

HARDINESS OF SOCIOECONOMICALLY VULNERABLE WOMEN AS SINGLE PARENT IN FULFILLING FAMILY ECONOMIC NEEDS IN CIPADUNG KULON VILLAGE PANYILEUKAN DISTRICT, BANDUNG CITY

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Abstract

Hardiness is a self characteristic that can help someone to survive in a difficult situation by having a commitment, control, and challenge aspect to grow. This research is aim to obtain empirical depictions of the characteristic of the respondents, commitment of the social-economic vulnerable women as a single parent in fulfilling family economic needs, control of the social-economic vulnerable women as a single parent in fulfilling family economics needs and challenges of social-economic vulnerable women as a single parent in fulfilling family economics needs. This research uses a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The data resources of this research are primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques used are questionnaires and documentation studies. The measuring instrument used a rating scale statement with multiple choices and face validity. The result showed research about the hardiness of socially-economic vulnerable women as single parents in fulfilling family economic needs in Cipadung Kulon in a high category. However, the hardiness characteristics of socio-economically vulnerable women are needed to be more maintained it is the aim of making the hardiness in women with socio-economic vulnerability stronger and making their resilience to survive better. Therefore, the researcher proposes a program named "Training of the Hardiness of Social-Economic Vulnerable Women as Single Parent in Fulfilling Family Economic Needs" in Cipadung Kulon.

Keywords:

Hardiness; Social-Economic Vulnerable Women; Single Parent

INTRODUCTION

Nugroho in Suradi et al (2012: 9) suggests that poverty is a multidimensional problem involving economic, social, cultural, and political factors. Poverty and instability in efforts to fulfill these economic needs can lead to socio-economic vulnerability phenomena which are especially difficult for women who become single parents as women who are socio-economically vulnerable. Socio-economically vulnerable women in this context are those who act as single parents. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 08 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Data Collection and Management of Data on Persons with Social Welfare Problems and Potential and Sources of Social Welfare explains that socioeconomically vulnerable women are widows and do not have enough income to be able to meet their basic needs. Papalia et al (2008) stated that in carrying out their role, women who are socioeconomically vulnerable as single parents are women who have been abandoned by their husbands or spouses either because they are separated, divorced, or die and then decide not to marry but to raise their children. Nani Zulminarni, Founder and Director of the Empowerment Foundation

Female Heads of Family (PEKKA) in the Kompas TV.com article (2020) states that the number of women who act as heads of families reaches 15.46% or around 19 million people as female heads of families in Indonesia. In particular, in the city of Bandung, based on data from the Bandung City Disdukcapil as of 2020, there are as many as 18% or 133,426 female family heads living in the city of Bandung. Also, as many as 1,529 heads of families of female residents in Panyileukan District. These results are based on data from the Disdukcapil City of Bandung on the total number of households and families in the City of Bandung.

773,368 families and 11,847 families in Panyileukan District. From year to year, the development of the number of female family heads has increased, especially in the city of Bandung. This is supported by data generated by the Bandung City Disdukcapil that by comparison in 2019 there were 17% or 125,594 people in Bandung City and as many as 1,440 female family heads in Panyileukan District. Based on these data, it can be explained that in the last two years, the trend in the development of the number of female family heads has increased by 7,832 people in the city of Bandung and has also occurred in the development of the number of female family heads. women in Panyileukan District who experienced an increase of 89 people. The increase in the number of female family heads was caused by several factors, according to this study, namely female family heads caused by divorce and death. In the 2020 Profile of Indonesian Women by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, it is explained that the number of female family heads caused by divorce is death in Indonesia as much as 67.36% and divorce as much as 13.84% of the total number of households in Indonesia. Even though patriarchal culture is still strong in Indonesia, however, there is a high ratio of the number of male family heads, which is only 1.46% due to divorce and 3.65% due to divorce.

It can be concluded that the number of significant comparisons between the number of male and female family heads is 66.37% due to divorce and 13.33% due to divorce and death, the percentages are adjusted for the total number of households in Indonesia. Meanwhile, based on data obtained in the 2020 Indonesian Women Profile, 16.98% were caused by divorce and 69.86% were caused by death. Also,

based on the Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Bandung, according to gender and marital status, in 2020 there were 3.57% of cases of divorce and 2.26% of cases of divorce and death with female heads of family in the city of Bandung.

