



The Influence Of Socio-Economic Factors On The Interest Of Young Men And Women In Working In The Informal Sector In Denpasar City

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Abstract. *The informal sector has a good development to advance the regional economy, especially in stimulating the economy of the community both at the lower and middle levels. In Denpasar City, the informal sub-sector is motivated by the increasing economic needs and the higher number of job seekers which is not proportional to the capacity in the labor market, so this can be an alternative to getting work, especially for members of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni as future productive age who is looking for work to be able to better take opportunities creatively and innovatively. To assist the Denpasar City Government in reducing unemployment and encouraging innovative economic growth, especially among youth, this study aims to examine the interest of Sekaa Teruna members in informal sector businesses in relation to socio-economic conditions. This study employs proportional random sampling with primary data, using a logit model for multiple regression analysis with 100 respondents as samples. The results of the study indicate that the income of families, the size of family units, and educational levels minimally influence the willingness of Sekaa Teruna Teruni members to engage in the informal sector of Denpasar City; however, the cost of continuing education and the necessity.*

Keywords: *Informal sector, work interests, social, economic.*

1. INTRODUCTION

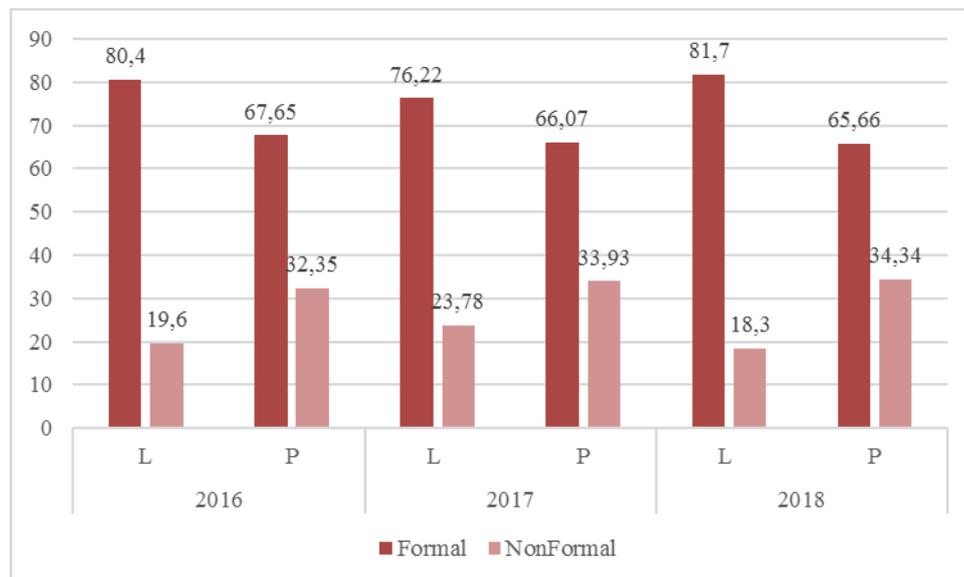
Situation of unemployment in Denpasar City experiences fluctuations due to the complex economic conditions and labor market. In general, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) for males is indeed higher than that for females over the last three years. This is partly due to the lower number of unemployed women, as they tend to manage household duties, thus classified as not part of the labor force. The unemployment rates for males and females are quite similar, with the male TPT at 2.34 and the female TPT at 2.03, resulting in a total TPT (for both genders) of 2.22. The male TPT of 2.34 can be interpreted as approximately 2 or 3 unemployed males among 100 males in the labor force in Denpasar City (Source: BPS Denpasar City, 2020).

In addition to gender, the TPT can also be examined based on the highest level of education completed. Regarding TPT by education level in Denpasar City in 2019, the TPT for elementary school or equivalent and below is 0.34, for junior high school or equivalent is 2.20, for senior high school or equivalent is 1.80, and for higher education is 3.92. It is clear that the TPT for elementary school and below is the lowest, while the TPT for higher education is the highest when compared to other educational levels. This illustrates how, generally speaking, people with more education are more picky about the employment they accept that fit their qualifications. On the other side, this suggests that more educated jobless people ought to be given the best opportunity to boost Denpasar City's economy. In Denpasar City, efforts must be made to lower unemployment and increase human resource productivity because the

existence of unemployment shows that some people have not yet fully utilized their potential to meet their basic needs (BPS Denpasar City, 2020).

