ANALYSIS ON THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN FARMING WORKERS TO INCOME AND FAMILY CONSUMPTION PATTERN IN SURBAKTI VILLAGE, SIMPANG EMPAT SUB-DISTRICT, KARO REGENCY, NORTH SUMATERA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Abstract: Salah satu cara pandang untuk hidup menurut surbakti adalah dengan cara pola pertanian. Komunitas lokal secara bersama-sama menggunakan lahan kering untuk bercocok tanam, seperti sayur-sayuran dan lainnya. Masalah yang ingin didiskusikan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh permanen atau tidak permanen perempuan petani dalam hal perekonomian, pendapatan keluarga, tingkat konsumsi dan tabungan.

Analisa data yang digunakan adalah rata-rata tabulasi dan test perbedaan bentuk presentasi dari figur dan bentuk tabulasi menggunakan analisa multipel regresi.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan hal-hal sebagai berikut:
Ada perbedaan permanen dan tidak permanen perempuan petani di dalam aktifitas ekonomi, yang mencapai derajad kepercayaan 95 %. Kontribusi perempuan pekerja memberikan sumbangan lebih besar 50 % ternyata ditolak. Pendapatan keluarga tidak berpengaruh terhadap persoalan ekspenditur. Ada hubungan antara tingkat pendapatan dari permanen dan tidak permanen perempuan petani dengan tingkat tabungan. Tidak ada relasi antara perempuan pekerja yang permanen dan tidak permanen terhadap tingkat dan pola konsumsi keluarga.

Keywords: perempuan petani, pendapatan, pola konsumsi, aktifitas ekonomi perempuan, waktu kerja.

Introduction

The most orange production can be found in Karo and Langkat regency in recent years. In planting the orange, the farmers usually combine production factors such as land natural, workers, capital and expertise. Natural factor is as the land for farming and the orange is as the media. Workers factor refers to the labor either to human, animal or machine in farming activities (it is related to planting up to harvesting). Capital means cash money and instrument required in providing farming activity needs. Whereas, non

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expertise factor means the capability of farmers in managing and planting the orange.

The use of women farmers working has been used since in the initial time by the basic needs to women workers for the household economy. Women workers are required to add the available workers of men in carrying out the works at farm and rice farm or in garden. However, the problem occurs since the amount of women workers are not adequate to fulfill the needs of workers by the increase of farming activities (extensification and intensification).

Labor productivity is influenced by some factors either as it is related

to the workers or other factors such as education, skill, attitude and working ethics, motivation, nutrient, health and working guarantee. The distribution of income is as the allocation to the family income either for consumption or non-consumption. The expenditure for consumption can be such as food, houses and clothes and non-consumption such as health, education and social-cultural. The difference on the income and expenditure can be seen either in the form of money saving or goods.

From the description above, the writer would like to see the role of women workers in increasing the income and the distribution of income.

The Formulation Of Problem

The formulation of problems to be discussed in this research are as follows :

a. To what extent does the influence of permanent and non-permanent women farmers working to economy and non-economy activities.
b. To what extent does the influence of income distribution of permanent and non-permanent women farmers working to total family income.
c. There is the relationship between total women farmers working time to family consumption pattern.
d. The distribution of family income of permanent and non-permanent women farmers working is categorized even distributed.

The Hypothesis of Research

The hypothesis of research are as follows :

a. There is the difference on permanent and non-permanent women farmers working n the economy and non-economy activities on the trust level 95%.
b. The contribution of women farmer working income to family income is bigger than 50%.
c. There is positive relationship between total family income with family expenditure (consumer). There is positive relationship between total family income with the amount of saving.
d. There is the relationship between permanent and non-permanent women farmers working to family income.
e. There is the relationship between permanent and non-permanent women farmers working to farmers' family consumption pattern.
f. The distribution of permanent and non-permanent women farmers working income is categorized as even distributed.

The Method of Research

The population of research is permanent and non-permanent women farmers working. The total population is 132 persons consisting of 62 families of women permanent farmers and 70 families of women non-permanent farmers. The sample is taken by simple random for 40%. Thus, the sample selected is 50 persons.

The taken data is primary and secondary data. Primary data is directly taken with direct interview with

farmers including farmers' characteristics data, whereas secondary data is taken from related instance such as BPS, Head of Village Office and others.

