

LANSIA PRODUKTIF SEBAGAI PEDAGANG KAKI LIMA(PKL) DI KOTA TANJUNGPINANG

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini didasari oleh meningkatnya jumlah lansia di Kota Tanjungpinang yang bekerja di sektor informal akibat minimnya jaminan hari tua. Masalah penelitian difokuskan pada alasan lansia tetap produktif sebagai Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL), dengan tujuan mendeskripsikan alasan lansia tetap produktif di masa tua. Menggunakan metode kualitatif pendekatan deskriptif, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi terhadap pedagang makanan seperti gorengan, ketoprak, dan kerak telur di kawasan Ganet. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu teori fenomenologi yang kemudian ditekankan dengan teori keberlanjutan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa alasan lansia tetap bekerja didorong oleh beberapa faktor utama. Pertama, adanya desakan kebutuhan ekonomi pribadi serta ketiadaan dana pensiun yang mewajibkan mereka mencari nafkah secara mandiri, kedua adanya beban tanggunga keluarga , ketiga karena kondisi kesehatan yang memungkinkan. Tujuan lansia tetap hadir di ruang pasar karena untuk menjaga kemandirian finansial agar tidak bergantung sepenuhnya pada anak, sekaligus sebagai sarana interaksi sosial dan menjaga kesehatan mental serta mencegah kesepian di masa tua. Dukungan keluarga yang bersifat timbal balik juga menjadi faktor penguat bagi lansia untuk tetap aktif berdagang demi mempertahankan martabat dan kualitas hidup mereka.

Kata Kunci: Lansia Produktif, Pedagang Kaki Lima, Kemandirian Ekonomi, Fenomenologi,Keluarga.

***PRODUCTIVE ELDERLY WORK AS STREET VENDORS (PKL) IN
TANJUNGPINANG CITY***

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ABSTRACT

This research is based on the increasing number of elderly people in Tanjungpinang City who work in the informal sector due to the lack of old-age security. The research problem focuses on the reasons why elderly people remain productive as street vendors (PKL), with the aim of describing the reasons why elderly people remain productive in old age. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, data was collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation of food vendors such as fried foods, ketoprak, and kerak telur in the Ganet area. The theory used in this research is phenomenology theory which is then emphasized by the theory of sustainability. The results of the study indicate that the reasons why elderly people continue to work are driven by several main factors. First, the pressure of personal economic needs and the lack of pension funds that require them to earn a living independently; second, the burden of family responsibilities; and third, because of health conditions that allow. The purpose of elderly people remaining present in the market space is to maintain financial independence so as not to be completely dependent on children, as well as a means of social interaction and maintaining mental health and preventing loneliness in old age. Reciprocal family support is also a strengthening factor for elderly people to remain active in trading to maintain their dignity and quality of life.

Keywords: Productive Elderly, Street Vendors, Economic Independence, Phenomenology, Family.