in Horton & Hunt 1984:121). As a result of a determined social roles, according to Clementine Dehwe in her essay "Double Burden" of published by [www.ufa.se](http://www.ufa.se), that every woman in the world has a lot of work. Until now, women's work will never be finished, and significantly, when more women working than working time of men.

Double burden by implication drawn from [www.psychology.wikia.com](http://www.psychology.wikia.com), is one of describe daily life in Western Europe and the USA which refers to the work burden of women and men for money (wages), but also has the responsibility for household work related to people who are not paid (not paid).

The dichotomy of private (domestic) and public, females and males is the result of modern history (Ross Pole in Widanti 2005), Where, with the emergence of capitalism, the social product distribution is determined by the workings of the market and not by tradition, status or family obligations. Thus, the concept of work is defined

as wage work outside the family and in the factory. Also according to Pole, dichotomy of productive work (wage) and reproductive work (not wage). In fact, the house does not necessarily work to reproductive work and work outside the home into productive work (Widanti 2005). With example, such as PKK jobs and employment of women workers who cook food to eat and foods to be sold at the factory. According to Oakley, quoted by Ollenburger & Moore (2002:119), domestic work dominated of women takes the high time, is about 30-60 hours per week and not paid (to 99 hours per week if included parenting time). In which married couples, wife majority use a lot of time in housework, which is about 70% (Walker & Woods in Ollenburger & Moore 2002).

Family labor, which also includes the urban poor, exacerbated by lack of money, poor daily protection, lack of economy, and lack of autonomy at work hired, they pair must match each other duties of (Hochschild in Ollenburger & Moore 2002). Here, that the double burden of women is more severe than in men caused by the women labeling as domestic creatures (Widanti 2005:217). Where, on the family life of workers, women not only worked in the domestic realm, but also are required to work in the public domain, because the income is not enough. This opinion is supported also by Hochschild (Ollenburger & Moore 2002:121), that women should work to get the wages for male partner was not enough to finance his family's life.

As a result of the division of labor based on gender, women are required to perform domestic chores / household (such as: washing dishes, laundry, babysitting, cleaning the house). Meanwhile, men are required to make a living for the family (public duties). This task will be tough going on the urban poor who have toward to sustain life in the city. Poor women not only have a compulsory duty in the domestic realm, but also they have to work in the public domain. It is also suggested by Mead (1957) in Sajogjo (1983) that the burden is still on families, because for all the work must be done alone. According to the Sari report (2004) that, for any full-time work (between 35-74 hours / week) is more widely accepted by men (71.6%) than women (48%), and the majority of workers who work with the long hours (over 75 hours / week) was also female (44%).

The high number of women who work in long hours to prove that women must work overtime to cover / compensate for low wages she receives. In the meantime, the small number of full time women worker is the result of necessity to do household work at the same time. In the UNFPA data (2002) cited in Kesrepro Dot Info (2003) that women in some countries to work with working hours longer than men and probably half of the total women working time who used an unpaid job. To see double burden conditions of women poor, captured data on the number of women poor who worked more than 40 hours in one week. Typically workers who work more than 40 hours of work is labor as factory workers. if, assumed that working hours based on data from the UNFPA (2002 ) that women in some countries to work with working hours longer than men and probably half of the total working time of women who used an unpaid job.

Thus, it is assumed that women working in the public s and the domestic sphere. Jobs in the public sphere are paid, while employment in the domestic realm is not paid. Instead of men, in the domestic realm with women, i.e. paid employment, but not burdened domestic work, so there is no unpaid work for men. In the family, husband and wife worked, then the wife who worked in the public sphere, should work well in the domestic realm to serve her husband and children. The job was never assessed or paid, because it was already part of the work of women and not men's work

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## **METHODS**

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The research is qualitative research with participatory observation approach. Setting the assumption that all poor women of Jakarta Urban area, has the same chance in life due to the burden of Jakarta city development. Define the poor women who become targets based on the following characteristics:

- a. As a wage earner, mostly poor women threw themselves on sectors such as marginal, as factory workers, laundry workers, domestic servants, small traders (Westy 2008).
- b. Including vulnerable groups experiencing domestic violence, whether it be physical, psychological, sexual, social, and negligence of household (based on survey results in

- Regency Bandung by SAPA quoted in the Westy in 2008).*
- c. *Has a weight of work burden (burden), which must be borne in work productive the outside home, because she still had to carry out productive activities in the house, like washing, cooking, and parenting and child care (official Setia MS 2003).*
  - d. *Dependent on micro businesses, and power relations that suppress women's groups, in which "power press" not just come from the man or the domestic space, but the greatest emphasis instead come from the market structure (Dewayanti 2003).*
  - e. *Working at jobs that do not require skills and capital, as street vendors, and on this street trade, women occupy the poorest places (Murray 1995:53).*
  - f. *Do not have time to attend meetings of sewing classes, cooking is formed by the village government (Murray 1995:94).*
  - g. *Working without an employment contract, are required to work on holidays, was fired when pregnant (Murray 1995:118).*
  - h. *For young women (single), more like work than on money. With hope of a rich man who will marry him and make him rich (Murray 1995:119).*
  - i. *Choosing a job as a lower-class prostitutes and working in the bars of Jakarta who did not cover charge, the places in the hotel, the disco and bars area at the time of "ladies night" or working on a more formal conditions anymore, namely as a bar waiter (Murray 1995:125).*

*Based on the characteristics of poor women, the chosen four categories, namely: women who work as domestic servants, women who worked as a waitress in a bar, women who work as street vendors and women sex workers. Observations made during 7 months (January-September 2007) by using the observation participatory method*

## ■ RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### ■ The Double Burden of Women as Domestic Servant

*The Yaya main job other than as a housewife (domestic sphere), as well as providers, as domestic servants (DS). DS is a man who worked at a paid domestic realm. According to consumer theory, that the services, including*

*resources that can be marketed in the labor market. However, the fact that housework is naturally identified with the women work, is a form of division of labor based on gender (socially constructed) where the man is positioned to do paid work and women doing unpaid work. Jobs categorized as domestic workers in the informal sector jobs, the protection they are outside the context of labor laws. They are task considered natural women and the community's view that the housework is a job without professional skills. Yaya worked as a housekeeper at the rooming house "GC", while her husband worked as a "motorcycle taxi", based in locations around the area where Yaya family lived (around the area Cikini market of Central Jakarta). Make a living and have dependents, the two main reasons that make Yaya work as domestic servant. Yaya's husband without a job since the layoffs in 2001.*

*The use of working time (domestic realm and the public sphere) and the rest Yaya and her husband, as described in Table 76 and Table 77 below. Double burden may be interpreted as a work burden of women and men for money (wages), but also has the responsibility for household work related to people who are not paid (not paid). The double burden phenomenon, tend to only be seen from the "wage system" course. Tend also the families who are able (rich), in which women not to work in the public sphere, but it only works in the domestic sphere. In the lives of urban poor families in the Jakarta city, women are forced to take part in the work in the public sphere. So the double burden is not only limited to the wage system alone. The results of the research analysis of urban poor families in Jakarta, obtained phenomenon of double burden experienced by Yaya to work as domestic workers, because of two factors, namely:*

**Internal Factors.** *Internal factor caused by division of labor is measured in the use of Yaya and husband work time (domestic and public). Where Yaya more often used than the husband's working time. And both worked in the informal sector (irregular income).*

**External factors.** *While external factors by work activities in the public sphere, such as: wage system, working mechanism, and the risk of employment. Wage system that is incompatible with UMP DKI Jakarta and the lack of health benefits, vacation and holidays. Also, working*

mechanism, in which working hours and forms of Yaya work. And the risk of household work, who not tend to use safety equipment themselves (such as masks and gloves). Risk of loss wages, because employers who are also GC residents are "runaway/escape" due to avoid paying boarders. Yaya did not have time to spare, for himself and for his family. Thus, she vulnerable to stress and depression due to fatigue. According to specialist doctors in the U.S. women's Jessica Anderson quoted in <http://indonesian.irib.ir>, that one other factor in the cause of depression in women is stress and pressure experienced in the outdoors, where the lack of balance between the duties of wife and housewives on one side and work on the other side. This condition is according to Anderson, creating a is very bad atmosphere and magnifies the stress experienced by women. Anderson also noted that when women are required to work outside the home just like men, they will suffer from depression more quickly since they are very sensitive in dealing with all things. Both of these factors simultaneously affect the life of Yaya, who then these factors into a work burden Yaya each day (Fig. 1).

