



The Dual Role of Women in the Household in Larangan Slampar Village, Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency

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Abstract

This research examines the dual roles of women in the household in Larangan Slampar Village, Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency. The aim of the study was to determine the causes and impacts of women's dual roles in the household in Larangan Slampar Village, Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, with primary data 10 women playing multiple roles and 10 men or husbands of wives playing multiple roles, while secondary research data is in the form of books, journals, official websites, and others. Data analysis was carried out through the process of data reduction, data modeling, and drawing conclusions. Checking the validity of the data was carried out by extending observations, observing persistence, and triangulation. The results showed that the factors causing women to play multiple roles were women's personal desires, family support and motivation, fulfillment of household economic needs, forms of self-actualization, geographical and socio-cultural factors, patriarchal perspectives and social construction. The impact of multiple roles is divided into negative impacts, namely the occurrence of role imbalance, physical conditions that tire easily, psychological conditions or feelings of pressure due to role domination, and educational arrangements for children. Meanwhile, the positive impact of the dual role is the assisted family economy, developing women's potential, achieving goals, and being able to channel the knowledge they already have.

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Introduction

Women are directly seen as gentle, gentle, loving, have a graceful physique, and do everything with great feeling and patience. Based on this view, it actually gives rise to justification and social stratification that women are in a second class position to men (patriarchy). However, current developments have brought about changes that are significant enough to be understood more deeply, in order to maintain the social condition of the nation and the welfare of the Indonesian State. The social movement championed by Mrs. R. A. Kartini (Emancipation of Women) produced great opportunities and opportunities for women to be able to pursue the highest possible education (Mustikawati, 2015). Thus, women who have the opportunity to pursue higher education do not rule out the possibility of being able to advance the nation and state.

Highly educated women provide great self-confidence and develop sharp social sensitivity, so they have the courage and determination to introduce their potential to the public. Potential is a person's abilities that can be developed, abilities, or strengths (KBBI Online, n.t.). Potential women are of course also motivated to have a public role in addition to their domestic role in the household, whether caused by several internal or external factors, in this case called a dual role.

Dual role means two roles carried out simultaneously by one person, namely a role that has become his nature or nature and a role that has become his duty or is called public work (Suparman, 2017). Women who play a dual role can be defined as women who do their own housework (as a housewife) and at the same time do work outside the home, such as farmers, farm laborers, traveling traders, teachers, employees, midwives or being part of the Civil Servants (civil servants).

The wife's biggest problem when she becomes a public worker is the dual role that the wife feels, which means she has to be able to balance the implementation of both roles. In this case, it is certainly not an easy job to do or even balance without good cooperation among family members. Because, it cannot be denied that in some aspects all household needs are sometimes difficult to fulfill

for a husband who works alone, especially since the type of job he has has a low quantity of income, which is inversely proportional to the increasing family needs. So, in this situation the role of women is really needed to fulfill or improve the economic situation of their families.

In line with this, the dual role of women also occurs among the people of Larangan Slampar Village. Larangan Slampar Village is an area rich in agricultural land or rice fields, namely with a housing area of 53 Ha and Luan Rice Fields of 173 Ha, which is precisely located in Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency. The majority of the residents of Larangan Slampar Village make their living as farmers, but there are also those who work as traveling traders, teachers, employees, midwives, civil servants, or others. As identified in the livelihood data of the residents of Larangan Slampar Village. These professions are not only carried out by men, but women are also involved in them. So, it can be seen that the dual role of a woman in the village is also realized.

Table 1. Livelihoods of the Population of Larangan Slampar Village, Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency (RPJM Larangan Slampar Village 2022 – 2028).

No	Livelihood	2019		2020		2021	
		L	P	L	P	L	P
1.	Farmer	514	602	657	627	657	636
2.	Farm workers	51	54	69	53	69	53
3.	Government employees	6	8	8	10	12	15
4.	Home Industry Craftsmen	-	15	-	20	-	30
5.	Pedagang Keliling	24	6	29	6	26	6
6.	Private Midwife	-	2	-	2	-	3
7.	Small and Medium Entrepreneurs	15	7	25	10	45	15

8.	Trained Shaman	Village	-	2	-	2	-	2
9.	Private Employees	Company	22	56	35	71	35	84
10.	Driver		9	-	12	-	15	-
11.	And others.		-	-	-	-	-	-

