

The Effect of Organizing Sewing Training on Women's Economic Independence in The Kursu Korsa Institution

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Abstract

Research objectives: (1) to analyze the effect of organizing sewing training on increasing women's economic independence at Korsa course institutions, (2) to measure how much increase in women's economic independence can be achieved through sewing training at Korsa course institutions, (3) to determine the effect of sewing training on women's economic independence at Korsa course institutions. The research results show that (1) there is a significant influence between the implementation of sewing training in increasing women's economic independence, (2) there is an increase of 63.3% in the process of women's economic independence, which means that the implementation of sewing training on women's economic independence has greatly increased, (3) The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient between sewing training and economic independence is -2.451, with a significance level of 0.017. There is an influence of sewing training on women's economic independence in terms of self-development, potential, creativity, communication and negotiation.

Keywords: Training Institute, Sewing Training, Women's Economic Independence

1. Introduction

A country can never be free from various problems related to its citizens. Likewise Indonesia, Indonesia itself is a developing country which has a fairly high population growth rate. This of course gives rise to problems including employment, unemployment, inequality and poverty, which have become the main problems of the Indonesian nation. Some of these problems certainly require immediate handling so that they do not become more complicated and hinder the steps of the Indonesian nation to become a more advanced country. The policy that has been established is regarding providing skills training for various ages, especially for the workforce which is still considered productive (Sos & Si, 2020). Dalam pendidikan non formal yang mana sebagai sebuah sistem bagian dari pendidikan yang memiliki perana penting bagi terciptanya sumber daya manusia yang berkualitas dan digunakan sebagai pendidikan tambahan, pengganti maupun pelengkap dari pendidikan formal yang ada (Syaadah et al., 2023).

As stated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003, Article 26 of Non-formal Education, states that learning training and courses are organized for people who need good knowledge, skills and life skills. Non-formal education itself has the function of developing the potential of students by emphasizing mastery of knowledge and development of each individual. Training institutions or courses indirectly help in increasing motivation and independence. The provision of training services or courses in various fields of skills and expertise is increasingly wider in scope and easier to access. Various efforts are made so that all people have the opportunity to learn skills, such as sewing training. There are many centers provided by the government as well as training centers managed by individuals, such as sewing training which is spread across various regions. There are more than 89 official training course institutions registered with the

Directorate General of Non-formal Education in Malang City. This is in line with the theory of an expert (Joko Sutarto, 2017) who states that sewing course training basically emphasizes students in developing their own potential to be implemented in everyday life.

Women have their own privileges. However, sometimes a woman's position is always a matter of debate in terms of position, even related to gender equality issues. Every human being is made aware to continue moving and be prepared for all the changes that will occur, including women who have quite a big role in nation building. In line with (Susanti & Patonah, 2020) states that women are able to utilize the social capital they have in the realm of the social environment as defense and improving the family economy.

Independence itself is a person's ability and readiness to be able to stand alone both in making decisions, solving problems and having a sense of enthusiasm to continue moving towards development (Harris & Burhan, 2023). (BPS 2022, 2023). Many women do not have adequate skills and sources of income to meet their and their family's living needs. Of course, this has an impact on women's lower economic independence.

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2. Method

This research uses a correlational quantitative approach method. Quantitative Research is a type of research that produces discoveries that can be achieved (obtained) using statistical procedures or other means of qualification (measurement). The correlational research method comes from the word "correlation" which is defined as the relationship and level of relationship between two or more variables. A variable is a method in research in human groups, a condition, an object, and a thought or event (V. Wiratna Sujarweni, 2014).

The correlational analysis method in this research was used to find out how much influence sewing training has on women's economic independence. In this research, a simple paradigm is used, this research consists of one independent variable, namely the Implementation of Sewing Training (X) and the dependent variable, namely Economic Independence (Y). Using data collection techniques through observation, questionnaires and interviews. The type of sampling used is total sampling or census. The measurement scale uses a Likert scale and the data analysis techniques used in this research include quantitative data analysis techniques and correlational data analysis techniques.

Instrument Testing

Before being used in research, it is necessary to test the instrument so that the instrument used can be said to be really good. According to Sugiyono (2010), "a good instrument must fulfill two important requirements, namely valid and reliable". Thus, research instruments must go through a series of validity and reliability tests to produce valid and reliable research. Research results are valid if there are similarities between the data collected and the data that actually occurs on the actual subject. The validity test in this research was carried out on 32 respondents.

