

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WELFARE LEVEL OF WOMEN FARMERS IN THE GAYO WOMEN'S COFFEE COOPERATIVE WITH THE ARA CAHAYANI GAYO COOPERATIVE IN BENER MERIAH DISTRICT

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Abstract

There are several coffee cooperatives in Bener Meriah Regency including Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative that both improve the welfare of farmers, but it is not yet known which cooperative provides a higher level of welfare for women farmers. The research was conducted at Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative in Bener Meriah Regency. This study aims to analyze the comparison of the welfare level of women farmers in Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative in Bener Meriah Regency. The data analysis method used is qualitative and quantitative analysis. The results showed that from the scoring results, a higher level of welfare was felt by female farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative as many as 32 people or 82% and the remaining 7 people or 18% of female farmers were in the medium welfare level category. Meanwhile, female farmers in Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative who feel high welfare as many as 17 people or 45% and others as many as 21 people or 55% are at a moderate level of welfare. Then based on the results of the t test (independent t test) obtained a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05, meaning that there is a significant difference in the level of welfare of female farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative with Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative.

Keywords: Comparative, Cooperative, Welfare, Women Farmers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Aceh Province is the central producer of gayo arabica coffee in Indonesia. There are three gayo arabica coffee production districts, namely Central Aceh Regency, Bener Meriah Regency and Gayo Lues Regency. Coffee is a crop that is widely cultivated and is a superior commodity in the three districts so that many people there are coffee farmers and make coffee the main livelihood sector for the local community, therefore coffee has an important role in the welfare of the people there (Kembaren & Muchsin, 2021).

In carrying out coffee cultivation, it is inseparable from the role of women who help their husbands to meet household needs and improve the family economy. Basically, women already have their own role in the household, but over time many women also play a role in increasing coffee production activities, from maintenance to marketing production (Naviri, 2019).

One of the efforts made to help improve the welfare of coffee farmers is to form a cooperative. Coffee farmers often have problems with welfare, especially women coffee farmers who participate in helping the family economy. For this problem, a Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative or Kokowagayo was formed. This cooperative aims to help and fulfill the needs of women's lives and become a forum for empowering women farmers. Activities carried out in this cooperative include activities that can prosper women farmers such as providing motivation about coffee cultivation so as to produce quality coffee, providing production facilities and infrastructure, conducting counseling, and handling individual problems such as listening to cooperative members' complaints about personal problems and providing advice according to member needs.

On the other side, there are several cooperatives in Bener Meriah Regency whose members are a mixture of men and women, one of which is the Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative. Ara

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Cahayani Gayo Cooperative or commonly abbreviated as ACG is one of the coffee exporters in Bener Meriah Regency and has collaborated with many companies in the country and abroad, therefore this cooperative has a good image in helping farmers. In carrying out its activities, this cooperative provides services to farmers through several programs such as training, nurseries, equipment, providing studios for the children of farmer members and the local community and a pension savings program for farmers.

When viewed between the two cooperatives, namely the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and the Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative, each cooperative has a similar goal of improving the welfare of farmers. However, it is not yet known exactly which type of cooperative provides a higher level of welfare for women farmers.

2. LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL REVIEW

Welfare is a condition that shows the state of community life which can be seen from the standard of living of the community itself. Community welfare is a situation where the fulfillment of daily needs such as having a decent home, clothing, food with good nutrition, education, health and conditions where people are able to maximize their lives within budget limits and are able to meet physical and spiritual needs (Rulloh, 2017).

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, farmers are people who do farming work. While the meaning of the word farmer is a livelihood in terms of farming that cultivates land for planting crops. Women farmers are women who work in agriculture in the hope of getting additional income to help the head of the family in preparing all the necessities of family life.

Cooperative comes from the word Co-Operation which means "cooperation". Cooperatives are associations formed by a group of individuals who have a sense of fate and try to rise not only thinking about themselves but also others so that everyone can carry out their obligations as members and get rewards proportional to their role as an organization (Hutagoal *et al.*, 2019).

Comparative analysis is an analysis used to compare. This analysis aims to compare similarities or differences in two or more facts and characteristics in the object under study according to a certain framework. Comparative analysis is often referred to as a significant test (Misbahuddin & Hasan, 2013).

3. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This research was conducted at Gayo Women Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative in Bener Meriah Regency. The object of this research is female farmers who are members of the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and female farmers who are members of the Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative. The scope of this research is only to analyze the comparison of the welfare level of female farmers in Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative with Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative in Bener Meriah Regency.

The population in this study were female farmers who were members of the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and female farmers who were members of the Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative. The sampling technique in this study is the sampling method in this study using stratified random sampling method (Stratified Random Sampling). The number of samples in this study were 77 female farmers.

This research uses qualitative and quantitative analysis using primary data and secondary data. Qualitative analysis to analyze the level of welfare of women farmers by using the measurement of the level of welfare using the scoring method so that it can be concluded which

type of cooperative provides a higher level of welfare to women farmers. While quantitative analysis is used to analyze a significant comparison of the level of welfare of women farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative with the Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative in Bener Meriah Regency using a comparative approach with the help of SPSS in the form of t-test analysis (independent sample t-test).

