

INTISARI

Banyak perempuan yang bekerja demi mendukung perekonomian keluarganya. Mereka menjalani peran ganda yakni sebagai ibu rumah tangga sekaligus sebagai pekerja atau karyawan sebuah perusahaan. Hal tersebut tentunya menarik untuk dikaji lebih dalam tentang bagaimana mereka menjalani peran ganda tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik sosial ekonomi karyawan giling di PT Djarum Brak Kesambi dan untuk mengetahui kontribusi pendapatan karyawan giling dalam mendukung ketahanan ekonomi keluarga.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan analisis secara kualitatif maupun kuantitatif. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survei. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah karyawan giling PT Djarum Brak Kesambi, Kecamatan Mejobo, Kabupaten Kudus. Sampel penelitian diambil secara acak yaitu karyawan giling sebanyak 40 orang. Teknik dan alat pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini yaitu wawancara, kuesioner dan studi pustaka. Teknik analisis data kuantitatif dalam penelitian ini, terutama dalam analisis kemiskinan responden, mendasarkan pada data pendapatan dan pengeluaran responden. Pada bagian data pendapatan digunakan standar Bank Dunia dan pada bagian data pengeluaran berdasarkan standar garis kemiskinan konsumsi BPS.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa karyawan giling PT Djarum sangat diperhatikan kesejahteraannya. Hal ini terlihat dari fasilitas dan kesejahteraan selain upah yang diterima oleh karyawan giling. Motivasi responden bekerja adalah untuk meningkatkan penghasilan keluarga namun begitu mereka tetap menjalankan kewajiban sebagai ibu rumah tangga selepas pulang kerja. Kontribusi pendapatan karyawan giling ini mencapai 41 persen artinya penghasilan mereka hampir sama dengan penghasilan kepala keluarga, sehingga sangat berpengaruh dalam meningkatkan ketahanan ekonomi keluarga.

Kata Kunci: Kontribusi pendapatan, perempuan, & ketahanan ekonomi keluarga

ABSTRACT

Many women had to work in order to support their family financial. They had dual role; as a housewife as well as worker or employee of a company. Somehow, it was certainly an interesting topic to be further analyzed about how they go with the dual role. This research was aimed to describe the social-economy characteristics of the female employees in Milling Department of PT Djarum Brak Kesambi and to determine the contribution or implication of their income in supporting their family economic resilience.

This research is descriptive research with qualitative and quantitative approach. The method used was a survey method. The population in this research was the female employees in Milling Department of PT Djarum Brak Kesambi, Mejobo sub-district, Kudus Regency. The samples were 40 employees who taken randomly. The study used interviews, questionnaires and literature as the technique and tool of data collection. The technique of quantitative data analysis, particularly in the analysis of poverty, was based on the data of income and expenditure of the respondents. The income data based on The World Bank standard and the expenditure data used the standard of consumptive poverty line by BPS.

The results of this research showed that the employees in Milling Department of PT Djarum Brak Kesambi were concerned for their welfare. It could be seen from the facilities provided by the company and also the extra salary they got. The motivation of the respondents work was to increase their family income. However, in the same time they also kept running their duties as housewife. The contribution of the female employees income reached 41 percent and it means that their income is almost equal to their husband's income. So that, it can be concluded that the role of the female employees in supporting their family economic resilience is categorized high.

Keywords: income contribution, women, and family economic resilience