

PENGARUH NILAI EKONOMI PEKERJAAN IBU RUMAH TANGGA TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA SUBYEKTIF

*The Effect of Economic Value of Wives' Household Productions towards Family
Subjective Well Being*

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ABSTRACT. *The analysis of the economic value of wives' household productions is less likely to be paid attention. The aims of this study were to measure the economic value of wives' household productions and the factors that affected the economic value of household productions and family subjective quality of life. The study was conducted at Hambaro Village, Sub-District of Nanggung, Bogor that was chosen purposively, in April to August 2008, by using cross sectional study design. The samples were 110 housewives. Results showed that the average of economic value of household productions done by housewives was around Rp 6.223,00 daily. It was found that most of families were categorized as poor families both from an income approach and from an expenditure approach. The results also showed that mothers tend to allocate their time longer for her female than male child under five years old (for caring and parenting), thus, the economic value of household productions for parenting domestic activities was higher for female than male child. Moreover, the economic value was lower with the increased of child age, however, the value was higher with the higher the numbers of child under five years old. The results also showed that there were positive effects of numbers of family members, the length of husband's education, wife's age, the child's age, expenditure/capita/month and the economic value of household productions for maintaining home activities toward the family subjective quality of life. Lastly, there was a negative effect of husband's age towards the family subjective quality of life.*

Key words: *family subjective quality of life, wives' household productive*

PENDAHULUAN

Salah satu tujuan dari pembangunan nasional adalah pembangunan sumber daya manusia, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan (Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan Republik Indonesia 2005). Indonesia telah mencanangkan dan mengimplementasikan konsep dasar gender dalam Peraturan Presiden Nomor 7 Tahun 2005 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional Tahun 2004-2009. Sasarannya adalah mewujudkan Indonesia yang adil dan demokratis dengan terjaminnya keadilan gender bagi peningkatan peran perempuan, yang salah satunya tercermin

dengan membaiknya angka *GDI (Gender-related Development Index)* dan angka *GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure)*.

Masalah rendahnya produktivitas perempuan dalam pengembangan ekonomi keluarga sama sekali belum disentuh secara mendetail dan berkesinambungan. Produktivitas perempuan dalam hal ini diukur berdasarkan kontribusi pekerjaan publik yang dibayar, sedangkan pekerjaan perempuan di aspek domestik tidak diperhitungkan. Peran gender di sektor domestik melibatkan peran reproduktif atau domestik yang menyangkut aktivitas manajemen sumberdaya keluarga (materi, nonmateri, waktu, pekerjaan dan