

Kajian Pemberdayaan Ibu Tunggal melalui Program Keluarga Terdampak Covid-19 BSI Maslahat = Study of Single Mothers Empowerment through BSI Maslahat's Keluarga Terdampak Covid-19 Program

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Abstrak

Pada tahun 2020, pandemi covid melanda seluruh negara termasuk Indonesia. Covid-19 menyebabkan peningkatan kemiskinan secara signifikan, sehingga angka kemiskinan di Indonesia melonjak tajam. Salah satu kelompok yang terkena dampaknya adalah ibu tunggal yang kehilangan suaminya karena covid-19. Selain terkena dampak oleh Covid- 19 dari segi ekonomi, kehilangan suami akibat Covid-19 membuat mereka mengalami kedukaan mendalam. Selain itu, stigma negatif dari masyarakat terhadap keluarga korban Covid-19 sering kali memperburuk kondisi mereka, sehingga banyak ibu tunggal yang tidak berdaya. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai bantuan sosial, tahapan pemberdayaan ibu tunggal yang suaminya meninggal karena Covid-19, dan faktor pendukung serta penghambat dalam pemberdayaan melalui Program Keluarga Terdampak Covid-19 yang dilakukan oleh BSI Maslahat di Jakarta Selatan. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa terdapat lima tahapan pemberdayaan yang ada pada Program Keluarga Terdampak Covid-19, yaitu tahap persiapan, tahap asesmen, tahap implementasi, tahap evaluasi, dan tahap terminasi. Selain itu, terdapat faktor pendukung dan penghambat pemberdayaan yang dibagi menjadi internal dan eksternal. Faktor pendukung internal di antaranya (1) motivasi ibu tunggal; (2) pengetahuan atau pengalaman ibu tunggal; dan (3) dukungan keluarga. Sedangkan faktor pendukung eksternal yaitu (1) pendampingan dan (2) para ibu tunggal lain. Terdapat juga faktor penghambat internal yang berasal dari dalam komunitas, meliputi (1) faktor predisposisi dan (2) kebiasaan ibu tunggal. Selain itu, terdapat faktor penghambat internal yang berasal dari luar komunitas, seperti faktor penguat perubahan (reinforcing). Faktor penghambat terakhir adalah penghambat dari eksternal komunitas, yaitu penolakan terhadap 'orang luar'.

.....In 2020, the covid pandemic hit all countries including Indonesia. Covid-19 caused a significant increase in poverty, so the poverty rate in Indonesia jumped sharply. One of the groups affected is single mothers who have lost their husbands to Covid-19. In addition to being affected by Covid-19 from an economic point of view, losing their husbands due to Covid-19 makes them experience deep grief. In addition, the negative stigma from the community towards families of Covid-19 victims often worsens their condition, leaving many single mothers helpless. This research discusses social assistance, the stages of empowerment of single mothers whose husbands died due to Covid-19, and the supporting and inhibiting factors in empowerment through the Covid- 19 Affected Family Program conducted by BSI Maslahat in South Jakarta. The approach used is descriptive qualitative research. The results of the study state that there are five stages of empowerment in the Covid-19 Affected Family Program. First, the preparation stage which includes the preparation stage includes companion preparation, field preparation, and searching for beneficiaries based on schemes categorized for conditional cash transfers. Second, the assessment stage is an activity to identify the empowerment of single mothers to fulfill their life needs and resources, including economic conditions through the impossibility form as a means test instrument for social assistance,

potential, and motivation of single mothers. Third, the implementation stage, which includes initial training, provision of social assistance funds, and mentoring. Fourth, the evaluation stage carried out through the Covid-19 Affected Family Program is marked by the existence of business fund reports, monthly reports, and semester reports. In the monthly and semester reports, there is feedback to improve the empowerment process. Evaluation is also carried out during the mentoring process. The last stage is the termination stage, the termination stage is marked by the completion of the single mother empowerment program based on a predetermined time. In addition, there are supporting and inhibiting factors for empowerment which are divided into internal and external. Internal supporting factors include (1) single mother motivation; (2) single mother knowledge or experience; and (3) family support. While external supporting factors are (1) assistance and (2) other single mothers. There are also internal inhibiting factors originating from within the community, including (1) predisposing factors and (2) single mothers' habits. In addition, there are internal inhibiting factors that come from outside the community, such as reinforcing factors. The last inhibiting factor is external to the community, which is the rejection of 'outsiders'.