The Method of Data Analysis
The collected data is tabulated and primary data is processes in accordance with the formulated hypothesis. For the hypothesis of part a, it is used different statistic test. For the hypothesis of part b, it is used descriptive analysis. For c, d and e, it is used linier regression.

Result and Discussion
A. The analysis on the difference of labor in economy and non-economy sector for women farming workers.

Working time for economy activities in every worker is calculated by cash money and it is directly paid. For instance, workers in farming activities, whereas working time for non-economy activities is related to the household needs.

The amount of days for economy activities to permanent women farming workers is bigger (317 days/ year and 2357 hours/year) compared to non-permanent women farming workers (309 days/year and 2476 hours/year). For non-economy activities, the influence of permanent farming workers is bigger (4,90 hours/day and 1480,7 hours/year. For statistics-test, t-calculated test is bigger compared to t-table value on the trust level 95%. The influence on workers for economy activity is bigger than non-economy activities at each sample. Thus, the hypothesis expressing that there is the difference on permanent and non-permanent farming workers to economy

and non-economy is accepted on trust level 95%.

B. The contribution of women farming workers income to family income

The contribution of women farming workers income to family income is the amount of income from women economy activities as permanent work (43,08%). It is caused that women farming workers work is only for farming and the wage given is lower compared to non-permanent women farming workers. Whereas, for non-permanent women farming workers, the type of work is varied leading into higher wage. The hypothesis expressing the contribution of women farming workers to the family income is bigger than 50% is rejected.

C. The Relationship between income with family expenditure rate

The amount of family income has unreal influence to the consumption pattern (the amount of expenditure) and the family saving. It is assumed that there is positive relationship between income level with family expenditure. From equation analysis and regression value on the two sample groups, it can be concluded that the family income does not give influence and it is not permanent on the trust level 95%.

D. The Saving between income and family saving

The consumption pattern and the amount of family income has the influence on the amount of family saving because the saving is the

difference between income with the expenditure of family. It is clearly seen that family income with the sample is varied.

From the result of regression analysis, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between income with each saving amount. Even though the income is bigger, it does not give the increase to saving amount of the sample. Conversely, the reduced of income does not give the reduction to the amount of saving.

E. The Relationship between total working time for economy activity to the family income of women farming workers

Generally, non-permanent farming worker wage is given based on the working time on the activity. The parameter of working time can be measured from working hours. On the permanent women farming workers, the amount of income to non-permanent farming workers is not influenced by the working time the amount of working time as farmers. It is caused that the assessment on women working time is not determined by working hour, but it is determined by monthly wage plus incentive such as rice and others.

From the data analysis and adjusted with the hypothesis, then it is said that the hypothesis expressing there is the relationship between permanent women farming working time is rejected and for permanent women farming workers, it is accepted on the significance level 95%.

F. The Relationship between women working time for economy activity to consumption pattern

The family consumption pattern is the amount of family expenditure and it is influenced by the number of persons as the burden, and the needs for energy consumption. The consumption of energy is influenced by the amount of energy expenditure for economy and non-economy activities. According to the data analyzed, it is stated that calculated-t is smaller than table-t which means that there is no relationship between non-permanent farming worker's working time to the consumption pattern on the significance level 95%. The hypothesis expressing that there is the relationship between working time on economy activity and consumption pattern of women farming worker on the significance level 95%.

G. The Distribution of family income of women farming workers

In accordance with data analysis of Gini Ratio, it is found the deviation on the opinion related to lower women farming worker family income. In other words, the distribution of income on the two sample group is relative even distributed.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusions
a. There is the difference on working time for economy and non-economy activities to the permanent and non-permanent farming workers is accepted on the significance level 95%.

b. The contribution of income of women farming workers to the income of family is bigger than 50% is rejected.

c. The family income does not give the influence to expenditure amount (consumption pattern) of permanent and non-permanent farming workers on the significance level 95%.

d. There is the relationship between women farming workers income with saving amount on the significance level 95%.

e. There is the relationship between permanent women farming workers' working time to the income of family on the significance level 95%.

f There is no relationship between non-permanent women farming workers' working time to the income of family on the significance level 95%.

g There is no relationship between working time with consumption pattern of women farming workers on the between permanent women farming workers' on the significance level 95%.

h The distribution of family income of permanent and non-permanent farming workers is categorized even distributed.

Suggestions

a. Women farming workers should effectively use their income in the form of family saving.

b. The government should intensify the financial institution in order to create the awareness of farming workers in order to save their income.

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