Scoring

The scoring method was used to determine the level of welfare in this study from the results of distributing questionnaires to female farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and female farmers in the Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative in Bener Meriah Regency who became research respondents. To determine the level of welfare of women farmers based on BPS criteria, two stages of assessment were conducted.

1. The first stage is to give a value / score to each respondent's answer. The scores used for each answer are:
 - 1) Answer a is given a score of 1
 - 2) Answer b is given a score of 2
 - 3) Answer c is given a score of 3
2. The second stage is to calculate the score of the welfare classification level based on the five welfare indicators using the Range Score guideline. The level of welfare of women farmers consists of three levels, namely high welfare, moderate welfare and low welfare.

The formula for determining the Range Score is :

$$RS = \frac{SkT - SkR}{JKI}$$

Description:

RS = Score Range

SkT = High Score ($5 \times 3 = 15$)

SkR = Low Score ($5 \times 1 = 5$)

JKI = Number of classifications used (3)

Based on the Range Score, the welfare level of women farmers is grouped into two categories, namely:

- 1) Low welfare level (score between 5 - 7.7)
- 2) Medium welfare level (score between 7.8 - 11.4)
- 3) High welfare level (score between 11.5 - 15)

Classical Assumption Test (Normality Test)

Normality test is a method used to determine whether the data comes from a normally distributed population or not. There are several ways to analyze the normality of data, one of which is by using Kolmogorov-Smirnof, with the criteria being:

1. If the value of Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) $\leq \alpha$ (0.05), then the data is not normally distributed.
2. If the value of Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) $> \alpha$ (0.05), then the data is normally distributed.

Statistical Test (t-test)

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The data analysis used in this study is an analysis of two unpaired samples (independent sample t-test) which is a measurement of data on two independent groups or two groups that are not paired or in other words the two groups of data come from different subjects (Aisyah, 2015).

To interpret the t test, first must determine the significant value α (0.05). With the basis for decision making as follows:

1. Sig value ≤ 0.05 , there is a significant difference in the level of welfare of women farmers in Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative.
2. Sig value > 0.05 , there is no significant difference in the level of welfare of female farmers in Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Characteristics Of Farmers

1) Characteristics of Female Farmers Based on Age

No	Respondent	Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative	Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative
1	Productive age	36	34
2	Unproductive Age	3	4
Total		39	38

2) Characteristics of Female Farmers Based on Level of Education

No	level of education	Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative	Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative
1	SD	6	11
2	SMP	8	10
3	SMA	20	15
4	Perguruan Tinggi	5	2
Total		39	38

3) Characteristics of Female Farmers Based on Number of Dependents

No	Number of Dependents	Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative	Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative
1	1-3	34	29
2	4-6	5	9
3	7-10	0	0
4	>10	0	0
Total		39	38

4) Characteristics of Women Farmers Based on Farming Experience

No	Farming experience (Years)	Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative	Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative
1	Kurang (<10)	3	6
2	Cukup (10-20)	14	9
3	Lama (>20)	22	23

Total

39

38

4.2 Welfare of Women Farmers in Gayo Women Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative

Category	Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative	Persentase	Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative	Persentase
High Welfare	32	82%	17	45%
Medium Welfare	7	18%	21	55%
Low Welfare	0	0%	0	0%
Total	39	100%	38	100%

1) Welfare Based on Income

Women farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative generally derive their income from coffee farming. Although there are 6 women farmers who also earn income from outside coffee farming, with an average income of > 500,000 monthly. Women farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative derive their income from coffee farming with an average monthly income of Rp5,563,536.

Women farmers in Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative mostly earn income only from coffee farming with an average monthly income of around Rp 5,156,895 monthly . There are 4 women farmers who earn income from outside the farming business with an average income of > 200,000 monthly. This shows that women farmers in both cooperatives have income earned from farming in the high category, earning > 3,000,000 monthly (Badan Pusat Statistika, 2013).

2) Welfare Based on Household Expenditure

The average expenditure for food incurred by female farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative amounted to Rp1,965,000 monthly and the average for non-food was Rp1,928,421 monthly, so that the total average expenditure of female farmers who were members of the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative amounted to Rp.3,839,421 monthly.

At Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative, the average expenditure for food incurred by women farmers is Rp.1,836,421 every month and the average for non-food is Rp.1,592,289 every month, so that the total average expenditure of women farmers who are members of Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative is Rp.3,428,711 every month. When viewed from both cooperatives, household expenditure on female farmers in Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative is higher than household expenditure on female farmers in Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative.

3) Welfare Based on Education

Women farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative are generally able to provide education to family members at the college level as many as 20 people, senior high school (SMA) as many as 19 people. Women farmers in Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative have the ability to provide formal education to family members in general at the Senior High School (SMA) level as many as 29 people, S1 as many as 8 people and there is 1 female farmer who is able to provide the level of education Junior High School (SMP).