In testing the validity of the Sewing Training Implementation instrument, the test results showed that 17 instrument statements were declared valid. To test the validity of the Women's Economic Independence instrument, 21 statement items were tested which were declared valid. A reliable instrument is an instrument that, when used several times to measure

the same object, will produce the same data. Reliability is also the same as consistency or regularity. In this research, an instrument has a high reliability value if the instrument created has consistent results in measuring what it wants to measure.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique is in accordance with the research objective, namely to find out the effect of organizing sewing training on women's economic independence. The process of analyzing data in a correlational quantitative research approach to test the relationship or influence between two or more variables without manipulating the variables. Correlational analysis aims to understand the extent to which these variables move together. After the respondent data was collected, the researcher processed the data to make the analysis easier. Activities carried out in analysis data is the examination stage, coding stage, data sorting stage, tabulation stage. By analyzing this data, it can provide meaning and significance in solving research problems. The stages of the data analysis technique are correlational analysis, classical assumption testing, hypothesis testing using the SPSS 25 program.

Presentati on	Scale	Frequen cy	Category
53,8%	Agree Strongly	791	Very Independ ent
40,6 %	agree	597	Independ ent
4,3%	Don't agree Strongly	64	Not Independ ent
1,2%	Disagr ee	18	Not Very Independ ent

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

a. Organizing Sewing Training to Increase Women's Economic Independence at the Korsa Course Institute

Variable Frequency Analysis of Organizing Sewing Training

Organizing sewing training is a key factor in increasing women's economic independence. From the results of data collection, from respondents totaling 70 Sewing Training Participants at the Korsa Course Institute, there were 0.4% of students who gave the answer "Strongly Disagree", 4.2% of students who gave the answer "Disagree", 50,6% students who gave the answer "Agree", and 44.6% of students gave the answer Organizing sewing training is a key factor in increasing women's economic independence. From the results of data collection, from respondents totaling 70 Sewing Training Participants at the Korsa Course Institute, there were 0.4% of students who gave the answer "Strongly Disagree", 4.2% of students who gave the answer "Disagree",

Frequency Analysis of Economic Independence Variables

Presentation	Scale	Frequency	Category
50,6%	Agree	603	Very Effective
44,6 %	Strongly agree	531	Effective
4,2%	Don't agree	51	Ineffective
0,4%	Strongly Disagree	5	Very Ineffective

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the 70 students who took part in the sewing training program were studied, namely the total frequency of respondents' answers was 597 with a percentage of 40.6% of students who chose "strongly agree", then the total frequency of respondents' answers was 791 with a percentage of 53.8% students who chose "Agree", then the total frequency of respondents' answers was 64 with a percentage of 4.3% of students who chose "Disagree", then the total frequency of respondents' answers was 18 with a percentage of 1.2% who chose "Strongly Disagree".

b. Increasing Women's Economic Independence Can Be Achieved Through Providing Sewing Training at the Korsia Course Institute

Classical Assumption Test

1. Normality-test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		70
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.67255104
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.095
	Positive	.087
	Negative	-.095
Test Statistic		.095
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.194 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

The normality test aims to test whether in the research model the variables are normally distributed. Based on the normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov above, the value of Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.194, which means it is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that all data in this study is normally distributed.

2. Lincerity-Test

ANOVA Table

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Kemandirian Ekonomi Perempuan * Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Menjahit	Between Groups	3233.288	21	153.966	7.172	.000
	Linearity	2559.258	1	2559.258	119.210	.000
	Deviation from Linearity	674.030	20	33.7015	1.570	.101
	Within Groups	1030.483	48	21.4684		
	Total	4263.771	69			

The Linearity Test is used to determine the form of relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Based on the output results in the ANOVA table above, it shows that there is a sig value of Deviation from Linearity of 0.101 > 0.05, therefore it can be concluded from the results above that the sewing training implementation variable (X) and the variable women's economic independence (Y) have a significant relationship. The Linearity Test is used to determine the form of relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Based on the output results in the ANOVA table above, it shows that there is a sig value of Deviation from Linearity of 0.101 > 0.05, therefore it can be concluded from the results above that the sewing training implementation variable (X) and the variable women's economic independence (Y) have a significant relationship.

