



THE INFLUENCING FACTORS OF THE CHANGING PROFESSION OF COCONUT FARMERS TO SERVICE SECTOR WORKERS IN PAKUWERU VILLAGE TENGA SUBDISTRICT

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Abstract

Background: The total area of the village is 600 hectares and the largest part of the land usage is coconut farming which is 497 hectares, while the rest are roads and rivers.

Research purposes: The purpose of the study is to determine whether the wage of labors, the term of payment of wages, and the social prestige affect the job shifting of agricultural workers to service sector workers.

Research methods: The research method used in this research is a quantitative approach.

Research results: The result shows that the changing profession from coconut farm workers to the service workers is determined by 3 (three) factors, that are the wage of labors, the term of payment wages, and social prestige. These are proved by a significant level (α)=0.05, with the result obtained in table with $dk=98$ is 1.984, it means that the regression coefficient is significant between variable x and variable y , where the value of $b=0,92$, which means that every increase of 100 units will cause the increment 0,92 of Y .

Conclusion: The influence of changing profession of coconut farmers to service workers determined by three factors that are is the wages factor, the term of payment wages, and the social prestige. These are proved by the result of significant level (α) = 0,05, result obtained is (α) = 0,05, so the table with $dk=98$ is 1.984, this result means that the null hypothesis is rejected. Means that from the calculation between variable X and Y , where the value of $b = 0,92$, which means that every increase of 100 units will cause the increment 0,92 of Y . Furthermore the correlation coefficient of 0,86 which is significant, indicates that there is a relationship or linkage between the wage factor, the term of payment wages, and social prestige towards the changing profession of farm workers, as well as in the regression analysis. The square of correlation coefficient (π) which is the coefficient of determination amounted to 0,73 =73%. This implies that the effect of the jobshifting of farmer workers to service workers can be explained by wage factors, the length of payment day, and and social prestige, amounted to 73%.

Keywords: *Shifting Job, Service Workers, Coconut Farmer*

Abstrak

Latar belakang: Luas desa adalah 600 hektar dan sebagian besar penggunaan lahan adalah pertanian kelapa yaitu 497 hektar, sedangkan sisanya adalah jalan dan sungai.

Tujuan penelitian: Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui apakah upah buruh, jangka waktu pembayaran upah, dan prestise sosial berpengaruh terhadap perpindahan pekerjaan buruh tani ke buruh sektor jasa.

Tujuan penelitian: Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui apakah upah buruh, jangka waktu pembayaran upah, dan prestise sosial berpengaruh terhadap perpindahan pekerjaan buruh tani ke buruh sektor jasa.

Metode penelitian: Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kuantitatif.

Hasil penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perubahan profesi dari buruh tani kelapa menjadi buruh jasa ditentukan oleh 3 (tiga) faktor, yaitu upah buruh, jangka waktu pembayaran upah, dan prestise sosial. Hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan taraf signifikan (α)=0,05, dengan hasil yang diperoleh pada tabel dengan $dk=98$ adalah 1,984. artinya koefisien regresi signifikan antara variabel x dan variabel y , dimana nilai $b=0,92$ yang berarti setiap kenaikan 100 satuan akan menyebabkan kenaikan Y sebesar 0,92.

Kesimpulan: Pengaruh perubahan profesi petani kelapa menjadi pekerja jasa ditentukan oleh

tiga faktor yaitu faktor upah, jangka waktu pembayaran upah, dan prestise sosial. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan hasil taraf signifikan (α) + 0,05, diperoleh hasil (α) = 0,05, sehingga tabel dengan dk= 98 adalah 1,984, hal ini berarti hipotesis nol ditolak. Artinya dari hasil perhitungan antara variabel X dan Y, dimana nilai b = 0,92 yang artinya setiap kenaikan 100 satuan akan menyebabkan kenaikan Y sebesar 0,92. Selanjutnya koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,86 yang signifikan, menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan atau keterkaitan antara faktor pengupahan, jangka waktu pembayaran upah, dan prestise sosial terhadap perubahan profesi buruh tani, serta dalam analisis regresi. Kuadrat koefisien korelasi (π) yang merupakan koefisien determinasi adalah sebesar 0,73 = 73%. Hal ini menyiratkan bahwa pengaruh perpindahan kerja dari buruh tani ke buruh tani dapat dijelaskan oleh faktor upah, lamanya hari pembayaran, dan dan prestise sosial, sebesar 73%.

