

ABSTRAK

Pandemi COVID-19 yang hadir di Indonesia pada Maret 2020, membuat pemerintah memberlakukan kebijakan pembatasan kegiatan untuk memutus rantai penyebaran virus. Namun, adanya kebijakan tersebut turut memengaruhi kondisi sosial-ekonomi masyarakat, khususnya bagi rumah tangga rentan miskin dan miskin. Penelitian ini menitikberatkan pada kondisi sosial-ekonomi keluarga miskin perkotaan di Kelurahan Kotalama, Kecamatan Kedungkandang, Malang yang terdampak pembatasan kegiatan di masa pandemi COVID-19 dan strategi survival yang dilakukan oleh mereka agar dapat bertahan secara sosial-ekonomi. Metode penelitian kualitatif-eksploratif digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, serta dokumentasi. Informan dipilih dengan teknik *purposive* dan didapat sepuluh anggota keluarga miskin terdampak kebijakan pembatasan kegiatan. Kerangka analisis yang digunakan ialah narasi kemiskinan di tengah krisis, strategi adaptasi, dan kerangka kerja aset dalam kerentanan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keluarga informan mengalami penurunan penghasilan akibat terhambatnya produktivitas kerja sejak April dan Mei 2020, sehingga menjadi keluarga miskin baru, bahkan menjadi semakin miskin. Selain itu, mereka juga menghadapi permasalahan pada aspek pendidikan anak dan kondisi kesejahteraan. Dengan itu, mereka menerapkan berbagai strategi adaptasi agar dapat tetap bertahan, seperti (1) strategi aktif dengan mencari sumber penghasilan lain dan memaksimalkan pekerjaan sebelumnya; (2) strategi pasif dengan melakukan penghematan dan memanfaatkan bantuan sosial dari pemerintah; serta (3) strategi jaringan dengan memanfaatkan ikatan atau relasi sosial di sekitarnya. Dalam praktiknya tersebut, mereka juga turut mengelola aset yang dimiliki, seperti (1) aset tenaga kerja dengan tetap bekerja dan melibatkan istri atau anak dalam bekerja; (2) aset modal manusia dengan memanfaatkan pengalaman kerja, pengetahuan, kapasitas dan keterampilan, serta kondisi kesehatan; (3) aset produktif dengan memanfaatkan teras rumah dan perabotan; (4) aset modal sosial dengan memanfaatkan rasa saling percaya, resiprositas, dan gotong royong; (5) aset relasi dalam rumah tangga berupa kiriman uang dari anak dan adanya kerjasama di antara anggota keluarga; serta (6) pemanfaatan aset berharga untuk dijual dan digadaikan.

Kata kunci: Pandemi COVID-19, Pembatasan Kegiatan, Keluarga Miskin Perkotaan, Kondisi Sosial-Ekonomi, Strategi Survival

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic that was come in Indonesia on March 2020, made the government enforce a policy of public activities restrictions to reduce the spread of the virus. However, the existence of these policies also affects the socio-economic conditions of the society, especially for vulnerable and poor households. This study focuses on the socio-economic conditions of urban poor families in Kotalama, Kedungkandang District, Malang who are affected by public activities restrictions during COVID-19 pandemic and the survival strategies for survive socio-economically. Qualitative-exploratory research methods were used to collect data through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Informants were selected using purposive technique and got ten poor family members were affected by public activities restrictions policy. Researcher used analytical framework of poverty in crisis, adaptability strategies, and the assets vulnerability framework. The results showed that the informant's family have a decrease in income due to decrease in work productivity since April and May 2020, so that they became a new poor family, and even became poorer. In addition, they also have problems in children's education and welfare conditions. With that, they did various adaptability strategies to survive, such as (1) an active strategy by looking for other sources of income and maximizing their previous job; (2) a passive strategy by making savings and utilizing social assistance from the government; and (3) a network strategy by utilizing the surrounding social ties or relations. In practice, they also manage their assets, such as (1) labor assets by continuing to work and involving their wives or children in work; (2) human capital assets by utilizing work experience, knowledge, capacity and skills, as well as health conditions; (3) productive assets by utilizing home terraces and furniture; (4) social capital assets by utilizing mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual cooperation; (5) households relation assets, such as remittances from children or cooperation among family members; and (6) utilization of valuable assets for sale and pawned.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Restrictions of Public Activities, Urban Poor Families, Socio-Economic Conditions, Survival Strategy