3. The heteroscedasticity

The heteroscedasticity test is a regression model testing tool to determine whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another observation.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	31.218	11.336		2.754	.008
	LN _{X1}	-6.860	2.798	-.285	-2.451	.017

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_2

Based on the results of the Heteroscedacity test in the table above, it shows that the research variables above obtained a sig value > 0.05, which means that the variables above do not have heteroscedacity. The table above shows a sig value of 0.017 > 0.05 so that heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Hypothesis-Test

1. Simple Linear Regression Test

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	2593.841	1	2593.841	117.083	.000 ^b
Residual	1506.459	68	22.154		
Total	4100.300	69			

a. Dependent Variable: Kemandirian Ekonomi Perempuan

b. Predictors: (Constant), Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Menjahit

From the output it is known that the calculated F value = 117.083 with a significance level of 0.000, because $0.000 < 0.05$, the regression model can be used to predict the participation variable, in other words there is an influence of the Sewing Training Implementation variable (X) on the Women's Economic Independence variable (Y).

2. R-Square Test

Correlations

		Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Menjahit	Kemandirian Ekonomi Perempuan
Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Menjahit	Pearson Correlation	1	.795**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	70	70
Kemandirian Ekonomi Perempuan	Pearson Correlation	.795**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	70	70

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

In the table above it can be seen that, in the sig.(2-tailed) 0.000 column, it can be said that the variables Sewing Training and Women's Economic Independence have a correlation, because $0.000 < 0.005$. The results of correlational tests are expressed in correlation coefficients, which range between -1 and 1. Positive values indicate a positive relationship, negative values indicate a negative relationship, while zero indicates there is no relationship between the variables. In the Pearson correlation table above it is 1, which means that the variables Organizing Sewing Training and Women's Economic Independence have a positive relationship.

How strong the influence of the Sewing Training Implementation variable (X) is on the Women's Economic Independence variable (Y) can be presented as follows:

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.795 ^a	.633	.627	4.707

a. Predictors: (Constant), Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Menjahit

The table above can explain that the correlation/relationship value (R) is 0.795. From this output, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.633, which means that the independent variable (X) to the dependent variable (Y) is 63.3%. In this way, it can be seen that the influence of the Sewing Training Implementation variable (X) on the Women's Economic Independence variable (Y) is 63.3%.

T-Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12.787	5.326		2.401	.019
	Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Menjahit	.993	.092	.795	10.821	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Kemandirian Ekonomi Perempuan

In the table above you can see that sig is 0.000, which means $\text{sig } 0.000 < 0.05$. So there is an influence of the Sewing Training Implementation variable (X) on the Women's Economic Independence variable (Y). In another way, $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$, thus judging from the output above $10,995 > 1,995$, there is an influence of the Sewing Training Implementation variable (X) on Women's Economic Independence (Y).

3.2 Discussion

A. The Influence of Providing Sewing Training in Increasing Women's Economic Independence at the Korsa Course Institute

1. Organizing Sewing

Training From the results of data collection with respondents totaling 70 sewing training participants, there were 0.4% of students who gave the answer "Strongly Disagree" in the category "Very Ineffective", 4.2% of students who gave the answer "Disagree" in the category "Not Effective", 50.6% of students gave the answer "Agree" in the "Very Effective" category, and 44.6% of students gave the answer "Strongly Agree" in the "Effective" category. Through these results, it is known that 17 of the lowest aspects are aspects of the instructor's ability to master the material taught during training or learning, this is related to the learning process in sewing training. Meanwhile, the most prominent aspect is the aspect that after participating in sewing training, trainees can produce products independently, in this case, trainees already have a piece of work. During the learning process, trainees are required to produce 3-4 works. This also results in standing out in this aspect. A training program is said to be successful if the objectives are achieved, implementation is effective, results are measured, sustainability, participant satisfaction, relevance with the need to experience changes in knowledge and skills after participating in the training program implemented.