According to Antyanto (2014), the informal sector plays a crucial role in the development process and modernization of communities that are largely traditional or semi-traditional. Before working and operating in the formal sector, laborers from the traditional sector often work first in the informal sector. After gaining experience, skills, and knowledge in the informal sector, they transition to the modern formal sector. The informal sector is characterized primarily by limited job security, unstable income, inadequate compensation, and reduced social protection for workers (Akinyemi and Idowu, 2015). Additionally, because it can employ a huge number of people, the informal sector is essential for nations with high populations. The informal sector serves two very important purposes in Indonesia. In addition to its overcrowding, Indonesia continues to struggle with traditional-influenced social problems. The following represents Denpasar City's working population as a percentage of those with formal and informal job status.

Figure 1. The percentage of the working population by type of employment, from 2015 to 2018



Source: BPS Denpasar City, 2020

Figure 1 illustrates the reasons behind the consistent labor absorption trend in Denpasar City over the past three years: the formal sector has taken up most workers (approximately 74 percent), whereas the non-formal sector has accounted for only about 26 percent. Sekaa Teruna Teruni is a group, platform, and social entity focused on nurturing the youth (teruna teruni) in the Banjar region, taking part in youth (cultural) initiatives and community welfare. Sekaa

Teruna Teruni consists of active, working-age individuals in every banjar who generally participate in initiatives such as bazaar procurement to generate funds at designated times, such as every half-year. Even though this activity provides participants with entrepreneurial experience, I have not shown any personal interest in it.

A subject's enduring propensity to be drawn to and content to be involved in a certain sector is known as interest (Widiyatnoto, 2013). Interest in the informal sector is a result of a strong desire to be independent, a drive to work hard, and a readiness to try to meet their requirements through the informal sector. Kurniati (2015) asserts that there are two main variables that affect people's desire to start their own business: First, there are intrinsic factors, which are those that result from the influence of internal stimuli, such as money, self-esteem, and pleasure. variables that affect people because of outside stimuli are known as extrinsic variables. Elements that influence individuals due to the effects of outside triggers. Elements that affect individuals because of the impact of external stimuli include the family setting. As per the national economic survey conducted in 2007, socio-economic indicators relate to multiple facets of life such as demographic status, health, education, housing, crime, socio-culture, and family welfare (Yuliati, 2003).

One factor that influences interest in employment within the unorganized sector is education. As per the human capital theory, individuals can increase their earnings through acquiring additional education. Education has the potential to enhance an individual's skills and job performance. As a worker's skills increase, they become more costly in the labor market, enabling them to have better chances of selecting a job that provides the highest pay. Research by Antyanto (2014) indicates that education has a notable and adverse effect on individuals' choices to engage in the unorganized sector. This clarifies why education is essential for skill enhancement and why individuals associated with other companies outside the informal sector are not seen as earning a livelihood within that sector. Effinger's (2016) research suggests that an individual with lower education will be stuck in the unorganized sector for their entire life.

According to Adiani (2012), family income is the total real income that each member of the household contributes to meet their individual and combined requirements. One of the factors influencing someone's decision to work in the unorganized sector is family income. In a broad sense, costs are the sacrifices of economic resources, expressed in monetary units, that have taken place or are anticipated to take place for a certain objective, according to Mulyadi (2015). The majority of Sekaa Teruna Teruni are still teenagers and enrolled in school or college. Due to the burden of school fees, Seka Teruna Teruni need to seek part-time jobs which

leads them to be drawn to employment in the informal sector, particularly when they lack sufficient parental financial support. The wish of Seka Teruna Teruni to engage in the unorganized sector is also shaped by the necessity to choose between employment in a government agency or as a civil servant. Apart from the will of the individual, the obligation to work in a government agency is also influenced by parents and the family environment. Based on research by Yanti et al., (2014) the family environment has a positive and significant effect on the interest in starting a business.

Adiani (2012) asserts that the number of family members has a significant impact on the number of requirements of the family. As the number of family members increases, so do the demands of the family. Likewise, the fewer family members means the fewer needs that must be met by the family. So in a family with a large number of members, it will be followed by the number of needs that must be met. A larger home will have more people, which will ultimately make it more difficult for the household to meet its daily demands.