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Farmers can provide a good education for each family member even to a higher level from the income from their coffee farming business (Sugiharto, 2007). In providing education to family members, the role and contribution of husbands are also involved in sending their family members to school, so it is not entirely the role of a wife or a woman in providing education to family members, because in providing education to family members between husband and wife will share or share.

4) Welfare Based on Psychological Wellbeing

At the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative, most women farmers often participate in training and other activities. These activities include cultivation, coffee processing, sewing training, and health check-ups. In addition, most of them do not hesitate to express their opinions and make decisions, because they are all women. The Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative also has a school for the children of women farmers, which was established to help women farmers supervise and look after their children while they are busy in the fields.

At Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative, women farmers also often participate in various trainings, but there are only a few trainings in this cooperative that are specifically related to women, for example sewing training for women farmers, but this training only runs for a short time. The average training or activity involves both men and women. Some of these trainings include pruning training, organic land management, production of inputs, etc. In addition, the number of activities involving both male and female farmers has resulted in female farmers being reluctant to express their opinions and make decisions, so most of the female farmers in this cooperative will propose their opinions through the leaders.

5) Welfare Based on Residential Facilities

The facilities owned by women farmers in the cooperative are classified into the complete category, starting from the main source of lighting, the type of drinking water facilities consumed, the use of amperes and the MCK facilities owned. Women farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative all have lighting source facilities in the form of electricity with an average number of Amperes used of 4 Amperes and there are 7 women farmers who use 2 Amperes and 5 women farmers who use 7 Amperes. The cooking fuel used by women farmers in this cooperative is LPG gas and there is 1 woman farmer who uses firewood and 1 woman farmer who uses kerosene for cooking water. In addition, in general, drinking water facilities are consumed in the form of self-cooked drinking water and there are a small number of women farmers who choose to use refill drinking water and branded bottled water. For toilet facilities, in general, women farmers already have their own toilet facilities in their respective homes.

Women farmers in Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative show that the facilities owned by women farmers in this cooperative are also classified into the complete category. This can be seen from the source of lighting used already in the form of electricity that most of the women farmers use 4 Ampere and there are 10 women farmers who use 2 Ampere and there are 4 women farmers who use 7 Ampere. For cooking activities, all female farmers in this cooperative already use fuel in the form of LPG gas, although there is 1 female farmer who often uses wood fuel to cook water and daily meals. Drinking water facilities consumed by women farmers mostly cook their own drinking water and there are 5 women farmers who choose to consume refill water. As for toilet facilities, all women farmers in this cooperative already have their own toilet facilities at home.

In buying and furnishing household facilities, there is a contribution and involvement from their husbands. Basically, the one who takes care of the household is a wife, so that all the needs needed by a family are understood by the wife and a husband only gives money to his wife, but the amount spent is not known for certain. Therefore, in fulfilling and buying household facilities, a wife has the highest role, so the welfare of women farmers is also seen based on the household facilities owned.

4.3 Classical Assumption Test (Normality Test)

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KOKOWA	.142	38	.053	.944	38	.056
ACG	.076	38	.200 [*]	.986	38	.903

The value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov generated from the results of Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative is $0.053 > 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative is $0.200 > 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$), meaning that both research data are normally distributed.

4.4 Statistical Test (t-test)

Koperasi	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
KOKOWA	12.608	39	1.1139	.1784
ACG	11.376	38	1.4126	.2292

The average welfare level of women farmers in Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative reached a welfare level with a mean value of 12.608, while the average welfare level of women farmers in Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative reached a welfare level with a mean value of 11.376. There is a difference in the mean value between the two cooperatives of 1.232.

		F	Sig.	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Hasil_Skor	Equal Variances Assumed	1.256	.266	4.254	75	.000
	Equal Variances not assumed			4.241	70.292	.000

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the sig value is $0.000 < (\alpha = 0.05)$, which means that there is a significant difference in the level of welfare of female farmers in the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative. Women farmers who are members of the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative feel higher welfare due to differences in income, the number of family dependents that affect the amount of expenditure, education, home facilities owned, and psychological well-being.

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5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it shows that a higher level of welfare is felt by female farmers who are members of the Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative with a total of 32 people or 82% of the number of female farmers who joined the cooperative and the remaining 7 people or 18% of female farmers are in the category of moderate welfare level. Meanwhile, female farmers who are members of the Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative who feel high welfare as many as 17 people or 45% of the number of female farmers who joined the Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative and others as many as 21 people or 55% are at a moderate level of welfare. Then based on the results of the t test (independent t test) obtained a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05 which means that there is a significant difference in the level of welfare of women farmers in Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative with Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative. The difference in the level of welfare felt by women farmers in Gayo Women's Coffee Cooperative and Ara Cahayani Gayo Cooperative is due to differences in income, household expenses, education, psychological well-being and living facilities.

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