

Kontribusi moneter dan non moneter pekerja rumah tangga yang diupah dalam keluarga suami istri bekerja : studi kasus pemakai jasa pekerja rumah tangga di Dki Jakarta = Monetary and non monetary contribution of waged domestic workers at households with working housewives : case study the utilization of domestic workers services in greater Jakarta

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Abstrak

Meningkatnya partisipasi perempuan di ranah publik sebagai pekerja produktif tidak serta merta mengurangi beban domestiknya, perempuan cenderung mengalami beban majemuk. Untuk mengatasi persoalan beban majemuk dalam keluarga yang ibu bekerja, banyak rumah tangga di Jakarta yang mempekerjakan PRT untuk mensubstitusi tugas-tugas rumah tangga PJPRT. Tujuan tesis ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana keluarga dengan ibu bekerja memaknai kehadiran PRT dari sisi kontribusi moneter dan non-moneter dalam penyelenggaraan rumah tangga itu sendiri. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berperspektif perempuan dengan menerapkan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam dan survei pada rumah tangga PJPRT di DKI Jakarta. Hasil temuan meliputi: 1) Perempuan dalam institusi perkawinan masih ditempatkan sebagai penanggung jawab rumah tangga dan anak, sehingga perempuan yang bekerja mengalami beban majemuk. 2) Kehadiran PRT dimaknai sangat penting dalam mensubstitusi tugas-tugas domestik ibu rumah tangga serta mensubstitusi peran ibu bagi sang anak. 3) kehadiran PRT dalam rumah tangga PJPRT secara langsung dan tidak langsung telah turut meningkatkan perekonomian rumah tangga PJPRT baik dari aspek moneter dan non moneter. Namun pemenuhan hak PRT oleh PJPRT masih sangat minim dikarenakan kesadaran PJPRT akan kontribusi nyata kehadiran PRT masih sangat minim. 4) Strategi untuk mengatasi hubungan kerja PRT dan PJPRT perlu diformulasikan melalui suatu peraturan perundang-undangan yang spesifik bagi PRT yakni Undang-Undang Perlindungan Pekerja Rumah Tangga.

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As the demand for housewives to engage in public affairs increases, so their burden, in terms of productive and reproductive aspects, tends to increase equally. One of the ways to minimize the burden that falls on the housewives who are actively engaged outside their homes is to employ domestic workers who can perform and substitute part of the household routine work and duties. Domestic workers have indeed contributed significantly to improve housewives productivity, hence incomes. The objective of this study is to unveil the extent to which domestic workers can contribute both monetary and non-monetary to households, particularly in big cities. To achieve this objective, this study applies a qualitative approach using data collection techniques through a structured questionnaire and it is complemented with in-depth interviews. Secondary sources have also been used as a means to analyze the issues encountered during the survey. Based on the survey, a number of findings can be summarized as follows: 1) Married women are perceived as the sole responsible figure in the household as a whole not only in terms of routine duties but also as mothers. Consequently, the housewives' burden tend to triplicate. 2) The housewives who are actively engaged in the public domain perceive the domestic workers as substitutes to their role as mothers and caretakers. Employing domestic workers would improve the overall productivity, hence incomes, of the

housewives. 3) Given the critical role played by the domestic worker, it justifies even further the finalization and implementation of the legal environment for the protection of rights of the domestic worker.