Entrepreneurship training, according to Valerio (2014:21), is a program that focuses on developing knowledge and abilities specifically in preparation for launching a firm. Participants are encouraged to practice during this training. Education in entrepreneurship may enhance the ability to start a business. According to research by Maryani et al. (2018), interest in launching a firm is positively and significantly impacted by entrepreneurship training.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Both quantitative and qualitative data were employed in this investigation. Primary data sources were employed in this investigation. Structured interviews and observations are approaches used to acquire data. Proportional random sampling was used to select 100 Sekaa Teruna Teruni members, 25 from each subdistrict in Denpasar City who were not yet employed.

Structured interviews are a method wherein researchers and relevant respondents exchange direct questions and responses in order to gather the necessary data or information. The questions are pre-prepared and distributed to respondents. One method of gathering data is observation, which involves viewing and observing the subject of the study up close. The study was carried out in Denpasar City because, as the province capital, it has the largest population and the most economic attraction.

This research is quantitative and employs an associative paradigm, specifically aimed at discovering the relationship or influence between one or more variables (Sumanto, 2014: 119). The study was carried out in Denpasar City because, as the province capital, it has the

largest population and the most economic attraction. The interest of Denpasar City youth group members in working in the unorganized sector is the subject of this study. Definition of variables in operations:

1. The interest of Sekaa Teruna members in working in informal sector businesses (Y) is a dependent variable measured using a dummy scale where 1 = interested and 0 = not interested.
2. Education level (X1) is measured using the number of years of education attained, measured in years.
3. Family income (X2) is measured in thousands of rupiah.
4. The cost of continuing school (X3) is measured by the dummy variable 1 = constraint and 0 = not a constraint.
5. The necessity of choosing to work in a government agency/civil servant (X4) is measured by the dummy variable 1 = must and 0 = not must.
6. Number of non-parent nuclear family members who are not working (X5) in people.
7. Entrepreneurship training (X6) is measured by the dummy variable 1 = ever and 0 = never.

The Logit approach is used for data analysis. The econometric model can be expressed in the subsequent equation :

$$\ln \frac{p}{1-p} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + D_1 X_3 + D_2 X_4 + \beta_3 X_5 + D_2 X_6 + \mu_i \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Information :

- $\frac{p}{1-p}$: Probability of interest of youth group members in informal sector businesses
- β_0 : intercept
- $\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3$: regression coefficient
- D1 D2 : dummy coefficient
- X1 : level of education
- X2 : family income
- X3 : cost of continuing school
- X4 : the necessity of choosing to work in a government agency/civil servant
- X5 : number of family member the core is not parents who have not worked
- X6 : entrepreneurship training

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Results

In this work, logistic regression is used for hypothesis testing. Since the dependent variable in this study is a dummy variable, with 0 denoting a company that does not restate financial statements and 1 denoting that the company does, logistic regression eliminates the need for the assumptions of normality, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation. Testing is still necessary for the assumption of multicollinearity because it only includes independent variables. Analysis using logistic regression tests consists of the following stages.(Ghozali, 2018:199):

1) Goodness of fit test for regression models

The Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test can be used to evaluate the regression model's viability. The null hypothesis is accepted if the Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test value is greater than 0.05, indicating that the model can account for the observed values based on the observation data.

Table 1.Regression Model Goodness of Fit Test Results

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	6.618	8	0.578

Source: Appendix 8

As shown in Table 5.3, the statistical result for the Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness of Fit Test is 6.618, with a significance level of 0.578, which is greater than the 0.05 threshold. Since there is no discrepancy between the predicted and observed classifications, it may be concluded from these results that the regression model is appropriate for use in additional investigation. Another way to put it is that the model can forecast its observation value.

2) Coefficient of Determination (Nagelkerke R Square)

Table 2. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test (Nagelkerke R Square)

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nails R Square
1	51.978a	0.382	0.604

Source: Appendix 8

The value of the Nagelkerke R Square is 0.604, which is based on the test results shown in the above table. This indicates that independent variables, such as education level, family income, the cost of continuing education, the necessity of choosing to work for government

p	Family Income	-0.236	-0.215	1,000	0.058	-0.093	0.161	-
1								0.064
	Cost	-0.299	0.221	0.058	1,000	-0.156	0.008	0.098
	The Necessity of Choice	-0.063	-0.109	-0.093	-	1,000	0.005	-
				0.156				0.103
	Number of Family Members	-0.477	0.021	0.161	0.008	0.005	1,000	0.138
	Training	-0.118	-0.037	-0.064	0.098	-0.103	0.138	1,000

Source: Appendix 8

The findings in Table 4 indicate that none of the independent variables have a correlation coefficient below 0.8, therefore it can be inferred that there is no evidence of multicollinearity among the independent variables.

