

Kondisi Prekariat yang Dialami oleh Mitra Kerja Pemasok (Supplier) Eksportir Furniture Rotan di Kabupaten Cirebon = Precarious Conditions Experienced by Supplier Partners (Suppliers) of Rattan Furniture Exporters in Cirebon Regency

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Abstrak

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk memberi gambaran mengenai kondisi prekariat yang dialami oleh mitra pasok (supplier) anyam. Di samping itu, skripsi ini juga akan mendalami alasan mengapa mitra pasok (supplier) anyam memilih untuk bertahan pada profesinya meskipun dihadapkan dengan berbagai macam kesulitan. Secara teoretis, penelitian ini berangkat dari pandangan Guy Standing. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kabupaten Cirebon, Provinsi Jawa Barat pada bulan Februari – Maret 2024. Metode yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan etnografi. Teknik pengumpulan data yang dilakukan antara lain participant observation dan wawancara mendalam (in depth interview). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa para mitra pasok (supplier) anyam termasuk ke dalam golongan dengan kondisi prekariat berupa tidak adanya jaminan kerja, ketidakpastian pendapatan, kurangnya akses terhadap perlindungan sosial seperti asuransi kesehatan dan jaminan pensiun. Penelitian ini juga mengungkap bahwa meskipun dihadapkan pada berbagai macam kesulitan, para supplier memilih untuk bertahan pada profesinya karena beberapa alasan. Beberapa di antaranya adalah mempertahankan warisan leluhur, hubungan baik dengan pihak pabrik, keterbatasan pilihan pekerjaan lain, serta kesulitan memulai usaha baru.This thesis aims to provide an overview of the precarious conditions experienced by woven supply partners (suppliers). Apart from that, this thesis will also explore the reasons why weaving supply partners (suppliers) choose to persist in their profession even though they are faced with various kinds of difficulties. Theoretically, this research departs from Guy Standing's views as written in his book entitled "The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class". This research was conducted in Cirebon Regency, West Java Province in February – March 2024. The method used in this research was a qualitative research method with an ethnographic approach. The data collection techniques carried out sequentially were participant observation and in-depth interviews. The research results show that woven supply partners (suppliers) are included in the precarious group. They are not bourgeois, but they are not proletarian either. They experience conditions of precarity in the form of no job security, income uncertainty, lack of access to social protection such as health insurance and pension guarantees. This research also reveals that even though they are faced with various kinds of difficulties, suppliers choose to stay in their profession for several reasons. Some of these include maintaining ancestral heritage, good relations with the factory, and limited other job options. There are also practical reasons such as the difficulty of starting a new business.