This is known based on initial research conducted by researchers through direct observation in Larangan Slampar Village. Apart from that, the researcher conducted interviews with several related informants as a first step in continuing the next research activities. Women who play multiple roles in Larangan Slampar Village appear to have differences both in terms of the factors that cause them to play multiple roles, responses or actions regarding the division of tasks or roles in the household based on the level of education they have attained, and the impact felt by women (who have roles as housewives and public workers). Informants who are highly educated certainly have different reasons to informants who are less educated, such as playing a public role as a form of encouragement to improve their quality and abilities in their field of knowledge and as an effort to form an independent person/woman. Meanwhile, low-educated informants stated that the reason for their dual role was to help their husband's activities/work as an additional means of fulfilling the family economy and a form of obedience from a wife to her husband.

Social reality shows that even if a woman has a dual role as a housewife and worker or career woman, it does not rule out the possibility that various forms of obstacles, challenges or problems will arise that require appropriate solutions or solutions. Therefore, the author needs to conduct research to obtain actual information about the involvement of housewives in jobs outside or what is called a public role.

Method

This research was conducted to search for scientific truth through systematic procedures related to a social or human problem. In this case, researchers use qualitative methods to obtain data or information accurately and

in-depth through various written and verbal arguments or words conveyed by informants which will later be arranged descriptively based on the viewpoints of researchers and informants to provide complex explanations regarding the data results. have been obtained in the field. Data sources in this research activity consist of primary data sources and secondary data sources.

The primary data source in this research consisted of 10 female informants who played dual roles and 10 male informants who had families or wives who played dual roles in Larangan Slampar Village, Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency and knew and felt the existence of women's dual roles in the household. According to Miles and Huberman, there are three types of activities in qualitative data analysis, namely data reduction, data modeling (data display), and conclusion verification (Emzir, 2014). Checking the validity of the data is carried out through extended participation, regularity of observations and triangulation.

Result and Discussion

Factors Causing Women's Dual Roles in the Household in Larangan Slampar Village, Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency

Dual role in Syaifuddin Zuhdi's journal entitled "Discussing the Dual Role of Women in Industrial Society", is defined as two or more roles carried out by a woman at the same time, namely relating to roles in the domestic realm or as a housewife and a woman in public sphere or the role of working women (Manurung, 2018). In the sense that the double role here is carried out by a married woman who, in addition to taking care of everything in the household (domestic), such as cooking, washing, sweeping, educating children, serving her husband, or others, but also has additional responsibilities outside home (public), such as working as a teacher or working as a farmer, farm laborer, or even a trader.

The role as a housewife is the main role of a woman who has carried out a household relationship, is responsible for the health of the house, the environment and household management, regulates everything in the household to improve the quality or quality of married life that is safe, peaceful and peaceful (Manurung, 2018). The profession as a housewife really requires a lot of time in the process of

completing it because domestic work can be said to be a type of work that is not completed during the life process or is a necessity in married life, and most of the activities are carried out at home.

The large number of activities carried out at home will of course influence a housewife's mindset over time, for example, feelings of boredom or boredom will appear, resulting in a desire to do activities outside the home or work. The current reality can be seen that it is not unusual (common) for a woman to enter directly into the public world for various reasons and purposes. Therefore, nowadays you can find quite a few women who have multiple roles in married life.

Based on the findings of research conducted by researchers in Larangan Slampar Village, Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency, there are many married women who carry out multiple roles. In this case, there are several factors that cause women to play multiple roles, including:

First, the personal desire of the married woman to have additional activities or activities outside the home, whether driven by boredom at home or because it is a big dream that has been planned beforehand. Second, the encouragement factor from family members because they recognize and appreciate the skills or abilities and potential possessed by the woman or housewife, so that the family provides great opportunities or opportunities to continue to develop and hone the potential that the housewife already has. Third, because the family's economic needs continue to increase or expenses increase, such as household needs (clothing, food, shelter), or financial needs for children's education, etc. Meanwhile, if you only rely on family or husband's income, it can be said that it is still very inadequate because the income is so low that the role of a wife is needed to participate in the process of meeting the family's economic needs. Fourth, dual roles occur because of a woman's personal social or relational needs to be able to actualize herself which is driven by her educational background so that she can continue to develop her hobbies or talents and can continue to channel or utilize the knowledge she has acquired during her previous education.

