

Women and The Poverty Trap (Study on The South Merapi Slope)

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ARTICLE INFO

Received :
3 November 2022

Revised :
7 June 2023

Accepted :
26 June 2023

Published :
29 August 2023

ABSTRACT

The infection rate of COVID-19 has forced many households into economic hardship when poverty strikes, women are the most affected. In rural areas, the beginning of the poverty trap is economic difficulties in addition to reduced arable land. The research was conducted in Girikerto Kapanewon Turi District, women in the research areas experience increasingly complicated poverty traps. This study aims to find out the social conditions and economic conditions of women during COVID-19, the second objective is to find out the efforts made by women to escape from household poverty during the COVID-19 pandemic, and third to find out how women find alternative social and economic activities during COVID-19. To examine primary and secondary data related to demographics, descriptive quantitative data analysis is essential. Frequency tables are utilized to describe the distribution and pattern of features of particular variables. The demographic characteristics of women in the research region are dominated by their productive age, high school/vocational education, their status as housewives, and their employment in agriculture. The result show women can still meet their food needs from their limited agricultural land. The poverty trap experienced by women is the difficulty in fulfilling household needs other than food such as the cost of educating children, the health of household members, and transportation. Women manage household finances by tightening the fulfillment of household needs, even women have to sacrifice setting aside the fulfillment of their own needs in order to meet the minimum household needs. Women to get out of the poverty trap take advantage of social relations, family ties, and government assistance, even when women have access to look for alternative income, women try to find additional income by working modestly.

Keywords : Women; poverty trap; south merapi slope

INTRODUCTION

The public is in a state of panic as an outbreak of unknown origin was reported in Wuhan, China which began to be detected in 2019 in December. Pneumonia cases were epidemiologically linked to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market. The outbreak that caused panic in China is referred to as COVID-19 disease (coronavirus of 2019) (Chen, 2020; Ciotti et al., 2020; Desjardin & Delmelle, 2020; Dlamini et al., 2020; Li et al., 2020; Lone & Ahmad, 2020; Mohapatra et al., 2020; Roe et al., 2020; Padhan & Prabheesh, 2021; Wadhwa & Thakur, 2022). The COVID-19 disease has

affected more than 98 million people with confirmed cases and 2.2 million deaths since January 2020. The current pandemic caused by the influenza virus SARS-CoV-2, coronavirus 2019 became the most contagious disease in history (Jin et al., 2020; Lai et al., 2020; McKenzie & Adams, 2020; Wang et al., 2020; Forati & Ghose, 2021; Fraser et al., 2021; Grekousis et al., 2021; Suryasa et al., 2021). The world is experiencing a shock of non-natural disasters that affect events that disrupt the global order, especially COVID-19 which began to spread and visited Indonesia at the end of 2019 and lasted until the end of 2021. In the past, Indonesia recorded a daily death rate of 200 for a total of 10,000 affected individuals. The high number of people affected by the disease and the length of the pandemic have impacted the socio-economic conditions of the community. Coronavirus (COVID-19) has created a global crisis and Coronavirus 2019 caused one of the saddest tragedies and negatively impacted socio-economic conditions (Ceballos et al., 2020; Mou et al., 2020; Rab et al., 2020; Shokirov, 2022). The poverty trap encompasses the chain of poverty and ill health, which contributes to increased health expenditures and a profoundly damaged social life (Sapkota et al., 2021). The Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic is alarming across all sectors, not least the ongoing one has drastically impacted women on women's health and women's economy globally (Almeida et al., 2020; Shakouri et al., 2021; Goldin, 2022; Cholankeril et al., 2023; Faeni et al., 2023; Li et al., 2023; Ozili & Arun, 2023; Sridhar et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2023). The socioeconomic impact of the pandemic was felt by all members of the population, especially women. The majority of women who work informally experience inequalities related to women's rights, such as women not receiving social protection and women being at risk of poverty. The human resource development paradigm has not been able to alleviate women's marginalization in the social, economic and political fields (Shalihin & Firdaus, 2019). Women's strategy to move out of poverty is to change the values that demean women in society and change the systematic structure to be more open to women by providing education for women and jobs for women that are not discriminatory (Zahrawati, 2020). Women are confronted with daunting obstacles, including health issues, economic hardships, and loss of means of subsistence (Malik & Naeem, 2020). When poverty-stricken women join in income-generating activities, they are confronted with increasingly challenging means of subsistence.