2. Women's Economic Independence

From the results of data collection with respondents totaling 70 sewing training participants, there were 1.2% of students who gave the answer "Strongly Disagree" in the

category "Very Not Independent", 4.3% of students who gave the answer "Disagree" in the category "Not Independent", 53.8% of students gave the answer "Agree" in the "Very Independent" category, and 40.6% of students gave the answer "Strongly Agree" in the "Independent" category. Through these results, it is known that the 21 lowest aspects are never having participated in sewing training activities before. This is related to the development of the learning process in sewing training. Meanwhile, the most prominent aspect is that they are involved in sewing training activities, in this case almost all of the training participants really want to increase their own skills in order to have advantages that can be useful to support daily needs.

3. Organizing Sewing Training to Increase Women's Economic Independence at the Korsa Course Institute

Based on the results of research using a simple linear regression test, it is clear that the correlation or relationship value (R) is 0.795. From this output, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.633, which means that the influence of the independent variable Organizing Sewing Training (X) on the dependent variable Women's Economic Independence (Y) is 63.3%. Then, for the analysis, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, which means it can be said that there is Sewing Training (X) on Women's Economic Independence (Y). because the obtained significant value is $0.00 < 0.05$.

Meanwhile, in the partial test results, it is known that the sig value for the influence of X on Y is $0.00 < 0.05$. Then the t- calculated value is $10,995 > 1,995$, so the Sewing Training Implementation variable (X) has a partially significant effect on Women's Economic Independence. So it results in the conclusion that it exists pengaruh variabel Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Menjahit (X) terhadap Kemandirian Ekonomi Perempuan (Y).

4. The influence of sewing training on women's economic independence

Sewing training has long been an effective strategy for women's economic empowerment. Sewing skills not only open up opportunities to generate additional income, but can also become the foundation for a sustainable independent business. According to (Maghfiroh, 2017), sewing training has a significant positive impact on increasing family income, changing the role of women in family decision making, increasing family welfare, changing community attitudes towards the role of women.

Sewing training can increase women's economic independence through several mechanisms such as increasing income. women through several mechanisms such as increasing income. This additional income can be used to meet family needs, improve living standards, and save for the future. Regarding this matter (Hastuti et al., 2022) states that women must have a high level of independence in order to be a source of happiness, information, support, and profitable business opportunities. The results of the analysis were carried out to assess the impact of sewing training on women's economic independence.

The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient between sewing training and economic independence is - 2.451, with a significance level of 0.017. In practice, organizing sewing training can increase women's economic independence by focusing on other factors that are significant in influencing economic independence. The process related to organizing sewing training with women's economic independence is also driven by various conditions that occur, such as the learning environment, learning process, mentor's abilities, and the behavior of the participants themselves which produces optimal results.

Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that thin sewing needs to improve other strategies to make sewing training a target for other women in developing their own potential. In the process of becoming independent from various aspects, of course there are several efforts that must be reaffirmed, both in terms of motivation, high initiative, being able to make your own decisions, being brave enough to take risks and face them, as well as meeting your own personal needs.

5. Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient between sewing training and economic independence is - 2.451, with a significance level of 0.017. In practice, organizing sewing training can increase women's economic independence by focusing on other factors that are significant in influencing economic independence. The process related to organizing sewing training with women's economic independence is also driven by various conditions that occur, such as the learning environment, learning process, mentor's abilities, and the behavior of the participants themselves which produces optimal results.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out and analyzed, the results show that sewing training has an effect on economic independence. There is an influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. From the results of this analysis, the probability value is $0.00 < 0.05$ and the t-count is $10.995 > 1.995$, which means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. Namely, the Sewing Training Implementation variable (X) has a partially significant effect on the Women's Economic Independence variable (Y).

Sewing training is an effort to develop one's potential. An ability without skill is something that can never be perfect. For this reason the two cannot be separated. With skills, abilities will become perfect. For this reason, someone who has abilities accompanied by skills will have a great opportunity for self-defense. In this research, sewing training had a significant influence on women's economic independence, namely 63.3%, this was because training participants felt that there had been an increase in economic independence after participating in sewing training.

Suggestion

For Korsa course institutions, it is hoped that mentors will give more encouragement to training participants so that students can always attend lessons. Because this is considered very important to improve the quality of human resources.

It is hoped that during the sewing training process the training participants will be able to focus and utilize their time and look for information regarding sewing training material, this can increase their knowledge and skills for experience after the training program takes place.

Future researchers can study and explore more data related to sewing training in the Korsa Course. Remembering that this research only focuses on women's economic independence.

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