

## INTISARI

Penelitian mobilitas pekerja wanita dilakukan di Kelurahan Bitera, Kecamatan Gianyar, Kabupaten Gianyar. Secara umum penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh gambaran tentang karakteristik, perilaku, dan aktivitas pekerja wanita pelaku mobilitas di daerah tujuan.

Pemilihan Kelurahan Bitera sebagai daerah penelitian dilakukan secara purposive, karena banyak wanita yang pergi ke luar desanya untuk mencari pekerjaan. Selanjutnya, pemilihan responden dilakukan secara acak.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara yang menggunakan kuesioner. Di samping itu juga dilakukan observasi partisipasi dan dokumentasi. Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan bantuan komputer, interpretasi dilakukan berdasarkan tabel frekuensi dan tabel silang.

Hasil analisis didapatkan: (1) peran serta aktif wanita dalam kegiatan nafkah semakin meningkat, walaupun mereka harus meninggalkan desanya dengan melakukan mobilitas ulang alik dan sirkuler. Hal ini terbukti bahwa pekerja yang melakukan mobilitas bukan hanya mereka yang belum kawin, tetapi juga mereka yang sudah kawin, terutama para pekerja ulang alik. Peningkatan ini terlihat sejak adanya kemajuan di bidang pariwisata; (2) karakteristik umur pekerja sebagian besar pada usia muda yaitu rata-rata 26,7 tahun bagi pekerja ulang alik dan 21,1 tahun bagi pekerja sirkuler. Pendidikan pekerja sangat rendah, sehingga, pekerjaan yang dilakukan berada di luar sektor formal. Dilihat dari pemilikan lahan keadaan ekonomi pekerja berada di bawah garis kecukupan; (3) mobilitas yang dilakukan pekerja adalah ulang alik (53,6 persen) dan sirkuler (46,4 persen) yang sebagian besar dilakukan secara reguler. Demikian juga, cara mendapatkan pekerjaan sebanyak 71,5 persen) mereka dibantu teman/keluarga dan 28,5 persen dengan usaha sendiri.

Alasan pekerja melakukan mobilitas adalah untuk meningkatkan pendapatan dengan cara mencari pekerjaan. Di samping itu adanya faktor pendorong dari keyakinan pekerja sendiri bahwa bekerja merupakan kewajiban. Faktor tersedianya kesempatan kerja terutama di sektor pariwisata, juga merupakan faktor penyebab pekerja melakukan mobilitas.

Akibat-akibat yang ditimbulkan secara ekonomis sangat positif, karena pendapatan yang diperoleh dapat membantu ekonomi rumah tangga dan mereka dapat menyekolahkan anak. Akibatnya di bidang sosial budaya terdapat perubahan-perubahan, terutama kehidupan kegotongroyongan bersifat ekonomis dan kedinasan semakin meluntur. Namun, kegotongroyongan di bidang adat kemasyarakatan (suka dan duka) masih tetap berlaku, hanya saja mengalami pergeseran waktu.

### ABSTRACT

The study on mobility of Balinese women was carried out in the Villages of Bitera, Gianyar Subdistrict of Gianyar Regency in Bali. In general, The study aims at observing the characteristics, behaviour, and activities of Balinese women concerning population mobility in their places of destination.

The Village of Bitera has been purposively selected as the study area since there are a lot of women who seek wage labour or other employment opportunities outside the village. Respondents are selected at random. The technique of data collection was done through questionnaire and in-depth interview. Data interpretation was mainly based on frequency tables, while data analysis was done by using cross-tabulation with the aids of the IBM Compatible Computer at the Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University. Analysis results are as follows: 1) There is an increase of active participation among women in their efforts to find additional income for their household economy, in spite of the fact that they have to leave their village and families to commute or become circular migrants. It has been proved that not only unmarried women but also women who are already married performed this mobility activities too, especially commuting. The increase has been observed since tourism was actively proposed; 2) Most of the female workers are of the younger age group: around 26.7 years for the commuters and 21.1 years for the circular migrants. All of these women are poorly educated, thus are mostly employed in the informal sector. Concerning land ownership their economic conditions are below average line; 3) About 53.6 percent of respondents are commuters, and about 46.4 percent are circular migrants. They find jobs usually through the aids of friends or relatives (71.5 percent) or on their own efforts (28.5 percent).

The main reason why they live there jobs in the villages for a while is to earning more money in order to fulfil. Besides the push factors (job opportunities which relative high wages) in the city which attract them to get off-farm jobs in town.

Economically these mobile activities have substantial positive impacts on the respondents' household income. They can earn some additional money to be able to buy daily commodities which are most needed and for educational purposes of their children. On the other hand, it also has some social and cultural impacts to the mutual aids (gotong royong) of the community, which is gradually fading away and this means that the government or the Balinese people has to take account on it to survive the mutual aids.