5) Formed Logistic Regression Model

Table 5. Logistic Regression Test Results

Variables in the Equation		B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step	Level of education	-0.192	0.563	0.116	1	0.733	0.825
1a	Family Income	0.000	0.000	1,022	1	0.312	1,000
	Cost	2,098	0.934	5,049	1	0.025	8.147
	The Necessity of Choice	-2.386	0.735	10,535	1	0.001	0.092
	Number of Family Members	0.101	0.264	0.147	1	0.701	1.107
	Training	2.228	0.835	7.111	1	0.008	9.277
	Constant	1,788	1,661	1.159	1	0.282	5.978

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Education Level, Family Income, Costs, Compulsion of Choice, Number of Family Members, Training.

Source: Appendix 8

Thus, the logistic regression model equation in this study can be seen as follows:

$$Ln \frac{p}{1-p} = 1.788 + -0.192RP + 0.000TP + 2.098BS + -2.386KP + 0.101JAK + 2.228P + \mu_i$$

μ_i

Based on the logistic regression equation above, it can be explained as follows:

- 1) The educational level has a negative regression coefficient of -0.192, with a significance level of $0.733 > 0.05$, indicating that education does not influence the interest of Sekaa Teruna Teruni members in informal sector enterprises in Denpasar City.
- 2) The family income exhibits a positive regression coefficient of 0.000 with a significance level of $0.312 > 0.05$, indicating that family income does not influence the interest of Sekaa Teruna Teruni members in informal sector businesses in Denpasar City.
- 3) The expense of pursuing education has a positive regression coefficient of 2.098, with a significance level of $0.025 < 0.05$, indicating that the cost of continuing education positively and significantly influences the interest of Sekaa Teruna Teruni members in informal sector enterprises in Denpasar City.
- 4) The necessity to opt for becoming a civil servant has a negative regression coefficient of -2.386, with a significance level of $0.001 < 0.05$. This indicates that the necessity to choose to become a civil servant negatively and significantly influences the interest of Sekaa Teruna Teruni members in informal sector enterprises in Denpasar City.
- 5) The quantity of family members has a positive regression coefficient of 0.101 with a significance level of $0.701 > 0.05$, indicating that the number of family members does not influence the interest of Sekaa Teruna Teruni members in informal sector enterprises in Denpasar City.
- 6) The entrepreneurship training shows a positive regression coefficient of 2.228 with a significance level of $0.008 < 0.05$, indicating that entrepreneurship training positively and significantly influences the interest of Sekaa Teruna Teruni members in informal sector businesses in Denpasar City.

Discussion of Research Results

1) The Influence of Education Level on the Interest of Sekaa Truna Truni Members in Informal Sector Business in Denpasar City

According to the analysis results, the education level negatively impacts the interest of Sekaa Truna Truni members in informal sector businesses in Denpasar City, exhibiting a regression coefficient of -0.192, which is not significant, given a significance level of $0.733 > 0.05$. One of the key elements thought to be able to enhance human resources and produce productive individuals who can further the country is education (Langinan, 2014). The results of the study are in line with the research of Ella Anggraeni (2020) which states that the level of education does not affect a person's

interest in working in the informal sector. But according to Hamid (2013), education level influences interest or engagement in the society; the more educated a person is, the more they understand the significance of a certain issue, and thus, the higher their degree of interest or participation.

The level of education has a negative influence, indicating that the Truna Truni group's interest in informal sector enterprises in Denpasar City decreases as education level increases. This is because someone with a high degree of education will want to work in the formal sector rather than the informal sector. Given that a high degree of education is not required to work in the informal sector. The higher a person's education, the more capable they are of seizing better economic chances around them, and education will also increase work quality while improving production (Novita, 2012).

The results of research conducted by Marshall (2009) showed that education has a positive impact on the employment of a person will be secure. The higher the level of education a person has, the better their prospects of securing a job in the formal sector. This results in a decreasing chance of an individual with higher education being employed in the informal sector. Additionally, the informal sector provides an alternative for those who cannot secure jobs in the formal sector (Gugo, 2000). Young individuals show reduced interest in the informal sector because they have attained higher education, prompting them to pursue employment that corresponds to their formal qualifications (Isnaveni, 2020).

