

INTISARI

Meningkatnya jumlah absolut rumah tangga yang dikepalai wanita dengan kondisinya yang rata-rata miskin dan wanita kepala rumah tangganya berusia tua, merupakan suatu keadaan yang dapat menimbulkan hambatan-hambatan dalam melangsungkan kehidupan rumah tangganya.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui karakteristik demografi wanita kepala rumah tangga dan kondisi sosial ekonomi serta strategi kelangsungan hidup rumah tangga yang dikepalai wanita dalam mengantisipasi kesulitan hidup dan kemiskinan.

Penelitian ini diadakan di Kalurahan Sewu, Kecamatan Jebres, Solo. Daerah penelitian diambil 6 RW, didasarkan atas kualitas fisik pemukimannya yang buruk yang mewakili gambaran kemiskinan. Sampelnya adalah seluruh wanita yang secara *de facto* menjadi kepala rumah tangga, yakni sebanyak 86 orang. Analisa data menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik analisa tabel frekuensi dan tabel silang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata umur wanita kepala rumah tangga 56,6 tahun, sebagian besar berstatus cerai mati, berpendidikan rendah, berstatus ekonomi miskin, dan berstatus pekerjaan berusaha sendiri tanpa bantuan orang lain. Rata-rata pendapatannya Rp 66.750, rata-rata pendapatan rumah tangga Rp 129.500, dan rata-rata pengeluaran rumah tangga Rp 145.500.

Strategi kelangsungan hidup berupa dukungan jaringan sosial informal dalam bentuk bantuan luar rumah tangga, pinjaman dan arisan. Ditemukan 57 % rumah tangga menerima bantuan luar rumah tangga dengan rata-rata bantuan Rp 14.500. Rumah tangga yang melakukan pinjaman 73 % dengan rata-rata jumlah pinjaman Rp 30.500. Pada status ekonomi miskin, asal pinjaman terbanyak dari tetangga dan sebagian besar alasan utama meminjam untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidup utama. Arisan dilakukan 67 % rumah tangga dan sebagian besar melakukan arisan pada 2 tempat. Arisan memiliki arti penting karena bisa berfungsi sebagai cara mendapatkan uang dalam keadaan yang sangat diperlukan.

Strategi fleksibilitas komposisi rumah tangga berupa struktur rumah tangga dan jumlah anggota rumah tangga. Ditemukan struktur rumah tangga yang dominan adalah wanita kepala rumah tangga dengan anak. Struktur rumah tangga inti 53 % dan struktur rumah tangga luas 47 %. Pada status ekonomi miskin, ternyata struktur rumah tangga luas mempengaruhi kemampuan menghasilkan pendapatan rumah tangga yang lebih baik. Mayoritas anggota rumah tangga berjumlah 4-5 orang. Besarnya jumlah anggota rumah tangga yang bekerja, pada status ekonomi miskin, berpengaruh terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga yang lebih baik.

Strategi diversifikasi sumber pendapatan berupa remitan dan bantuan anggota rumah tangga. Rumah tangga yang menerima remitan 39 % dengan rata-rata besarnya remitan Rp 42.000 dan 62 % remitan berasal dari anak. Remitan pada umumnya digunakan untuk kebutuhan sehari-hari. Bantuan anggota rumah



tangga hanya diterima 55 % rumah tangga dengan rata-rata besar bantuan Rp 34.500.

Strategi menduduki tanah yang bukan wewenangya dilakukan 38 % rumah tangga. Pada rumah tangga berstatus ekonomi miskin, 50 % menempati tanah pemerintah dan 30 % tanah milik orang lain. Jika dikaitkan dengan pendapatan rumah tangga, maka mereka yang menempati tanah dan rumah milik orang lain, pendapatan rumah tangganya paling rendah.

Keseluruhan strategi di atas cukup penting bagi kelangsungan hidup rumah tangga miskin yang dikepalai wanita, meskipun di antara beberapa strategi tersebut ada yang hanya memberikan kontribusi rendah, seperti misalnya remitan.

ABSTRACT

Increasing the absolute number of women headed household that in poor condition and with the average of women who headed household in old age, was a situation will appearing an obstacle in her household life.

This survey was aimed to know the social economic condition and demographic characteristic besides the survival of life strategy to surmount poverty and a life obstacle.

This survey was undertaken in Kalurahan Sewu Solo and choosen 6 RW as survey area, based on relatively bad in physical quality of settlement. The sample all women who as the facto was headed household, as amount of 86 person. The data was analyzed by quantitative approach with frequency and cross tabulation technique.

The result of this survey pointed out that the average of women age was 56,6. Most of them in low education, in poor economic condition, and the occupation was a self working without another assistance. The average of wages was Rp 66.750, of household income was Rp 129.500, and of household dismissal was Rp 145.500 in a month.

The informal social support network strategy, in the form of aid from outside household, loan and *arisan*, it was found that 57 % household received aid with the average of it was Rp 14.500. Household that took the loan was 73 % with average of it was Rp 30.500 in a month and most of mayority reason for it was fulfilled the basic need. *Arisan* was undertaken 67 % of household. It was had a significance function as a way to got money in indispensable situation.

Flexibility household composition strategy in the form of household structure and number of member household, revealed that the dominance structure of household was women who headed household with her children (43 %). The nuclear structure household was 53 % and the extended structure household was 47 %. In poor economic status, extended structure household affected better household income. Most number of member household was 4-5 person. In poor economic status, the more number of working member household affected the better household income.

Diversifying source of income strategy in the form of remittance and member household aid, it was found that household which got remittance was 39 % with average of it was Rp 42.000 and 62 % of this remittance, from children and utilized for basic need. Members of household aid was 55 % with on the average was Rp 34.500. There was relation between it and household income, greater aid.

Unauthorized land use strategy, was undertaken 38 % of household. In poor economic status, most of them (50 %) lived in government land and 30 % lived in other person's land. Household which lived in other person's land was lowest in household income.

Throughout of that strategy was significance for women headed household to survive for their life, although there was a little giving contribution strategy than one other, as a remittance.