Situations and conditions that were not good due to the current condition of the COVID-19 pandemic also affected conditions for fulfilling the economic needs of socio-economically vulnerable women or female heads of households. During the COVID-19 pandemic (as of June 2020), there were 1,449 divorce claims at the Bandung City Religious Court and a total of 1,355 mothers who were heads of households and single parents. The women who are heads of families come from diverse backgrounds, be it economic class, social class, or marital status. As well as the existence of a negative stigma attached to socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents who in this case are the head of the family, namely by suing for divorce is not something that a woman should do, as well as conditions that require women as the head of the family to be the breadwinner, things that are not appropriate. Of course, this stigma arises from the low understanding of society about conditions that do not want to occur in the lives of women who are socio-economically vulnerable in being the head of the family (single parent). Nani Zulminarni (2020) states that there are very specific conditions faced by female heads of households that cause them to be structurally excluded from the system for assistance and access to resources. Based on this statement, it can be concluded that the deficient conditions of program implementation to empower women-headed households are influenced by internal factors, namely the burden of life they experience, and external factors, namely the data system in the implementation of assistance which is still not optimal.

The phenomenon of socio-economic

vulnerability of women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family also occurs in Cipadung Kulon Village, Panyileukan District, Bandung City. Cipadung Kulon Urban Village Based on data from Cipadung Kulon Village for 2020, it is known that there are 101 socioeconomically vulnerable women spread across 10 RWs. Socio-economically vulnerable women who are spread across the Cipadung Kulon Subdistrict often experience limitations in fulfilling economic needs due to several factors including low knowledge and skills, limited physical conditions for the elderly, limited job opportunities, low wages, and frequent social assistance. times the wrong target and the division of roles as the backbone and taking care of the household in the family. It can be interpreted that, as single parents, socioeconomically vulnerable women, of course, often find emotional instability, and difficulty dividing time and placing themselves. Therefore, in carrying out a life that requires self-control to achieve a stable outlook on life situations and conditions, socio-economically vulnerable women need specific strategies in dealing with life and managing stress with positive energy through the concept of hardiness in dealing with life's problems.

Maddi and Kobasa (1984) state that hardiness emerges as a pattern of behavior and planning that can synergize in facilitating changing conditions that have the opportunity to become stressful situations to become growth opportunities. Hardiness can be interpreted as a personality characteristic that involves the ability to control unpleasant events and give positive meaning to these events so that they do not cause stress to the individual concerned. According to Maddi and Kobasa (in Maddi, 2013) the aspects contained in a person's hardiness include

(1) Commitment, namely a person's understanding of his goals and not giving up even under pressure, (2) Control or control, namely a strategy within a person to reduce stress by controlling internal things in certain situations, (3) Challenge or challenge is a belief in a point of view by seeing change as an opportunity to grow and not as a threat. Hardiness is an important concept that must be possessed in the strength and self-control of socio-economically vulnerable women, this is what can collaborate with the goals of social workers in empowering the need for Social Welfare Services, which in this study are socio-economically vulnerable women.

The goal of social workers in seeking social welfare through empowering the strengths of socio-economically vulnerable women is aligned with handling the phenomenon of fulfilling economic needs and matters related to self-control through the concept of hardiness. Therefore, based on information and data that support the issue of socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting economic needs, this raises the interest and intention of researchers to research this issue. The research location is the area with the largest distribution of Social Welfare Service Requirements (PPKS) in the city of Bandung, including socio-economic vulnerable women, namely Cipadung Kulon Village. The harmony between the concept of hardiness and the role of social workers and adjusting to the phenomenon of difficulties that often occur in socio-economically vulnerable women in meeting the economic needs of their families is the basis for researchers to carry out this research.

The main objective of this study is to obtain an empirical description of the hardiness of socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of families in Cipadung Kulon Village, Panyileukan District, Bandung City.