In the informal sector, employees lack guaranteed rights and social safeguards (Pitoyo, 2007). The informal sector operates without an organizational structure and is accountable only to individuals, not legal entities, functioning solely on agreements. Employees in the informal sector do not need specific qualifications such as education and skills (Gugler, 1989). The informal sector consists of small-scale businesses that produce and sell goods and services primarily aimed at generating job opportunities and earning income for the individuals involved. Educated members of the Truna Truni tribe in Denpasar City prefer to pursue jobs in the formal sector. This is due to their ability, understanding, knowledge, and being a valuable asset with significant potential to join the formal sector. At the same time, individuals from the Truna Truni group in Denpasar City with a low educational background opt for employment in the informal sector since securing jobs in this sector is more accessible to them than in the formal sector (Anggraini & Priyono, 2020). Higher education will have indirect effects on

personal decisions related to employment (Ibrahim and Mufriantie, 2021)

2) The Influence of Family Income on the Interest of Sekaa Truna Truni Members in Informal Sector Business in Denpasar City.

The results indicate that family income positively influences (regression coefficient = 0.000) but is not statistically significant regarding Sekaa Truna Truni members' interest in informal sector businesses in Denpasar City (significance threshold = $0.312 > 0.05$). Paić and Černe (2020) characterize total household income as the complete net cash income accumulated by all members of the household during a specified reference period. Family income refers to the income generated by a household in a month, used to meet the living expenses of all its members. Moreover, the income of families affects the interests of Sekaa Teruna Truni members in informal sector firms in Denpasar City. As stated by Yadnya (2005), family income positively influences community involvement; as community earnings increase, so does participation.

The results indicate that there is no notable link between family income and interest in informal businesses in Denpasar City. The results of the study align with Wulandari's (2013) research, which concluded that family income does not affect an individual's interest in informal sector businesses. Widayahwati's (2019) research indicates that family income has a minimal impact on the desire to become an entrepreneur. This is backed by Dewi & Subroto (2020), who indicated that socio-economic status had no effect on entrepreneurship interest. They claim that family income often plays a greater role in fostering interest in business within the informal sector. Nonetheless, various findings in Rahmi's study (2013) indicated that family income plays a crucial role in shaping interest in informal sector businesses. Family income is not the primary factor influencing an individual's interest in informal sector enterprises; other internal factors like self-confidence and motivation also play a significant role in shaping one's interest in informal business.

Based on the analysis conducted, family income has a positive relationship with the interest of the Truna Truni group in informal businesses in Denpasar City. The research shows that the higher the family income received, the greater the interest of the Truna Truni group to enter the informal sector. This condition is caused by the ease of establishing or getting a job in an informal sector business. According to Gilliani (2015), a person with limited capital prefers to operate alone in a domestic company as a survival strategy in urban regions. Establishing an informal sector does not require

substantial amounts of cash, is not governed by legislation, requires no special training or education, and allows for flexible working hours. When family income rises, the Truna Truni group, a relatively young workforce, will opt to start a business in the informal sector, such as trading. This is owing to the availability of adequate financing for starting a firm in the informal sector. The emergence of informal sector enterprises will have an impact on employment opportunities. Informal sector businesses have a major influence on labor absorption and income distribution. The informal sector is a buffer against the instability of the employment structure (Ramarao, 2015). The existence of informal sector businesses is able to equalize income distribution, reduce unemployment, and improve community welfare.

3) The Influence of Continuing School Costs on the Interest of Sekaa Truna Truni Members in Informal Sector Business in Denpasar City.

The study indicates that the expense of staying in school positively impacts the interest of Sekaa Truna Truni members in informal firms within Denpasar City, evidenced by a regression coefficient of 2.098 and a significance level of 0.025, which is less than 0.05. Cost refers to a resource that is either given up (sacrificed) or missed (forgone) to achieve a particular objective (Horngren et al., 2008). Cost refers to the sacrifice or expenditure incurred by an individual to achieve greater benefits from the activities they participate in. The expense of pursuing education refers to the financial implications involved in advancing to a higher level of learning. This expense arises for several reasons, one being the employment situation of non-working Sekaa Teruna Teruni members. The cost of remaining in school is a type of sacrifice made to gain additional advantages and progress in one's educational journey. The expense of remaining in school is a familial responsibility. In order for the family to keep attending school, they need a sufficient income. The greater the necessity, the larger the needed income (Chen, 2012).