The epidemic is disrupting women's access to life-saving sexual and reproductive health care, exacerbating gender disparities (UNFPA, 2020). Women's lives are no longer secure as a result of the crisis's impact on the global food supply, the rising difficulty of meeting economic demands to boost production, and the mounting pressure women face. In underdeveloped nations such as Pakistan, men are being exploited when seeking employment and receiving credit services. In these developing nations, women are culturally prohibited from harvesting their own crops. In the event of fieldwork limits, women and girls are expected to contribute more, despite the fact that they are already overburdened with housework. Natural selection caused by COVID will restrict women's access to local agricultural product markets, hence worsening women's economic circumstances (Malik & Naeem, 2020). Several studies illustrate how the 2019 coronavirus epidemic has had negative global impacts on women such as women's home lives and social conditions. The average number of poor household members in March 2022, according to BPS data, was 4.74 individuals. Therefore, impoverished households are defined as those with monthly expenditures below the average of 2,395,924 rupiah (BPS, 2022).

The coronavirus 2019 pandemic has altered the economic and social patterns of women's lives. Turayev & Sharma (2020) stated that Coronavirus which makes the world dramatically change its attitude to implemented socio economic policy. COVID-19 adversely affects women's economic income (Lawalu & Goba, 2020). The social and economic effects of COVID-19 are profound, extensive, and multifaceted (Faletehan et al., 2022). Communities around the world are adapting to the challenges caused by the 2019 coronavirus such as protecting themselves and limiting the spread of the virus (Klassen & Murphy, 2020). Women find it increasingly difficult to earn a living due to the shrinking number of available jobs. These constraints and obstacles make it difficult for women to continue searching for sources of income to support their families. In order

to alleviate poverty, people will enhance their usage of forest resources without sacrificing conservation principles (Walelign et al., 2021). If bountiful local resources are efficiently utilized, they will be of tremendous assistance to the surrounding community in expanding their family's economy. The hurdles faced by poor women in developing local resources for entrepreneurial activities are the lack of capital, the limited raw materials, and the absence of skills in product development, as well as the low condition of educated Human Resources and the absence of training facilities.

The coronavirus 2019 has altered the socioeconomic order of society, and when the socioeconomic order is altered, women are the most susceptible to the resulting effects. Poverty in rural areas is created by internal and external circumstances, which result in low-quality education, a lack of inventiveness in business, and bad household money management habits. As a result, it is extremely difficult for impoverished families to escape the poverty zone (Faletihan et al., 2022). In order to meet their needs, women are compelled to engage in economic activities when home demands are disrupted. Poor families before the coronavirus are getting poorer as they experience job cuts during the pandemic (Walelign et al., 2021). Sleman Regency is one of the Yogyakarta regencies with high coronavirus infection rates, causing many households to fall into poverty traps; when poverty strikes, women suffer the most. The narrower arable land area is the poverty trap for rural households that rely on agriculture for their primary source of income. If farmers in Java own more than 0.25 hectares of arable land, they will escape the poverty trap (Widodo, 2017). This research is unique because women as the subject of research, women who are considered weak must have strategies in an effort to avoid poverty during the COVID-19. Researchers are interested in investigating women and the poverty trap in Girikerto, Kapanewon Turi, following COVID-19, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. This study aims to find out the social conditions and economic conditions of women during COVID-19, the second objective is to find out the efforts made by women to escape from household poverty during the COVID-19 pandemic, and third to find out how women find alternative social and economic activities during COVID-19.

METHODS

The research area is in Girikerto Village (Figure 1), Turi Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, with the following boundaries: North is bordered by Mount Merapi National Park. East is bordered by Purwobinangun Village, Pakem. The South is bordered by Donokerto Sub-district. The west is bordered by Wonokerto sub-district. Morphologically located on the southern slope of Mount Merapi. Research methods are needed to direct the stages of research methodically and efficiently. Girikerto sub-district, Kapanewon Turi, was chosen as the research location based on the research topic related to women and poverty traps after COVID-19. Two hamlets were selected to represent communities with high and low accessibility. Respondents were female members of households in the research location. Respondents were selected purposively, on the grounds that households in the two dusun had been determined. The number of respondents was 60, with details per hamlet of 30 respondents each. After COVID-19, primary and secondary data were collected related to women's socioeconomic conditions and their efforts to overcome poverty. Primary and secondary data collection consisted of literature studies, observations, and interviews using instruments to assess non-physical capacity. This research uses quantitative analysis. Descriptive quantitative data analysis was required to analyze primary and secondary data relating to demographic parameters such as age, occupation, education, land tenure, income, and utilization of transportation, communication, and health services. Frequency tables are used to describe the distribution and pattern of characteristics of a particular variable. Dividing the frequency of each class by the total number of observations multiplied by 100 will yield the relative frequency. On the basis of associations, descriptive quantitative analysis is conducted to determine the distribution and patterns of occurrence.

