

### ABSTRACT

One of the development programs the Indonesian government is to enhance the active participation of Indonesian women in the national development process compliant with their physical nature and status as men's equal partner.

The approach used in this study is Ronald Freedman and Easterlin's theory and based on primary data. In general, this study was prove whether Ronald Freedman's theory was applicable in Jember regency, East Java province. The followings are the hypotheses put forward :

1. Ronald Freedman's theory states that the influence of working period and social-economic structure affect fertility directly or indirectly (intervening variable) i.e family planning (KB) available in Jember regency.
2. Easterlin's theory state that the income having negative effect is not available in Jember regency.
3. Married women working in daytime have higher income than those working at night. They also have higher fertility level than those working at night.
4. The productivity of married women working in tobacco sorting division in warehouse is higher than those working as street sellers, but their fertility level was lower.
5. Couples having the same working time, either in the daytime or at night, have higher fertility level than those having different working time. Further, the couples working at daytime have higher fertility level than those working at night.
6. Couples having the same working time and place have higher fertility than those who having the same working time on different working place, or than those who having different working hours on the same working place.

To prove the above hypotheses, a quantitative method namely path analysis is used. The results of the study showed that:

1. Based on social and economic aspects, Freedman theory prove to be available in Jember regency, but the income gives indirect influence toward fertility intervening variable (KB).
2. Easterlin's theory stating that income has negative influence on fertility level was in contrast with the real condition in Jember regency.
3. The average income per week of the married women working in daytime was lower than those working at night, but they have higher fertility than those working at night.

4. Married women working as tobacco sorter have lower productivity than those working as street seller, but they have higher fertility than those working as street seller.
5. The level of fertility of the couples having the same working hours, either at daytime or at night, was higher than those having different working hours. Additionally, the level of fertility of the couples having the same working hours at daytime was more than those having the same working hours at night.
6. The level of fertility of the couples having the same working hours and place was more than those having the same working hours but indifferent working places. Also, the level of fertility of the couples having the same working hours and places was more than those having different working hours but had the same working places. Besides, the level of fertility of the couples having the same working hours was more than those having different working place.

Besides those findings, there was an indication of different between Javanese and Madurese married women in terms of allocation of working time and participation level in KB program. However such finding need further study to prove them.

Key words : Women workers, Time allocation, and fertility.