Kata kunci: Pergeseran Pekerjaan, Pekerja Jasa, Petani Kelapa

Diterima: 26-11-2021; Direvisi: 29-11-2021; Disetujui: 15-12-2021

INTRODUCTION

If this number relates to coconut production, then we will get 250,49 tons of copra in one harvest season. One harvest season 3 (three) months or 4 (four) times in a year. If we calculate the amount of income in one season, the calculation can start from one (1) coconut tree produces 30 coconuts, then each hectare consists of 120-125 coconut trees, then if we take the minimum amount in one hectare, the each hectare will produce $30 \times 120 = 3600$ coconuts. So that from 347,9 hectares of coconut farming land will produce $3600 \times 347,9 = 1.252.440$ coconuts

If each ton of copra requires 5000 coconuts, it will get the result $1.252.440 : 5000 = 250,49$ tons. If this amount is converted to rupiah, then every one ton of copra will be worth 9-10 million rupiahs., then by taking the lowest price, the result is $250,49 \times \text{Rp. } 9000000 = \text{Rp. } 2.254.410.000$.

The amount of Rp. 2.254.410.000 is not a small number as an income of a village, because if the profit obtained is 2:1, it means that there is 1.502.800.000 rupiahs for the owner of the farming, while 751.400.000 rupiahs is for the workers. The result obtained is not only huge enough for an area with a population of 1893 people or 585 households (source of village, 2021), but also this sector needs a lot of human resources as the labors. Because every 1(one) ton of copra can be done by 30 workers, if the production of pakuweru village is 250,49 tons, then the workers required is $250,49 \times 30 = 7515$ workers in 3 harvest season., or 2505 workers every month or 100,2 workers everydays (25 workdays every month, Sundays are not counted)

The amount presented above define the great role of agricultural sector in the life of people in pakuweru village, especially in terms of their human resources. This process has actually lasted for a long time, which indicates that it always been a promising sector for the workers (including the owners and the workers), this is because, by working in this sector, their income can be used, not only to build houses, but also to finance the education of the children.

This job sector also in different ways has its own role, because the farm working can be a considerable thing for a person when he wants to get married, where the man who has permanent job in this sector might be considered as a man who is worthy of marriage. Therefore work in the coconut farming sector is a dream of every farmers, they are very proud with this job. This sector became one of the promising superior job for the people of pakuweru village, even many workers come outside of the village tried to work in this sector. But after all this time, the coconut farming sector which is the superior job of the workers, gradually change in which the workers of this sector begin to leave their job and choose the other job that is assumed as a job that can give more benefit as the

result of this, the coconut farming sector is neglected due to the lack of workers. And the impact is the harvest that should be done every 3 (three) months has changed into every 6 months, moreover, it can be done after 12 months later.

From the problem mentioned above, it is a necessary to find out what causes people to shift the job from the coconut sector to service sector, which is the cause of the lack of human resources or workers in the coconut farming sector which will cause the lowest level of the output of the coconut farming sector. There are several things found in this observation that the possibility of this is caused by the low of the payment of labors in agricultural sector. Because of that, people try to work as service providers, in this case as motorcycle taxi driver or usually called "ojek", where the payment received is higher. Another thing that might be a problem is the worker in service sector can get paid directly (working today, get paid today). This is different with the agricultural workers, where the workers usually get paid in one or two weeks after the works done.

Another possibilities is the workers left the agricultural sector because of the social prestige. They assume that working in this sector is less prestigious, because in service sector, the worker can look more attractive by wearing shoes, and use mobile phone, while in agricultural sector, the workers have to work harder, and rely on physical strength, for example, climbing the coconut trees, collect the coconuts, remove the coconut from its shells, do the fumigation process (fufu) to produce copras. And the process takes 1-2 weeks during the day and the night. Purpose study to find out "whether the payment, the term of the payment wages, and social prestige influence on the changing profession from agricultural sector to service sector.

RESEARCH METHOD

The population that become the object of this research is all of the coconut farmers who live in pakuweru village, tenga subdistrict that shifted the profession from the agricultural workers to service workers. The data obtained from the chairman of ojek base in pakuweru village, that until the beginning of 2021, motorcycle taxi drivers in this area amounted to 176 people. Purposive sampling is acceptable kind of sampling for special situations. It uses the judgement of an expert in selecting cases with specific purpose in mind, so the samples taken 100 respondents.