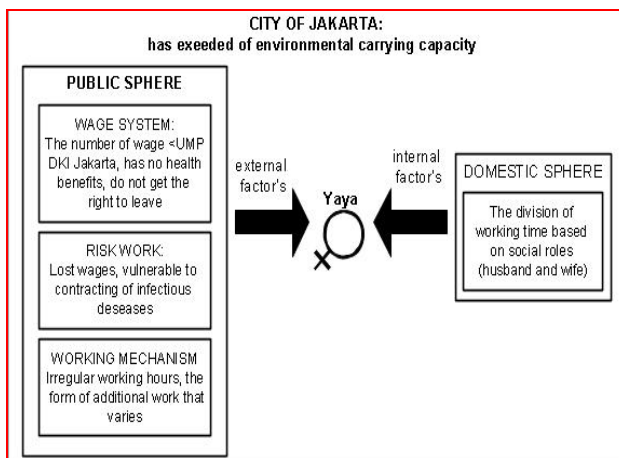


Figure 1. The phenomenon of Yaya Double Burden

■ **The Double Burden of Women as a Waitress (hostess)**

Tika, besides as housewife, Tika also worked as a waitress in "EM" pubs & bars in Central Jakarta. Tika and her husband both worked in the public domain. They need the work, to feed the children and the father and mother's her husband. From the time employed Tika and her husband, obtained within 1 day that she using work time in the domestic realm as much as 12 hours or 84 hours per week. She husband while

using only 35 hours a week to work in the domestic realm. From the observations made, the phenomenon of her double burden as follows:

**Internal factors.** Factor caused by the division of labor between the Tika and her husband measured from the time both domestic work and the public. Where she more often used than her husband's working hours, i.e. 55% and 45%. his happened, because it is still attached to the family of Indonesia that a woman should be doing homework, even though women are working as wage earners. These jobs, such as: cooking, laundry, take kids to school and help children learn.

**External Factors.** Factors caused by she work activities in the public sphere are "EM" pubs & bars. External factors are: wage system, working mechanism, and the risk of work. Wage system is done by "EM" pubs & bars, does not meet the standards of UMP DKI Jakarta, even the waitress (including Tika) tend not given wages. Remuneration by way of turnover system applied to Tika and the other women working the pubs & bars, while the officers of the manager who the men were not imposed such a wage system. And that became an important part in the pub & bar business is the waitress, but they who have the lowest wages in the business arena. Working mechanism, where the she must have "standby" to work at night until 21:00 this morning at 04.00. She must accompany and serve the guests, who became regular customers and new guests to the pub & bar. Way of working that do not distinguish between a man who wants to be served or accompanied by her, has made this woman as a servant who no longer have the dignity and self-esteem. This was done so her turnover reached. Result or the most important risk of this work, are: Her maternal health, both from infectious diseases, as well as his endurance, also risk being harassed by every man who came and received a negative stigma from surrounding communities as the women workers of the glittering night.

■ **The Double Burden of Women as a Street Vendors**

Ina and her husband worked as street hawkers (street vendors). Ina trading cigarettes, food and soft drinks. They trade in the end "halfway" line the sidewalks along Central Jakarta Wahid Hasim

using carts that are not moveable or permanent (Fig. 83). Ina and her husband have work burden and rest periods equal. Domestic and public activities for the family of Ina cannot be separated, because they have to take place simultaneously and at the same location, namely on the pavement (the road). From the above description, the phenomenon of Ina double burden, as follows:

**Internal factors.** The phenomenon is caused by factors from within the family, namely: the division of labor when the Ina and her husband. Both have the same time in the public domain. This is due to other work as street vendors conducted by Ina, and then her husband also joined together in the work. Of the total time, Ina's husband use work time more than her, which is 51% and 49%. But these percentages, sometimes changing, that is, between Ina and her husband happens a fair division of labor and mutually adjust to each other.