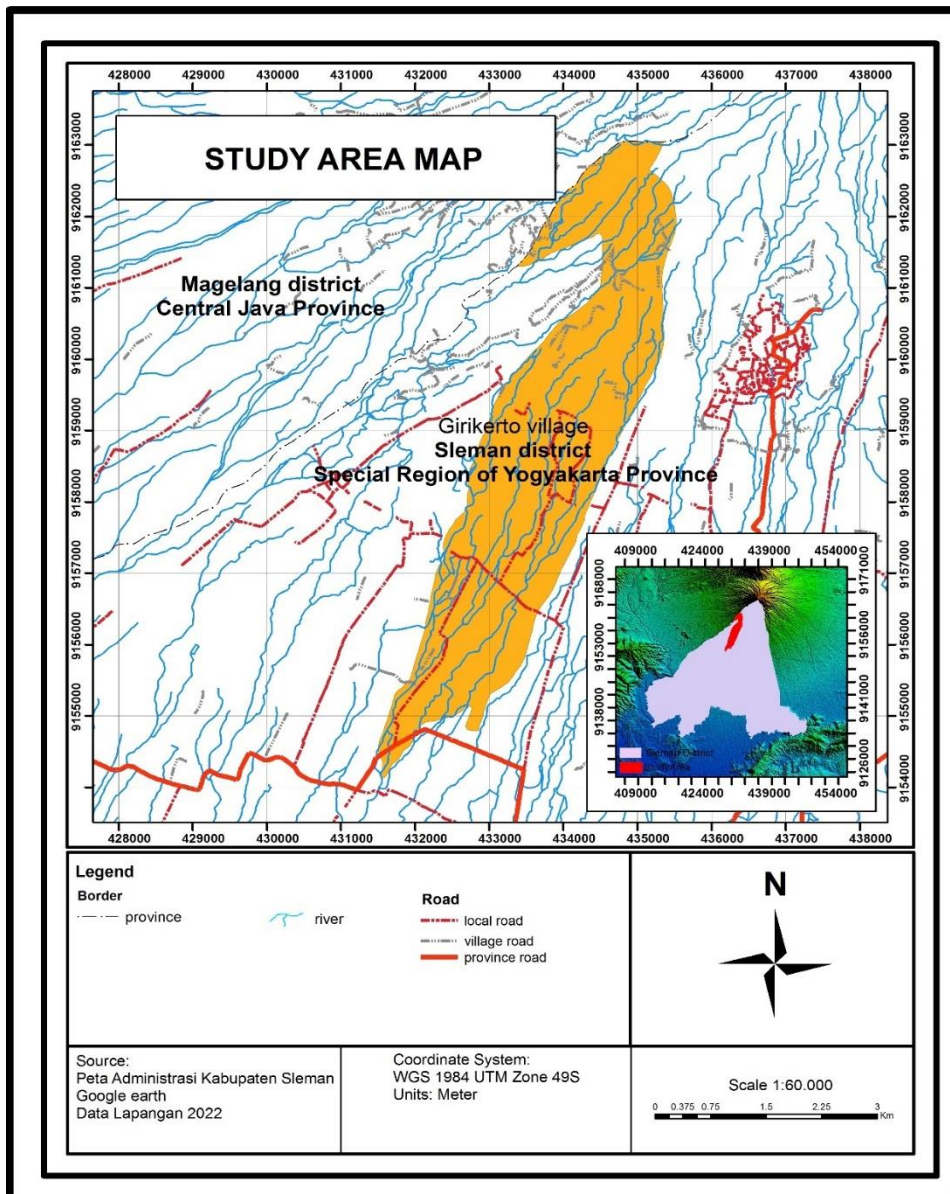


Figure 1. Study area map

RESULTS

Girikerto is one of four settlements in Kapanewon Turi and is situated in the eastern region of the island. Girikerto is bounded by Mount Merapi to the north, Donokerto, Kapanewon Turi to the south, Purwobinangun, Kapanewon Pakem to the east, and Wonokerto to the west. Kapanewon Turi. Girikerto comprises 13,07 km² or 30 percent of Kapanewon Turi's total area. Girikerto has 9,475 inhabitants, or 27.5% of Kapanewon Turi's total population, and its population density in 2019 is 725 inhabitants per square kilometer (BPS, 2022). The village of Girikerto has a gender ratio of 101.98. Geographically, Girikerto is situated on the South Merapi Slope. According to the 1:100,000 scale Geological Map of Sheet Yogyakarta, this region is formed of sedimentary material from the Young Merapi Volcano. The Schmidt-Ferguson climate classification places Girikerto subdistrict within climate type C, whilst the Oldeman climate classification has it inside climate type B2. The following map (Figure 2) depicts the land use map of the study region.