The Measurement method of variable X and Y had been done by using the measurement scale of Likert, the purpose is to measure the attitude, opinion and perception or individual or group about the incident or social phenomenon. Furthermore to find out the influence of variable X and Y, the analysis technique used in this study was done by using linear regression analysis technique. The formula is : $\hat{Y} = a + bX$.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on result of the data processing, the result has been obtained by using linear regression analysis, with the following details:

$$\begin{array}{ll} N & = 100 & \sum X^2 & = 111870 \\ \sum X & = 3338 & \sum Y^2 & = 116428 \\ \sum Y & = 3404 & \sum XY & = 114037 \end{array}$$

So the result of the linear regression is

$$Y = a + bX$$

Where the formula can be elaborated

$$a = \frac{(\sum Y)(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)(\sum XY)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

Where the result value of $a = 3,35$ the value of $b = 0,92$ and the regression result shows the value of a and b toward Y is

$$Y = 3,35 + 0,92 X$$

The average squared deviation around the regression has been calculated beforehand, and each variable is as follows:

$$S_X^2 = 4,52$$

$$S_Y^2 = 3,03$$

$$S_{Y.X}^2 = 0,80$$

From the result of the analysis, we can also see that whether the result of regression evaluation is strong enough? So that, it is necessary to evaluate the significance of the regression coefficient, because the regression coefficient, greatly affect the the estimated value of b .

To evaluation of hypothesis, basic deviation of standard error regression coefficient has been calculated, that is $= 0,063$.

Alternative Hypothesis

1. There is an affect of the changing profession from the coconut farmers to serve workers in Pakuweru village
2. There is a decisive determinant of the effect of changing profession from coconut farmers to service workers.

Null Hypothesis

1. There is no effect of the changing profession from coconut farmers to service workers in Pakuweru village
2. There is no decisive determinant of the effect of changing profession from coconut farmers to service workers.

Furthermore, calculation of the value of t regression coefficient b , with formula as followed:

$$\begin{aligned} t &= (b - \beta) / \sigma \\ &= (0,92 - 0) / 0,063 \\ &= 14,603 \end{aligned}$$

The result of $dk = n-2$, $dk = 100-2 = 98$. With the significant level $(\alpha) = 0,05$. The result obtained is $t_{\alpha} = 0,095$, so the table with $dk= 98$ is 1.984, the result means the null hypothesis is rejected. It means that from this calculation regression coefficient is significance, so there is a significant relationship between variable X and Y , where the value of $b = 0,92$ is not only because of random factors.

So it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis which tells that : “there is an effect of the changing profession from coconut farmers to service workers in Pakuwon village”, has been accepted and proved.

Furthermore the result of regression analysis is continued by using correlation analysis. This is because the evaluate whether the value of x and y have a very significant relation or not. Because the value of correlation squared is correlation coefficient of regression line. By using the correlation formula:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{S_Y^2 - S_{Y.X}^2}{S_Y^2} \\ r^2 &= \frac{3,03 - 0,80}{3,03} = \frac{2,23}{3,03} = 0,7359735974 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi, } r = \sqrt{0,7359735974} = 0,86$$

After calculate the relationship between variable X dan Y, the result of $r = 0,86$. Coefficient of determination is $r^2 = 0,73$ it means that 73% of variation in Y can be explained by X. This means that based on coefficient of determination, the the alternative hypothesis that says : “ there is a convincing determinant of the effect of the changing profession from coconut farmers to service workers in pakuweru village” is proven, while the remaining of 27% is determined by other factors. This result if compared to the interpretation table that the value of r counted from r^2 can be consulted with the following table.

The table of the interpretation of the value of r

Table 1. Interpretation of the Value of r

R	Interpretation
0	Not Corelated
0,01 – 0,20	Lowest
0,21 – 0,40	Lower
0,41 – 0,60	Low
0,61 – 0,80	High
0,81 – 0,90	Higher
1	Highest

For the magnitude of determination of coefficient obtained of 73% means that a significant correlation between coconut farmers to service workers is 73%, determined by the level of profession changing, is enough.

While the result of the study also found that that the magnitude the determinant of the influce of the changing profession from coconut farmers to service workers in pakuweru village is 0,73 or 73%. It means that the coconut farmers change their profession to be service workers is really determined by the factor of the wage labors, the length of receiving wages, and social prestige is equal to 73%. While the remaining 27% is determined by the other factors outside this study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of rsesarch above, it can be concluded that the influence of changing profession of coconut farmers to service workers determined by three factors that are the wages factor, the term of paymenet wages, and the social prestige. These are proved by the result of significant level (α) + 0,05, result obtained is(α) = 0,05, so the table with dk= 98 is 1.984, this result means that the null hypothesis is rejected. Means that from the calculation between variable X and Y, where the value of b = 0,92, which means that every increase of 100 units will cause the incracement 0,92 of Y. Furthermore the correlation coefficient of 0,86 and also significant, shows that there is a relation or linkage between the wages factor, the term of payment wages and social prestige on the changing profession of the coconut farmers, as in regression analysis. The square of correlation coefficient which is a coefficientof determination of $0,73 = 73\%$. This implies that the effect of the changing profession of coconut farmers to service workers can be explained by the wages factor, the term of payment wage and social prestige is 73%.

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