METHOD

The research design used by researchers is a quantitative approach and descriptive method. This method is used to obtain an empirical picture of the hardiness of socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of families in Cipadung Kulon Village, Panyileukan District, Bandung City. The population in this study includes all socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents based on basic data obtained from the results of Practicum I 2020 (Grace Miranda Ruth Nauli Nainggolan, 2020). This study uses the Non Probability Sampling method, while the sampling method used is the census technique. Santoso & Tjiptono in Pilatus Deikme (2013) state that saturated sampling is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples. Another term for a saturated sample is a census.

This study used a saturated sampling technique with a total of 101 respondents who were researchers who took 100% of the total population of socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in Cipadung Kulon Village. The use of the entire population without having to draw a sample of this study as a unit of observation is called a census technique.

Data collection techniques used in this study were questionnaires and documentation studies. The researcher arranges the items in question according to the form of a rating scale based on the aspects of commitment, control, and challenges. Validity measurement was carried out through a face validity test, content validity test, and SPSS Analyze Correlate Software test or SPSS 25 processed with Pearson formula. Data analysis uses descriptive statistics with data presentation in the form of frequency

tables, median and mode formulas, and pie charts as a conclusion

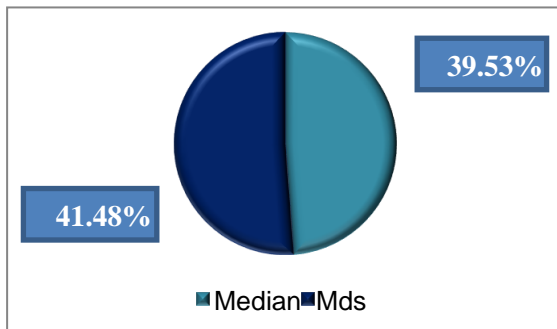
through the following median and mode formulas:

RESEARCH RESULT

The results in this study are related to the research aspects of hardiness, namely commitment, control, and challenges.

1. Commitment

The results of research on commitment in question are a person's understanding of his goals and not giving up even under pressure. The research results can be seen in a diagram that uses the calculation results through the following median and mode formulas:

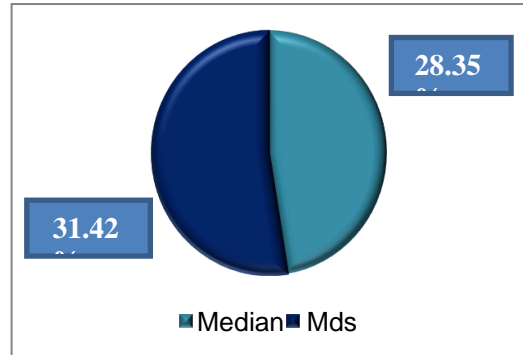


Picture 1. Aspects of Commitment in Hardiness Diagram

Based on the calculation of the median and mode of hardiness, socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family on the commitment aspect show a median value of 39.53% and a mode value of 41.48%. The mode value which is greater than the median value indicates that the respondents in this study have a high commitment.

2. Control

The results of research on control in question is the understanding that a person will be able to lead himself through self-control in facing situations in life, whether desired or unwanted. The results of research on the control aspect of hardiness can be seen in the diagram that uses the calculation results

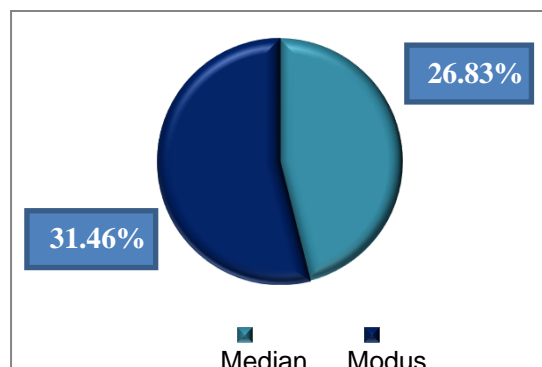


Picture 2. Aspects of Control in Hardiness Diagram

Based on the calculation of the median and mode of hardiness, socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family in the control aspect show a median value of 28.35% and a mode value of 31.42%. The mode value which is greater than the median value indicates that the respondents in this study have high control.