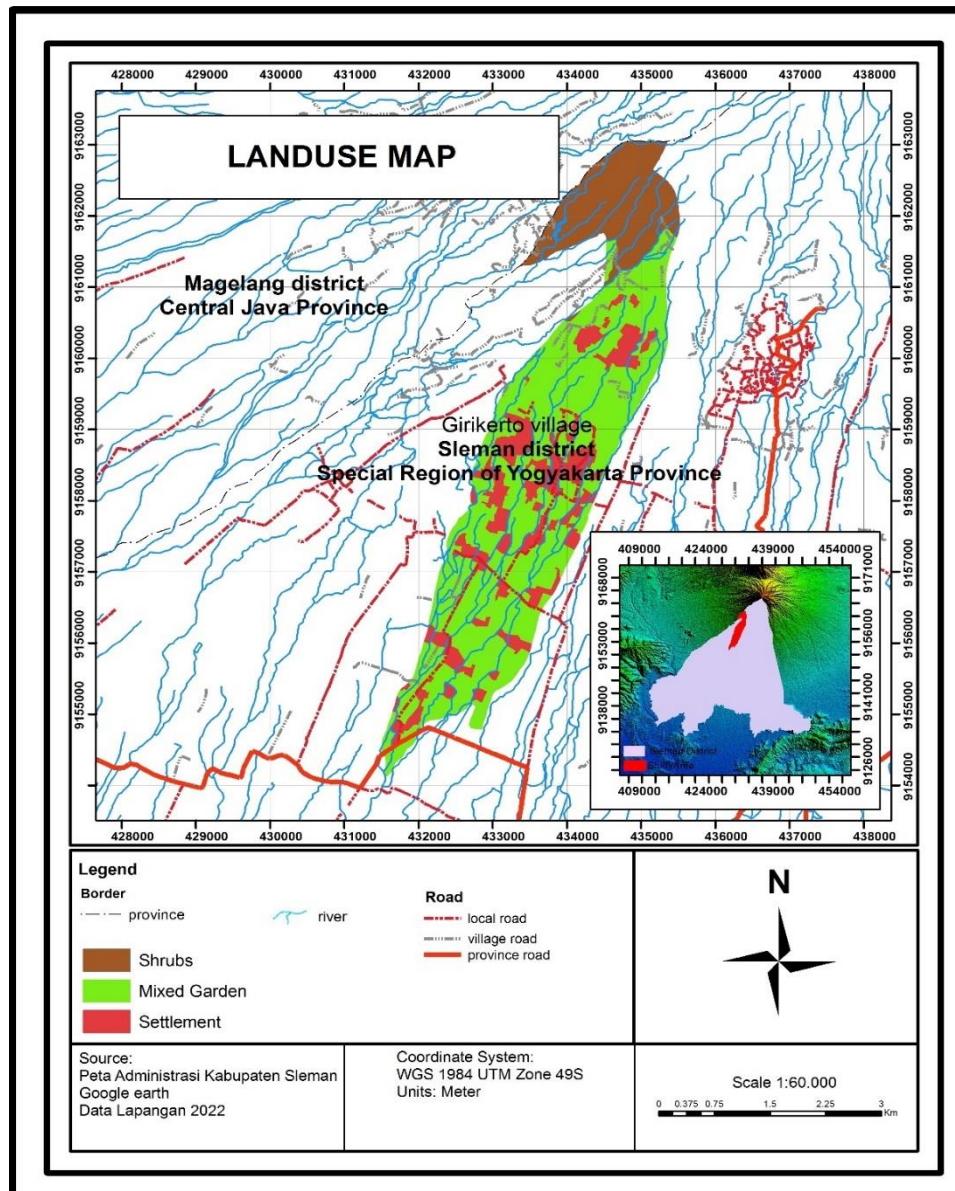


Figure 2. Land Use in Girikerto Village

The research was carried out in the villages of Ngandong and Karanggawang. Ngandong is tough to access, whereas Karanggawang is simple to get. Padukuhan Ngandong is inhabited by 316 family heads. The region is separated into the Ngandong and Ngandong Tritis habitation groups. This village's land use is dominated by mixed gardens. The distance between Kalurahan Girikerto and Ngandong is 4.8 kilometers, whereas the distance between Ngandong Tritis and Kapanewon Turi is 6 kilometers. Karanggawang is inhabited by 179 family heads, and settlements dominate the land use with minimal moor. The distance between Kalurahan Girikerto and Karanggawang is 3 kilometers, whereas the Kapanewon Turi Office is 1.5 kilometers away.

Personalities of Respondents

The age of women is a significant indication of their employment potential. Table 1 demonstrates the age distribution of women in Kalurahan Girikerto.

Table 1. The Age of Women

Age Group (Years)	Quantity	Percentage (%)
< 30	10	16.7
31-40	14	23.3
41-50	17	28.3
51-60	12	20.0
> 60	7	11.7
Sum	60	100

As much as 45 percent of women in Ngandong and Karanggawang have completed school through the SMA/SMK level, indicating that women are very motivated to obtain an education. The distribution of women's education is depicted in the Table 2.

Table 2. The Education of Women

Education level	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Elementary school	22	36.7
Junior Secondary School	7	11.7
Senior Secondary School/ Vocation School	27	45.0
Diploma	2	3.3
Bachelor	2	3.3
Sum	60	100

Ngandong contains an interesting phenomenon relating to schooling. The inaccessibility and rural position of Ngandong, which is far from the core of Kapanewon's capital, have no effect on the incentive to complete high school. Level of elementary school education is 36.7%, particularly among women over the age of 40. This stipulation demonstrates that the 12-year compulsory education movement is extremely successful, despite having to contend with distance and accessibility barriers to education. Social considerations in the form of a propensity for early marriage are still prevalent in Ngandong.