**External Factors.** Factors caused by work activities in the public domain. Forms of work as street vendors, external factors that make this phenomenon of double Burden, is mechanisms and risk work. Wage system, not a burden, because the street vendors is a form of self-help efforts. Air pollution is a burden for the whole family the Ina's family. Although the overall burden of the family, but because of the expressive role, Ina should be socially responsible to the entire family. Where due to air pollution in locations where they sell, will result in increased expenditures for costs of health care for this family. According Resosudarmo (1996) that air pollution is a waste of production activities that use "toxic." Toxic material here is defined as inputs, which are used in the production process, which pollute the air. For example, such as gasoline and diesel. Threshold level of high air pollution causes health problems in the community. For example, various disorders of the throat, asthma and high blood pressure. Health problems caused by high levels of air pollution costs to society. Rather, those who are affected by these health problems will be the cost of treatment. Health problems caused by high levels of air pollution will reduce the effectiveness of production activities. The threat of losing business due to evicted by the government of Jakarta, since they use the area's roads (DAMIJA), other external factors in the choice of Ina

jobs. Ina have not free time to mingle with the kids and her husband normally. They are more interested to work from the rest and share the joys and sorrows of the family. In addition to the free time, they do not have space for a family gathering, and space for personal activities (MCK). They are always together with other poor people who became a fellow street vendors.

### ■ The Double Burden of Women Sex Workers

Sex work is a phenomenon shift of the role female body's from private areas to public areas, which are considered by society as a shift in the role of the sacred female body to the various secular activities (Kadir 2007:148). Kadir meaning prostitute who meets the prerequisites included as an element work, because in it there are elements that are traded, namely sex. Where sex is considered private, is now moving into the public realm, and here there is a process of exchange. Exchange is a process that involves the transfer of something tangible or intangible, real or symbolic, between two or more social actors, in which this exchange has been accepted as a basis for marketing (Mowen & Minor, 2002a :14-15). Marketing, according to Wroe Alderson cited in Mowen & Minor (2002a: 14), is the exchange that occurs between groups that consume the group provides.

From the analysis of the three women sex workers, though different ways to practice, but has a work burden that relatively similar for these women, even without their knowing it. The double burden included internal and external factors. Work as sex workers is a job that involves the exchange of services and money. However, a social risks impoverishing even more poor women. Because not only impoverishes the material, but also impoverishes the self-esteem (one of the basic human needs).

**Devaluated.** That is, if they do not stop doing these jobs, they will continue to waste and will continue to be the only item of economic value and time. These women will continue devaluated. Based on the theory of devaluation, rather than the neglect citizenship of women but also in the context of being harassed and judged them low in the world of work, including household work and a variety of services and jobs in the area of wage labor (Agger Einstein in 2008: 202).

**Alienated from her work.** In accordance with the theory of alienation from work, then the phenomenon, the work as sex workers are no longer to develop but alienate people, either from yourself or for others. Where's the sign of alienation is the power of money, common prostitutes, and human procuress nations. Humans are no longer acting for the sake of something of value in itself or for other needs, but only insofar as his actions make money. Everything in terms of price.

Where the work should be a source of pride, should reflect the skills of workers, because the products work, but this does not happen. Even more the worker produces the work, the more she, her inner world, to be poor.

**Dependence on others (the slaves of others).**

Occupation is a social function of human execution, in which men will feel that when doing the work, which means the job is making people even more advanced. However, in contrast to work as sex workers. In addition to these impoverished women's work, also create a new system of slavery, through the "healer" as a provider of spells with the practice of magical science. Where are the women sex workers, each time they will buy "mantra-mantra/gunaguna" they have to pay between Rp. 300,000 - Rp. 550.000, for any man who will work with (used to). Similarly to buy implant (as a charm), they have to pay Rp. 300,000 - Rp. 600.000, and depending on the implant type, to witch.