3. Challenge

The results of research on the challenge in question is the ability to face and view a challenge not as a threat, but as an opportunity to grow in carrying out one's life. The results of the research on the challenging aspects of hardiness can be seen in a diagram that uses the calculation results through the following median and mode formulas:



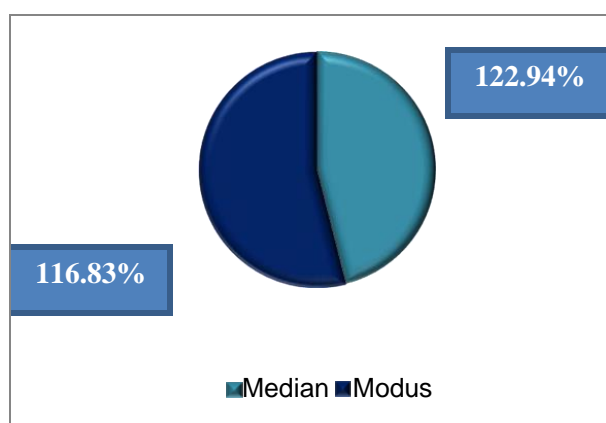
Picture 3. Challenge Aspect Diagram in

Hardiness

Based on the calculation of the median and mode of hardiness for socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the family's economic needs, the challenge aspect shows a median value of 26.83% and a mode value of 31.46%. The mode value which is greater than the median value indicates that the respondents in this study have a high challenge.

4. Women's Hardiness is Vulnerable to Socio-Economy

The results of research on the hardiness of socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family are carried out by looking at three aspects namely the commitment of socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family, control of socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family, and the challenges of socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family. The recapitulation of the research results on the three hardiness aspects is described in the median and mode calculations which are as follows:



Picture 4. Diagram of Women's Hardiness Vulnerable to Socio-Economy

Based on the calculation of the median and mode as a whole related to the Hardiness of Women in Social-Economic Vulnerability as Single Parents in Fulfilling the Economic Needs of the Family in Cipadung Kulon Village, the median value is 116.83% and the mode value is 122.94%. The value of the calculation results from all aspects of hardiness results that the hardiness of women who are socio-economically vulnerable as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family is high. Even though the results of the calculation of hardiness quality are high, in everyday life the most important thing is to maintain good conditions for hardiness that are already owned by socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting economic needs by these results, efforts are needed to strengthen the three aspects of the hardiness of socio-economic vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family in Cipadung Kulon Village.

Based on the calculation of the median and mode as a whole related to the Hardiness of Women in Social-Economic Vulnerability as Single Parents in Fulfilling the Economic Needs of the Family in Cipadung Kulon Village, the median value is 116.83% and the mode value is 122.94%. The value of the calculation results from all aspects of hardiness results that the hardiness of women who are socio-economically vulnerable as single parents in meeting the economic needs of the family is high.

DISCUSSION

Maddi and Kobasa (2013) state that hardiness emerges as a pattern of behavior and planning that can synergize in facilitating changing conditions that have

the opportunity to become stressful situations to become opportunities for growth. Hardiness can be interpreted as a personality characteristic that involves the ability to control unpleasant events and give positive meaning to these events so that they do not cause stress to the individual concerned. Maddi and Kobasa (2013: 9) state that there are three concepts in the hardiness aspect, namely commitment, control, and challenges which provide an explanation that one must be strong. Because it takes sacrifice and motivation in doing hard work to turn stress into something constructive and useful.

In realizing the aspect of hardiness in women who are socioeconomically vulnerable as single parents, an understanding of their life goals is needed, which in this study the majority of respondents were able to understand their life goals. According to Frankl (in Utami and Setiawati, 2018: 29-39) the meaning of human life is always related to the quality of living his life's purpose. Understanding of the purpose of life for women who are socio-economically vulnerable occurs because of their strong ability to deal with life processes, and that will later influence increasing commitment within themselves. In the application of hardiness, socioeconomically vulnerable women as single parents are also expected to have the ability to control related to leading themselves. The results of this study indicate that some respondents have been able to have control in leading themselves. Maddi and Kobasa (2013) state that control means something that exists within a person and is able to lead him to believe, that no matter how bad something may happen, that person is able to keep trying to change stress which was an opportunity to become a disaster or bad thing, turned into an opportunity for growth. Someone with good control is able to think that if drowned in weakness and passive self,

it will only be a waste of time.