Working women are unable to run the household and care for their children due to a lack of time. Typically, the respondent's parents are involved in caring for the youngster to overcome this problem. Following is a table displaying the respondents' employment in the area of study.

Table 3. Women's Occupation

No	Type Occupation	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1	Domestic Assistant	1	1.7
2	Factory Employees	2	3.3
3	Farmer Workers	2	3.3
4	Teacher	1	1.7
5	Housewife	23	38.3
6	Trader	10	16.7
7	Retired Teacher	2	3.3
8	Farmer	19	31.7
	Sum	60	100

The majority of women in the study region, 38.3%, were housewives; this choice was influenced by the husband's involvement in the family. Many respondents emphasize household management, 31.7% of the population, the second largest group after housewives, are farmers. Women assist their husbands in cultivating the land they possess. Women can supplement their income by selling little items, such as by starting a stall or *angkringan*, in order to meet their daily requirements.

Socioeconomic Conditions of Women Following the COVID-19 Pandemic

After the COVID-19 epidemic, there are variations in the socioeconomic status of women, as measured by food sufficiency in their households, according to the findings of a study conducted in Girikerto Village's two hamlets with varying accessibility. In the following table, food sufficiency in the last year of the post-COVID-19 epidemic is displayed.

Table 4. Food Security

Hamlet	Condition of Food Adequacy		
	High	Currently	Low
Ngandong (30)	22.58	64.52	12.90
Karangawang (30)	31.03	51.72	17.24

Women in Ngandong confront less difficulties to their food sufficiency than the average woman in the village because they are imprisoned in poverty, which makes it difficult for them to provide appropriate food for their families. Because Karangawang is more easily accessible, there is a greater level of anxiety in that region regarding the possibility of a food shortage during the pandemic. Cassava, beans, and various vegetables can be grown by Ngandong women in their own yards and on fertile land to satisfy their requirements for food. This is demonstrated by the low number of houses in the village that are reporting a lack of food, which is significantly lower than the average for the community. On the other hand, Karangawang is seeing an increasing number of instances of food scarcity. Because they reside so close to the market, the women of Karangawang have uncomplicated access to the provisions they require. On average, the women of Karangawang do not have access to sufficient agricultural land to satisfy all of their food requirements. The revenue from part-time occupations is sometimes the only source of money that women have to support themselves. As a result of the epidemic caused by COVID-19, women's earnings have reduced, which has caused them to be afraid about running out of food.

Poverty and Land Tenure

Land serves a vital economic function in rural areas, and tenure restrictions will have an effect on poverty and the income of households that depend on agricultural land. Lack of arable land will make it simpler for rural households to fall into poverty. Characteristics of Research Hamlet Households in the area of study can be seen at Table 5.

Table 5. Characteristics of Research Hamlet Households

Expenditure annually	Households	Ngandong		Karanggawang	
		f	%	f	%
Equal to or Less Than 2,395,924 (Rupiah)	Poor	19	63.33	14	46.66
More than 2,395,924 (Rupiah)	Not Poor	11	36.67	16	53.33
Sum		30	100	30	100

Ngandong is more impoverished than Karanggawang in terms of the proportion of poor households. Ngandong has more impoverished households than Karanggawang. Farm revenue dominates the household income in Ngandong. In addition to managing agriculture and animals, diversifying the economy, albeit to a limited extent, and exploiting forests are necessary. Compared to Ngandong, the infrastructure of Karanggawang is relatively superior. The reduced number of impoverished households is a direct result of the ease of mobility outside the hamlet, which expands opportunities to improve household income. Agriculture is the primary source of household income in Ngandong, and Ngandong's adverse accessibility is the greatest impediment to increasing the population's wellbeing. The tenure of agricultural land is intimately tied to poverty in rural areas. The majority of female households in the study region rely on the land to provide for their family requirements. Land is a crucial asset for rural households that rely on agriculture for their livelihood.

Table 6. Households of Women Based on Land Tenure

Land Tenure (hectares)	Ngandong		Karanggawang	
	f	%	f	%
< 0.1	12	40.00	17	56.66
0.1– < 0.25	11	36.66	12	40.00
>0.25	7	23.33	1	3.33
Sum	30	100	30	100

Land tenure is a determinant of household income, with extensive land tenure resulting in higher agricultural revenue. Land tenure in Ngandong is still superior to Karanggawang, resulting in a higher revenue from agriculture in Ngandong. Increasing farmers' access to land ownership is one strategy for enhancing their welfare and helping them escape the cycle of poverty (Susilowati & Maulana, 2012). Rural households depend on agriculture for their source of income; if they own more than 0.25 hectares of land, they will be free from poverty. According to Tan (1991), the level of agricultural revenue is influenced by the area of land owned, which includes both owned land and farming land. The restricted arable land makes it difficult for agricultural families to achieve a high standard of living. The following table depicts the association between land tenure and poverty in the research area.