**Losing confidence.** Prone to lose self-confidence and tend to feel inferior. According to the theory of self-esteem, that: when the price of self-humiliation, the desire affiliates (join with others) increases, and it will increasingly responsive to receiving the love of others (Elaine Dayakisni & Hudainah in 2001). Thus, these women will continue to be trapped in poverty and helplessness due to the job.

**Be an agent of sexually transmitted diseases.**

Since the work of sex workers, have the main elements to be transacted is: sex and money, in which sex is considered private, but then moved into public areas. Thus, the internal factors for female sex workers, is the disruption of the reproductive organs (sex) women. In fact, to bear children, women must have sex with men as a biological reproductive process.

As a result, making the reproductive organs as a marketing element, then this organ is allowed to be used publicly. This is an internal conflict occurs. Women do not realize that maintaining reproductive rights are not an obligation. Women's rights became annoyed when the reproductive organs become affected his health, diseases such as sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Sexually transmitted diseases, such as: GO or gonorrhea, genital herpes, syphilis, the chicken's comb, hepatitis and HIV/AIDS. These diseases are only can be transmitted through sexual contact, which means that STIs disease can spread throughout the community who often do sexual transactions. These diseases can cause infertility, miscarriage, cervical cancer, damage to eyesight, brain and heart, easily infected with HIV, hepatitis B and eventually cause death (Jurnal Perempuan 53:35).

The situation of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia reported in the "Business Achievement of the MDGs in Indonesia," in March 2008, at the mention that since it was first discovered in 2007, the number of HIV sufferers continues to increase. Up to March 2007 almost 8988 cases of AIDS and 5640 HIV cases were reported. According to some experts, this number is only a small part of the overall existing patients.

Community groups most at risk for this disease are infected commercial sex workers and their clients. In addition, awareness and correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS also remains a major problem in Indonesia. More than a third of women and a fifth of men had never heard at all about HIV/AIDS. If this trend does not change, estimated at more than 1 million Indonesia people will be infected in 2010. External factors received from the public domain coupled with internal factors received from the domestic realm, in which both of these factors are given for the three women suffering sex workers, although often they do not realize it.

Because they really lack an understanding of the meaning of the rights and obligations as human beings who function as individuals and people who have a social function. Work burden (double Burden) on poor women sex workers different on poor women is not working sex.



■ CONCLUSIONS

*It turned out that poor women (as well as self-employed workers) carry a heavier burden of poverty than poor men. From the analysis conducted, it was concluded that the phenomenon of women's work burden and the poor man is the sum of external and internal factor's.*

*The burden caused by external factors is influenced by the load wage system, the risk of employment and working mechanisms for poor women who become workers (for the housekeeper, pubs & bars workers) plus the internal load, i.e. the time the division of labor between husband and wife in one household.*

*While the burden caused by internal factors is the division of work time. The burden caused by external factors for women who work alone (self employment), is the risk of employment while working in the public sphere (such as street vendors), which has no land and a location for women to perform activities in public space activities. This burden coupled with the internal load, i.e. the division time of labor between husband and wife in one household.*

*Where both the burden heavily influenced by the ideology of patriarchy, which is done by men based on the interpretation of women by religious experts.*

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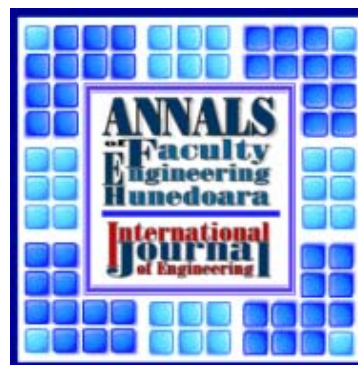


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**ANNALS  
of  
FACULTY ENGINEERING HUNEDOARA  
– INTERNATIONAL  
JOURNAL of ENGINEERING**

ISSN: 1584-2665 [print, online]

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