Members of Sekaa Truna Truni are becoming more interested in firms in the unorganized sector as a result of their need to finish their education. The analysis's findings, which indicate a positive and significant correlation between interest in informal sector businesses and the cost of continuing education, demonstrate that Sekaa Truna Truni members in Denpasar City can use these businesses as a means of raising money for their further education.

Richardson (1984) states that entry into the informal sector is easy, leading to a large number of employment options. The ease of launching a business in the informal

sector has prompted members of Sekaa Truna Truni in Denpasar City to opt for informal sector enterprises to secure employment and increase their earnings. Members of Sekaa Truna Truni in Denpasar City have become intrigued by informal sector businesses that do not require specific skills and offer good salaries, aligning with the increasing demand.

4) The Influence of the Compulsion to Become a Civil Servant on the Interest of Sekaa Truna Truni Members in Informal Sector Business in Denpasar City.

The study revealed that joining the civil service adversely affected the interest of Sekaa Truna Truni members in informal businesses in Denpasar City, indicated by a regression coefficient of -2.386 and a significance level of $0.001 < 0.05$. A particular mindset developing in society is the desire for options to pursue a civil service career. This is a result of the assurance of obtaining a steady income, the number of benefits, and the availability of a potentially profitable pension scheme. Civil servants are employed in the formal sector, including government and agencies. Those who cannot access the formal job market may seek opportunities in the informal sector as an alternative (Kurniasari, 2020).

If the necessity of the choice to become a civil servant increases/strengthens, sekaa truna truni in Denpasar City will focus on improving their quality in order to be able to compete to become a civil servant, so that their desire to be involved in informal sector businesses decreases. Several factors influence motivation to become a public servant, including the ability to pick a career based on interests and talents, socialization of civil servant knowledge, social personality traits, and social supports (Noviani, 2007). Moreover, several additional factors impact the motivation to pursue a career as a civil servant, such as ambitions for career growth, job demands, compensation, and familial encouragement. While these traits cannot be guaranteed in informal sector companies, most sekaa truna truni in Denpasar City aspire to become civil servants.

5) The Influence of the Number of Family Members on the Interest of Sekaa Truna Truni Members in Informal Sector Business in Denpasar City.

Based on the analysis results, the quantity of family members positively influences with a regression coefficient of 0.101; However, it is not significant regarding Sekaa Truna Truni members' interest in informal sector businesses in Denpasar City ($p\text{-value} = 0.701 > 0.05$). Tomes and Becker (1974) argue that the number of dependents creates a financial obligation, necessitating that the household head invest more in the family's well-being. The count of family dependents indicates

the total of household dependents, which includes both siblings and non-siblings living in the same residence who are not employed. The more members in a family, the greater the needs met.

As a result, the family's income is insufficient to cover their demands, leaving them unbalanced or destitute. The rising number of family dependents will have an impact on income since the workers will be forced to seek more revenue indirectly. So it can be argued that people with a large number of family dependents require a higher level of income; if the income required is insufficient, poverty will develop (Rungkat et al.,2020).

The positive correlation between the quantity of family dependents and the interest of sekaa truna truni members in informal sector enterprises in Denpasar City suggests that as the number of family dependents increases, so does the interest of sekaa truna truni members in informal sector enterprises in Denpasar City , and conversely. A significant number of family dependents requires a rise in household income. This is due to the increasing needs of the family. To boost their household income, certain individuals may opt to engage in the informal economy.

This is due to the fact that jobs in the informal sector don't require specific skills, advanced education, or large capital investments, are not constrained, and are generally simpler to secure than positions in the formal sector. Earning in the informal sector aims to produce sufficient income to meet family needs, thereby alleviating family responsibilities. The informal sector consists of both traditional and contemporary elements (Sharma, 2012). For individuals with many family dependents, the informal sector represents the most suitable choice for boosting income without needing specialized skills, advanced education, or other specific criteria that might be unattainable for securing employment.

6) The Influence of Entrepreneurship Training on the Interest of Sekaa Truna Truni Members in Informal Sector Business in Denpasar City.