Table 7. The Association Between Land Tenure And Poverty

Land tenure (hectares)	Poverty							
	Ngandong				Karanggawang			
	Poor		Not poor		Poor		Not poor	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
<0.1	11	57.9	1	9.09	8	57.14	9	56.25
0.1-<0.25	8	42.1	3	27.27	6	42.86	6	37.55
>0.25	0	0	7	63.63	0	0	1	6.25
Sum	19	100	11	100	14	100	16	100

The association between land tenure and poverty in the research area indicates that in Ngandong, an inaccessible region, land tenure tends to determine poverty. Land tenure restrictions make households destitute. Ngandong's primary source of income is land. In regions with easy access, land ownership does not always have a direct effect on poverty. Even in areas with limited land tenure, non-poor households were discovered in Karanggawang. In the two research hamlets, there were no impoverished households with land holdings larger than 0.25 hectares.

Financial Sufficient Condition

Low liquidity makes it difficult for women in rural areas to meet a variety of household demands, including transportation, education, health, and social needs. The status of women's financial sufficiency in the research area is presented in the Table 8 below.

Table 8. Financial Conditions Following the COVID-19 Epidemic

Hamlet	Financial Conditions		
	High	Moderate	Low
Ngandong (30)	22.58	64.52	12.90
Karanggawang (30)	31.03	51.72	17.24

According to the women of Girikerto Village, they have never experienced a food scarcity, although they constantly face money difficulties. Frequently, ladies have little money when they run out of food. Some intriguing outcomes were discovered while comparing Ngandong and Karanggawang. In Ngandong, the majority of survey respondents reported that they periodically ran out of money, whereas in Karanggawang, they frequently had money, albeit a small amount. This condition may be related to the respondent's occupation, given that women who work as farmers in Ngandong do not receive a predetermined monthly wage. They cultivate food crops in their backyards, so even if they run out of food when they are cash-strapped, they may still be defeated.

Despite the fact that women in the research region are able to provide their children with a balanced meal, it is a concern that children's nutritional requirements are not being met. The feeding needs of children are always the top priority for women. Women are disproportionately affected by the food scarcity due to declining incomes, crop failures, and increased non-food requirements. These conditions force women to make decisions that degrade the quality of the food they prepare for their families. The leader of the household receives less food initially, followed by the ladies, but the quality of food for children remains the top priority. Food shortages

never developed, despite the fact that other members of the household had their dietary demands curtailed.

In addition to food, there are urgent needs for clothing, education, and health after the COVID-19 pandemic. Even during Eid holidays, clothing needs are not a priority during a pandemic. This is due to (1) the absence of Eid celebrations such as customs during the pandemic, (2) the closure of shopping centers during the pandemic, and (3) fears about the spread of the virus. The community is aware that children's educational needs take precedence among the necessities of life. When education must be completed at home due to the COVID-19 epidemic, there is a demand for education fees. Children require learning resources such as stationery, smartphones/laptops, internet access, and other necessities. Related to the efforts to create educational facilities for children, a number of other issues arise, such as the difficulty of internet service provider networks or even no internet network and smartphones that do not function properly (broken devices).

Women's Contributions to the Household Economy

The pandemic has resulted in a decline in income, and there are numerous life essentials that must be addressed, including food, clothing, the education of children, and other demands. Women make efforts to preserve the household economy when they are unable to meet basic necessities such as food, clothes, education, health, and others. Women in the study region have techniques for coping with these circumstances, particularly in terms of managing their subsistence needs. Women profit via social interactions, family relationships, the sale of valuable goods, and various other endeavors. Women in Ngandong profit from social connections, family ties, and the sale of precious products. The majority of women in Karanggawang exploit social contacts, next sell possessions, and last exploit familial bonds. Food requirements are met under conditions that are comparable. The Assistance Women Obtained After COVID-19 is shown in the Table 9.

Table 9. The Assistance Women Obtained After COVID-19

Hamlet and Village	Help acquired (%)		
	Money	good	groceries
Ngandong	80.0	13.3	6.7
Karanggawang	66.7	13.3	20.0

Utilizing government support and social institutions, women preserve the household's economic stability. In both the hamlets Ngandong and Karanggawang, direct cash aid provided financial help. Women will sell their remaining belongings if they are cash-strapped and urgent needs must be satisfied. Women also obtained food assistance in the two research regions. Due to the difficulty of obtaining sources of income and the necessity of addressing immediate requirements, women seek assistance. Social and familial ties provide a means for women to obtain support to overcome economic hardships. Women attempt to assist their spouses in generating additional income. The motivations for women's actions are as follows: (1) seeking and fulfilling food needs, nutritional intake, and calories; (2) seeking and fulfilling clothing needs; (3) seeking to fulfill educational needs; (4) caring and preparing for health needs; (5) taking precautions for urgent needs; and (6) seeking to fulfill social needs. In Ngandong, women make alternate efforts to meet their requirements by performing odd jobs, but in Karanggawang, they do so by selling little products. Karanggawang is easily accessible; the distance to Kalurahan Girikerto office and Kapanewon Turi is shorter. Women in Karanggawang have many means of subsistence. It is difficult for women in Ngandong to seek alternate forms of income. The region is often remote, and the land is used for agriculture. In both Ngandong and Karanggawang, a relatively small number of women work outside the hamlet.