Understanding of the importance of commitment and control must be supported by continuity from the fulfillment of challenges. In this study, the results show that there are a large proportion of respondents who are able to face life's challenges as growth opportunities and not as threats.

The ability to see the positive side of the challenges faced in living life is an opportunity that can always have a good and beneficial influence on socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents. In line with this, Tangney, et al (2004) stated that self-control is an individual's ability to determine their behavior based on certain standards such as morals, values, and rules in society to lead to positive behavior that is more beneficial to the individual. Challenge is a belief in a point of view by sees change as an opportunity for growth and not as a threat.

The results of the main discussion of the three aspects of hardiness in this research explain that the hardiness of socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the family's economic needs is influenced by several factors, including the commitment of socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the family's economic needs, the control of vulnerable women. socio-economic as a single parent in meeting the family's economic needs, as well as the challenges of socio-economic vulnerable women as a single parent in meeting the family's economic needs.

The research results show that the three aspects of hardiness in meeting economic needs are included in the high category. Therefore, it results in the conclusion that overall the hardiness of women who are socio-economically

vulnerable as single parents in meeting the family's economic needs is included in the high category according to the results of the calculation of the median and the mode of obtaining the total score for each aspect, namely 116.83% for the median. and 122.94% for mode. This shows that socio-economically vulnerable women have made efforts to implement aspects of hardiness as well as possible. The results of the research show that respondents have a behavioral pattern of high hardiness, meaning they must be able to maintain their hardiness behavioral pattern by strengthening the ability of socio-economically vulnerable women to have commitment, control, and be able to face challenges in meeting the family's economic needs.

The need to strengthen aspects of hardiness in socio-economically vulnerable women can be implemented through the provision of capacity and potential strengthening activities aimed at providing knowledge and skills that can strengthen socio-economically vulnerable women so that they always have resilience and personal strength. Providing activities around strengthening self-potential is an activity to raise awareness of the self-strengths and potential possessed by socio-economically vulnerable women which can support efforts to fulfill the family's economic needs to achieve social welfare for socio-economically vulnerable women.

Strengthening the ability of socio-economically vulnerable women to have control over meeting their family's economic needs can be achieved through establishing a counseling forum between social workers (mentors) and socio-economically vulnerable women. This counseling forum activity is a place for socio-economically vulnerable women to share stories and forms of diversion from their difficult times to maintain self-control in socio-economically vulnerable women when fulfilling their life needs. As well

as supporting the fulfillment of the need to strengthen the abilities of socio-economically vulnerable women in facing challenges in meeting the family's economic needs, this can be achieved through outreach activities and delivering material about the importance of self-motivation.

The realization of activities to strengthen the hardiness aspect of socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the family's economic needs requires the support of a source system that comes from internal and external sources in the lives of socio-economically vulnerable women.

CONCLUSION

Hardiness is a pattern of behavior and planning that can work together to make it easier to change life opportunities *that* have the potential to become stressful into self-resilience that grows well. The behavioral pattern of hardiness characteristics carried out by socio-economically vulnerable women can be seen from the aspects that support it, namely the commitment aspect, the control aspect, and the challenge aspect. These three aspects are measures that researchers use to determine opportunities for growth in conditions that can cause stress for socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the economic needs of their families in Cipadung Kulon Village, Panyileukan District, Bandung City. The research results show that the level of hardiness in the socio-economically vulnerable women who were respondents in this study is in the high category. Overall, the hardiness of socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the family's economic needs is in the high category. This is known based on the results of calculations using

the median and mode formula of 116.83% for the results of the median and 122.94% for the results of the mode of hardiness for socio-economically vulnerable women as single parents in meeting the family's economic needs in Cipadung Kulon Village.

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