The study revealed that entrepreneurship training enhanced the interest of Sekaa Truna Truni members in informal sector businesses in Denpasar City, exhibiting a regression coefficient of 2.228 and a significance level of 0.008 <0.05. This shows that members of Sekaa Truna Truni have greater interest in informal sector businesses in Denpasar City following their entrepreneurship training. Training is an activity that improves employees' or people' ability to perform a job by developing their knowledge of operational skills (Raden, 2013). Training is a short-term educational process that

uses systematic and organized methods to teach non-managerial staff information and technical skills with specific goals (Anwar Prabu, 2011). Entrepreneurship training can help you improve your creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurial skills. As a result, entrepreneurship training can help to inspire people to start their own businesses. This situation will certainly increase enthusiasm for launching a business in the informal sector. The results of the study align with Edy Dwi Kurnianti's (2015) research, which indicated that training and education in entrepreneurship affects individuals' interest in informal sector businesses. Putri (2017) and Widnyana et al. (2018) discovered that training in entrepreneurship affects individuals' interest in firms within the informal sector.

The informal sector is easy to access, functions on a small scale, relies heavily on labor, has poorly organized commercial activities, requires minimal capital, basic technology, low output levels, low productivity, and income (Mulyadi, 2003). Offering entrepreneurship training can enhance an individual's efficiency and ability to handle resources, leading to higher earnings when operating a business in the informal sector. Training in entrepreneurship will enhance the interest of Sekaa Truna Truni members in the informal sector businesses of Denpasar City, either directly or indirectly. Additionally, support for the informal sector could involve protective tariffs, affordable lending, assistance, counseling, worker protection and care, a steady influx of imported technology, patent rights, and more (Mulyadi, 2003).

While numerous positions in the informal sector, such as dock workers, casual laborers, and cigarette vendors, do not require specific skills, many roles, particularly in self-employed ventures such as clothing sellers, housekeepers, artisans, and painters, do require certain expertise. Entrepreneurship education is essential for enhancing business abilities like initiating a business, selecting and creating products, networking with customers, managing resources, marketing, packaging, and much more. Training in entrepreneurship impacts the development of small and medium enterprises. Training in entrepreneurship can enhance productivity in informal sector enterprises, significantly affecting people's well-being since many individuals earn their livelihoods through these businesses (Irawati, 2018). The informal sector plays a crucial role in its production potential and employee assistance (Lokhande, 2011). Consequently, it is anticipated that entrepreneurship training will aid in the expansion of informal sector businesses.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the research findings, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. It seems that you have not provided any text for me to paraphrase. Please share the text you'd like me to work on, and I'll be happy to help! Young men and women in Denpasar City exhibit the same level of interest in pursuing jobs in the informal sector, regardless of their educational background. This indicates that the educational attainment of the youth in Denpasar City does not influence their preference for employment in the informal sector.
2. Sure, please provide the text that you would like to have paraphrased, and I'll help you with that! The income level of families does not influence the interest of young individuals in pursuing jobs in the informal sector in Denpasar City. This outcome suggests that the income of the family does not affect the youth's desire to join the informal sector. It can be inferred that when young men and women attain a productive age or are classified as members of the labor force and are prepared to work independently in the job market, they have already reflected on their desired goals regarding working and earning income autonomously for their future.
3. Continuing education costs positively impact young people's desire in working in the informal sector in Denpasar City. The urge to finish one's education encourages young men and women to work in the informal sector. The informal sector becomes one of the options for young men and women in Denpasar City to raise finances to further their education.
4. Young people in Denpasar City are more likely to pursue a career as a civil servant, leading to a decrease in informal employment. Young men and women lose interest in the informal sector as their desire or necessity to become a civil servant develops, and vice versa.
5. The size of a family does not influence the interest of young men and women in seeking work in the informal sector in Denpasar City. This indicates that the size of the family, whether big or small, does not affect the youth's interest in pursuing work in the informal sector. This is because when young individuals choose to seek employment, they concentrate on their established goals, thus the pressure of having numerous family members does not influence their choice to engage in the informal sector. Indeed, they might possess even greater drive to engage in other sub-sectors where they thrive to foster sustainability and financial autonomy moving forward.

6. Training in entrepreneurship boosts enthusiasm for the informal sector among young individuals in Denpasar City. Training in entrepreneurship can enhance creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurial skills. Consequently, through entrepreneurship training, young individuals in Denpasar City can be motivated to establish their own businesses..

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