Some of the causal factors mentioned above are in accordance with the theory of the causes of women's dual roles written by Samsidar in the journal An

Nisa' entitled "Women's Dual Roles in the Household", it is stated that the motives or causes of women's high involvement in the public world are, First, urgent financial needs or household economic conditions that force women to work. Second, social-relational needs or the need for social acceptance, for social identity through the work community or by socializing/expanding social networks with colleagues in the office, and Third is the need for self-actualization to find the meaning of life by working, expressing oneself, develop oneself, share knowledge and experience, produce something and get awards (Samsidar, 2019). Apart from that, the results of research findings which state that the factors causing dual roles are personal desires and educational background, are in line with the theory of motivation for women entering the world of careers in the journal *Al-I'tibar: Journal of Islamic Education* written by Wakirin, which states among other reasons: educational factors, compulsion, economics, seeking as much wealth as possible, filling free time, seeking peace and entertainment, and developing talents (Wakirin, 2017).

Another factor that causes women's dual role in the household is the socio-cultural conditions or environmental habits of the surrounding community which require a woman or housewife to also go out into the field in the process of financial search or household finances, this happens mostly among farming families which is a fact. The area occupied is a large area of agricultural land so a large workforce is needed, including women. Then, social construction factors in society are also part of the cause of the dual role of women in the household, who have a different perspective towards a man or husband who is considered inappropriate or taboo if they have to interfere or do various types of household (domestic) work. These two factors are in accordance with Marxist-socialist feminist theory which considers that injustice or role inequality is not caused by biological factors but rather natural cultural factors or the social construction of society (Umar, 1999).

The patriarchal perspective is part of the point of view that has a big influence on the dual role of women in the household, because of the perception of themselves as a man or husband who has the status of family leader and only has

the obligation or responsibility to take care of affairs outside the home or the search process. livelihood, thereby causing the husband to have no participation or role in household affairs and shifting all domestic obligations to a housewife even though the woman also has a role outside the home (public). The findings of this research are in line with radical feminist theory which considers that oppression of women is rooted in the male gender itself and its patriarchal ideology, namely where a man has superior power and economic privilege (Samsidar, 2019).

The Impact of Women's Dual Roles in the Household in Larangan Slampar Village, Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency

The role of women in household activities means women are housewives. In this case, women have an important role in forming a prosperous household as the smallest unit in social, national and state life (Samsidar, 2019). Women here mean that they have a vital position in carrying out all family functions and duties, whether related to matters of the home environment or its surroundings, the needs of children, and the interests of their husbands in order to achieve a harmonious household system.

The role of women as housewives includes a division of roles according to their goals, which is called the domestic role, namely a role that does not generate income but only takes care of everything related to the household. Apart from that, there is also what is called a public role, namely activities carried out outside the home with the aim of earning income (Samsidar, 2019). This is in line with the results of research conducted by researchers which shows that there are two roles, namely domestic and public, for several married women in Larangan Slampar Village.

Based on the research findings presented previously, several factors are explained that cause married women to carry out multiple roles at once, so that the impact of these two roles can also be seen. In this case, there are several impacts that are felt by herself or the dual role player, namely the woman or housewife, and there are impacts that are also felt by family members, both husbands and children. The impact of this dual role on a woman is a prolonged feeling of fatigue,

caused by the absence of participation or assistance from the family in carrying out all domestic affairs, which affects the physical condition of the housewife.

The next impact is that it affects the psychological or mental condition of women who play a double role because of the subordination of the role of housewives, which is driven by a second human perspective on a woman who takes care of housework or has a low opinion of women's domestic work, because she has a production role or the husband's income and responsibility for providing. As the social-conflict theory explained by Marx and complemented by F. Engels states that gender differences and inequality between men and women are not caused by biological differences but are part of the form of oppression of the ruling class in production relations implemented in the family (Marzuki, 2007).

Gender inequality that occurs in several households that carry out dual roles also has an impact on the imbalance of roles for a woman or housewife in carrying out both roles simultaneously, because it is driven by the absence of a clear division of roles in the household so that one of them must carry out multiple roles or overlapping roles at the same time. This is in line with the structural-functionalism theory pioneered by gender social figures, namely Talcott Parson and Rales, who consider that the division of sexual roles is a natural thing, and a balanced division of labor will form a balanced and harmonious husband and wife relationship (Marzuki, 2007). So, if there is a relationship or role system in the household that is contrary to this theory in the sense that there is no equal distribution of roles, then what will happen is an imbalance of roles or role dominance for one member of the family.