Women's Health Research Area

Health is a factor that influences whether or not women fall into the poverty trap. Women in the two research hamlets perform a great deal of physically demanding work, beginning with household duties, social activities, and cultivating arable land to satisfy household needs. Regarding women's health, the following table provides information.

Table 10. Choice of Treatment Facilities For Women

Choice of Treatment Facilities	Ngandong		Karanggawang	
	f	%	f	%
Private Hospital	0	0	1	3.3
Federal Hospital	5	16.6	7	23.3
Public Health Facility	9	30.0	11	36.6
Traditional Physicion	12	40.0	8	26.6
Etc	4	13.3	3	10.0
Sum	30	100	30	100

When ill, women in the research region do not immediately seek treatment; rather, they seek alternate self-medication by drinking traditional herbal medicine or purchasing medicines from the store. Women in Ngandong have the most treatment options, including visiting puskesmas and physicians. Women in Karanggawang select a treatment location by visiting government hospitals, health clinics, or healers.

Post-pandemic economic issues were confronted by women in the region of study in a variety of ways. In order to meet the demands of domestic life, women pursue different pursuits. To continue regular living after the epidemic, Ngandong and Karanggawang continue to engage in other socioeconomic pursuits. Religious activities are carried out with social activities such as fair mutual cooperation, community service, jointly visiting sick neighbors, voluntarily helping neighbors or relatives who are experiencing a disaster, and systematically raising funds for neighbors/relatives affected by the disaster. During the epidemic, women take measures to keep themselves and their families healthy, such as adhering to all government regulations and maintaining food consumption. Women are aware that health is essential for their survival in order to carry out daily activities such as completing household chores, transporting their children to school, earning a living for themselves and their husbands, and engaging in social activities such as gotong royong, community service, and community activities, which are still prevalent in rural areas. Daily routines consume a great deal of time, energy, thoughts, emotions, and costs that are not insignificant, so increasing the physical and emotional strains on women (Frans, 2021). Maintaining women's health is essential so that they can carry out these responsibilities.

Women's Efforts to Escape the Trap of Poverty

Utilization of agricultural land, particularly for food crops, is a primary source of income for women in the research area. In addition to farming, women also perform low-paying odd jobs to supplement their income. In the study area, household poverty is precipitated by the low income. The lack of non-agricultural employment alternatives makes it harder for women to boost household income. Lack of cash to meet their requirements drives women in the study region to rely on social relationships to provide for their families. The attempts undertaken by women to break the cycle of poverty are detailed in the Table below.

Table 11. Women's Plan to Escape the Trap of Poverty

Escape the Trap of Poverty	Ngandong		Karanggawang	
	f	%	f	%
Utilize the increased revenue from married children	3	10.0	5	
Spending less on apparel, home maintenance, and daily shopping	17	56.6	20	69.6
Reduce the quality and quantity of food Debt to relationships Debt at the store (friends, neighbors, relatives)	20	66.6	12	40.0
Debt at the store	15	50.0	11	36.6
Debt to relationships (friends, neighbors, relatives)	18	60.0	12	40.0
Working odd jobs throughout the day	9	30.0	15	50.0
Optimizing the yard and farmland	23	76.6	8	26.6
Utilize the safety net of direct government monetary aid	18	60.0	15	50.0
Maintain good health and select the most cost-effective treatment facility.	21	70.0	15	50.0
Sell valuables	7	23.3	9	30.0
Etc	3	10.0	3	10.0

In contrast to Karanggawang, women in Ngandong prioritize optimizing the yard and farms to escape the poverty trap. In Karanggawang, women prioritize spending less on clothing, home maintenance, and everyday shopping to escape the poverty trap. Different women's strategies protect their homes from falling into poverty since poverty situations in the two research areas vary (Ngandong and Karanggawang). Since poverty is more severe in Ngandong than in Karanggawang, women in Ngandong are more likely to employ strategies to avoid falling into poverty.

DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has not disrupted food sufficiency but has significantly disrupted the economy of women in the research locations. This condition is reflected in the availability of food in the research area which is quite adequate, even though there is severe poverty in the area. This is in accordance with the statement of [Alon et al. \(2020\)](#) that the economic downturn caused by COVID-19 has a major impact on global gender equality, both during the economic downturn and during the economic recovery that will occur in the future. [Sulaeman & Salsabila \(2020\)](#) stated that the COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on women, namely first, women's double burden in the form of childcare and work. Second, threats to women, namely the possibility of domestic violence when family problems occur, and third, unequal treatment of women in the economic sector. In addition, COVID-19, which has an impact on the difficulties of the economic sector, can lead to conflict within the family, whose victims are women. So that the conflict has a negative impact on women ([Hutabarat et al., 2020](#)). The pandemic has increased exploitation and oppression of women case study in Kampung Kue Rungkut Lor II community ([Sari & Zufar, 2021](#)). The form of exploitation experienced by women at the research location is the additional burden in the form of dual roles to maintain household economic resilience.

The hardship caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has forced women in the study sites to maintain the household economy by helping their husbands to survive. This has led to an additional

burden on women in the household. Households are more vulnerable to poverty when the head of the household is a woman who has more burdens. [Ahmad et al. \(2015\)](#) stated that the factors that cause poverty in female household heads include economic, social/cultural, structural, natural resources and human resources. Poor household heads can be female household heads, who experience a triple burden of poverty ([Esariti et al., 2019](#)). The dual role of women in fulfilling the economy is a challenge, because it requires a balance between the role as a housewife and increasing work productivity. [Syahrial \(2020\)](#) & [Agustina et al. \(2021\)](#) stated that, women face a disproportionate double burden to balance the work productivity of household chores. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is felt by groups of women who work to help the household economy ([Moita et al., 2021](#)). The dual role of women farmers who are able to complete domestic work still experience inequality of position in the family, such as the sale of agricultural products, women do not have authority, access and control over production results have not been obtained ([Wiasti & Wedasantara, 2022](#)).

In addition to housewives, the dominant occupation in the research location is farmers. Women farmers help work the land to meet household needs. In addition, women farmers have strategies to get out of the poverty trap through social contacts, family ties and government assistance. A case study in Jeriji Village, the living conditions of poor families who work as rubber farmers in Jeriji Village. Finally, these rubber farmers have efforts or strategies to survive, namely: 1) alternative subsistence strategy, 2) tighter belt strategy, 3) network strategy / social network relations. They do this strategy so that they can continue to survive in the future ([Fajri, 2021](#)). Farmer households are able to fulfill food even though they are threatened with poverty due to the COVID-19 pandemic. [Ali et al. \(2022\)](#) explained that the case study of a farmer family in Jleper Village, Mijen Subdistrict, Demak Regency in achieving welfare was challenged by the pandemic, but the farmer family had the physical and psychological ability to live independently. Therefore, farming families have food resilience and are smart in organizing strategies to get out of poverty. Families who do not have strategies or survival mechanisms during the COVID-19 pandemic may find themselves trapped in poverty.

The double burden experienced by women in the household, lack of literacy due to low education levels can be a factor in poverty traps. [Rusdianti et al. \(2019\)](#) stated that, women with low economic groups need to improve their abilities and skills through productive economic activities. Women must have resilience to avoid poverty. [Alie & Elanda \(2021\)](#) explained that, women in poor families must have resilience in critical situations to meet life needs such as trading in front of the house, saving expenses, selling or pawning objects, joining arisan, and borrowing money from relatives or neighbors. Women as household members and as heads of households, even for women who are about to settle down, are required to improve the quality of resources, increase literacy, and have extra abilities in managing the household economy so that they are not trapped in poverty.

CONCLUSION

The demographic characteristics of women in the study region are dominated by their productive age, high school / vocational education, housewifery, and agricultural labor. They still have adequate agricultural land to cultivate food, therefore food sufficiency is rather good. In the studied region, household control of agricultural land is somewhat constrained, and as a result, agricultural outputs tend to meet household needs. This condition is reflected in the research area's adequate food availability, despite the region's extreme poverty. The difficulties posed by the COVID-19 pandemic have compelled women to keep the household economy in order to assist their husbands in sustaining themselves. Due to the little arable land in the research area, land ownership is not typically associated with poverty. Women use social contacts, family ties, and government assistance to escape the poverty trap. The condition of the area that has easier accessibility is favorable for women to do petty trading. Although, women are faced with the difficulty of completing odd jobs in the area. The research area is in the Merapi volcano disaster-

prone area, so further research on the study of women's strategies in an effort to escape the poverty trap in a multi-disaster area needs to be carried out, in addition to the focus of respondents on female household heads to find out more details about women's ability to escape.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank Edi Widodo, M.Pd as an assistant in writing this article.

DECLARATIONS

Conflict of Interest

The authors declared that they had no known competing interests.

Ethical Approval

The research has been approved by the Research Committee of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. All research was carried out in accordance with Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta research ethics guidelines applicable when human participants are involved.

Informed Consent

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that all participants have been given informed consent and agreed to take part in this study.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

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