

## INTI SARI

Berkembangnya sektor informal di Indonesia, selain berperan sebagai pehampung tenaga kerja yang tidak tersepit oleh sektor formal, sekaligus juga sebagai pendorong berkembangnya sektor jasa dan produksi. Bila dikaitkan dengan Trilogi Pembangunan Indonesia, maka penampungan tenaga kerja oleh sektor informal dan berkembangnya sektor jasa dan produksi, termasuk dalam pemerataan pendapatan.

Mengingat peranan sektor informal, perlu kiranya mengetahui tentang pendapatan tenaga kerja, khususnya pendapatan penjual bakso. Penelitian ini bertujuan : ingin mengetahui hubungan antara pendapatan dengan umur, status kawin, beban tanggungan, pendidikan, cara dan lama berjualan dan jam kerja. Selain itu juga ingin mengetahui seberapa jauh hubungan antara variabel terpengaruh dan beberapa variabel pengaruh, serta berapakah besarnya nilai hubungan tersebut.

Responden penelitian ialah penjual bakso yang beroperasi di Kecamatan Gondomanan Kotamadya Yogyakarta. Pengambilan responden dilakukan dengan cara mendaftar semua penjual bakso yang beroperasi di Kecamatan Gondomanan. Semua penjual bakso yang berjualan secara menetap dipilih sebagai responden, yaitu sebanyak 48 orang, sedang 152 orang penjual keliling dipilih secara acak dengan sistem undian.

Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara langsung. Wawancara dilakukan secara terstruktur, maksudnya pengumpulan data berpedoman pada kuesioner. Analisis yang dipakai ialah tabel silang, kai kuadrat dan koefisien kontingensi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan : semakin tua umur, semakin banyak beban tanggungan, - semakin tinggi pendidikan, semakin lama berjualan dan semakin panjang jam kerja, semakin tinggi pendapatan mereka. Pendapatan mereka yang berjualan secara menetap lebih tinggi dari mereka yang berkeliling, demikian juga pendapatan mereka yang berstatus kawin lebih tinggi dari pendapatan mereka yang belum kawin. Ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara pendapatan mereka menurut klasifikasi cara berjualan, status kawin, beban tanggungan dan jam kerja, namun menurut klasifikasi umur, pendidikan dan lamanya berjualan ternyata tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan mengenai pendapatan mereka. Hubungan antara pendapatan dengan beban tanggungan dan jam kerja agak erat, hal ini dapat dilihat dari koefisien kontingensinya yaitu sebesar  $K=0.20$  dan  $K=0.33$ , namun hubungan antara pendapatan dengan umur, pendidikan dan lama berjualan ternyata tidak erat, hal ini ditunjukkan dengan koefisien kontingensinya yang kecil, yaitu sebesar  $K=0.05$ ,  $K=0.04$  dan  $K=0.02$ .

## ABSTRACT

The development of informal sector in Indonesia, has some roles as receiving-station of the employees whose have not been taken by an formal sector, but beside those, this has too some roles as a supporter for the developmental of some product and service sectors. If this was interlaced with the "Trilogir Pembangunan Indonesia", sothat, the receiving-station of the employees and the developmental of the a·oduct and service sectors, will be included in the spreading of the revenue.

For the roles of this sector (informal-sector), it was necessary to know about the employees's revenue, especcially about revenue of "Penjual Bakso" (the saler of bakso), this research have some porposes as the following section : *for knowing about the relationship between the revenue and ages, marriage status, freedom of responsibility, education, manner, and time of saling, and so time of working. This also for knowing about the "how long relation of the independent variable and dependent variable have been there "and" how of the alue of this".*

This respondent of this research is "penjual bakso" in kecamatan Gondoran, Kotamadya Yogyakarta. The taking of this respondeen was done by registration, that was acted for all of the bakso saler who operates in Kecamatan Gondomanan. All of them whose operate fixely will be chosen as the respondent, these are 48 men, whereas 152 men of the unfixing saler will be chosen randomly.

The data will be collected by the direct enterviwing. This will be done structurely, it means that the data colector will oriented on the questioner. Analisis that has been used is a cross table, "Kai Kuadrat" and Contingency-coefficent.

The result shows that : the older, the more responsibility, the higher education, the longer sale and time of working, so the higher revenue will be obtained, the revenue of them whose are fixing saler will be higher than whose are unfixing saler. Also the revenue of them whose have been marriage will be higher than of them whose have not been marriage. There are different tiation between their revenue significantly, if was seen from the classification of their manner of their saling, of marriage status, of responsibility freedom; and of time of working, but if was seen from the classification of their old, of education and of the long of their sale, in fact will not be differentiation between their revenue significantly. The relationship between the revenue and responsibility, and time of working will exist solidly, so its been seen from their contingency coeficient that are  $K= 0,20$  and  $K=0,33$ , but the relation between their revenue and age, education, time of saling, in fact has been unsolid, its been showed from their contingency coeficient that are  $K= 0,05$ ,  $K=0,04$  and  $K=0,02$ .