Apart from having a role or status as a housewife, women in the household also have a role as educators for their sons and daughters, as mentioned in Panca Dharma Wanita, including women as wives, as housewives, as educators, as bearers of offspring, and as members of the household. society (Manurung, 2018). A woman as an educator means a mother who is the main educator of her family members in carrying out their lives now and in the future, therefore here a woman is required to be able to educate her children in a good and appropriate way. However, this is inversely proportional to some women who have a dual role as

housewives and public workers which has an impact on educational arrangements for children or changes in study hours with children which does not rule out the possibility of reducing children's enthusiasm for learning and making time ineffective because they have to use time to rest to study. This is different from women who play multiple roles, whose role remains at home so that the impact of educational arrangements on children does not get worse or better because of the closeness and intensive time spent with children.

The dual role of married women, namely the role of housewife and worker, also has an impact on women's patterns of organization or time management, because without allocating time well and appropriately in the process of carrying out these two roles, what will happen is irregularity in completion. the two roles he is currently carrying out. Therefore, a woman needs expertise in managing time every day so that all her tasks or roles run well or according to expectations. However, apart from that, there are also several impacts of women's dual roles in the realm or which have positive values.

The impact of women's dual role in the household or the role of a housewife in the public sphere also has a positive influence or good value, including the economic welfare of the family, where all needs or expenses can be balanced with the public role of a housewife. This is in accordance with the Productive Role theory quoted from Samsidar's writing, namely work activities that generate income to meet one's living needs (Samsidar, 2019). Furthermore, dual roles have a positive impact on the development of women's skills and potential, the achievement of previously expected goals and the opportunity to continue channeling their knowledge in the public world. and encouraged by an adequate educational background. One of the theories regarding women's motivation for a career is education, which explains that the progress of women's education has resulted in the formation of educated women who do not feel satisfied if they only play a role at home (Wakirin, 2017).

Conclusion

Factors that cause women to play multiple roles in the household include the woman's personal desire to fill her time and increase her activities outside the home, support and motivation from the family because of the woman's ability and potential to enter directly into the world of career or public work. , the family's economic needs continue to increase but with a fixed income so that the role of the wife is needed in meeting all needs in the family, the relational social needs of the woman who is encouraged by a higher educational background to be able to actualize herself, the geographical and cultural influence of the surrounding community regarding customs or the wife's habit of participating in working together with her husband in the world of agriculture, the patriarchal perspective which transfers household or domestic responsibilities to a housewife, and because there is no clear division of roles which is encouraged by the social construction perspective of society, it is considered taboo when the husband participates working in domestic affairs so that all domestic affairs are carried out by a housewife even though she also has a public role.

The impact of having dual roles in the household consists of negative and positive impacts. The negative impact of dual roles felt by the individual woman includes role imbalance in carrying out the dual role, weakened physical condition due to prolonged fatigue due to having to complete two roles and responsibilities at the same time, disturbed psychological or mental condition due to feelings of pressure due to the double role that is carried out alone and driven by a second human perspective or a low opinion of work at home. The next impact is that educational arrangements for children are reduced or changed due to limited time in women playing multiple roles outside the home, in contrast to women playing multiple roles inside the home which are increasingly intensive in arranging children's education. Apart from that, the positive impacts of dual roles include helping the household economy, achieving goals and self-actualization, as well as channeling the knowledge and experience that one has.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions presented above, the researcher would like to provide suggestions to several related parties, including the following:

1. **Government as Policy Maker**

The government, which has the authority to provide policies, should pay more attention to whether or not the perception and behavior of gender equality is being implemented among all its citizens, including the rural environment, and carry out socialization or educational development for communities that are still weak and closed to developments over time and science.

2. **Institutions where women/housewives work**

For certain institutions or institutions where there are women who work at home (holding multiple roles), special attention should be paid to them and maintaining the performance of these female employees, and providing tolerance such as working time regulations and providing opportunities for female employees to rest or take temporary leave if the employee The woman asked permission because of the big role that cannot be abandoned as a housewife.

3. **Household/Family that Plays Dual Roles for Women**

For families where there is a dual role for women, they should increase their knowledge regarding the rights and obligations of husbands and wives in the household structure, with the aim of ensuring that there is no complete transfer of roles or responsibilities towards the wife, such as domestic matters.

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