

GENDER ROLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD OF WOMEN PRODUCTIVE WORKERS (CASE STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS OF WOMEN WORKERS IN THE CIGARETTE INDUSTRY WAGIR DISTRICT, MALANG REGENCY, INDONESIA)

Darsono Wisadirana¹, Rudy Kurniawan², Muhamad Chairul Basrun Umanailo³

¹Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia.
darsono_wisa@ub.ac.id

²Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia.
rudykurniawan@fisip.unsri.ac.id

³Universitas Iqra Buru.
chairulbasrun@gmail.com

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2023.14.02.364

Abstract

This study aims to describe and analyze gender roles in the households of women workers in the cigarette industry. The research method are v a case study method with a qualitative approach. This is in order to obtain a broad and in-depth picture of gender roles in the households of women productive workers, equality between women and men in the household. The results showed that the gender role in the household of women productive workers was carried out in mutual cooperation between husband and wife. If the wife works in the public sphere, namely working in a cigarette factory, the husband helps replace the wife's role in the family. So, there is a shift in the role of women, from the domestic sphere to the public sphere, namely to become workers in cigarette factories. Equality of rights between husband and wife in the household of productive working women has been done well. This means that the husband carries out his obligations and gives the wife's rights according to her ability. While the wife has carried out her obligations in her household then with the husband's permission to work in the public sphere, namely working in a cigarette factory. On the other hand, the wife has the right to generate income according to her ability, and the husband gives the wife the opportunity to participate in fulfilling the household needs.

Keywords: women, gender, inequality, industry workers

INTRODUCTION

Inequality experienced by women in the household of women productive workers in Wagir District, Malang Regency. Society constructs men to work for a living or have productive jobs that make money. So in general a man or husband acts as the head of the family in charge of earning a living to meet the needs of clothing, food, and housing (Putri & Lestari, 2015; Bates, Prentice, & Finch, 1999; Ibnouf, 2011; Visser & Wangu, 2021). The division of the roles of women and men has been around for a long time and continues to be socialized until it seems to be a division of roles that are considered natural. Women are always associated with 3R words, namely: wells, kitchens, and mattresses, whose existence until now has been challenged (Childs, 2008; Ndiku,

Jaceldo-Siegl, Singh, & Sabaté, 2011; Rao, 2020; Tuwu, 2018). However, women still get labeled or stereotyped in general as only fit to have reproductive work that is attached to the "well, kitchen, and mattress" (Beuchelt & Badstue, 2013; Kassie, Ndiritu, & Stage, 2014). The Social Fact, in the society that along time made inequity right and role accepted, between man and women especially in the patriarkhi society. the man more get right privilege justthus too than women, similarly man role in the society are very important (Hanum, 2018; Kassie et al., 2014; Kiptot, Franzel, & Degrande, 2014).

Along with the development of time, the division of roles of women and men has traditionally changed for various reasons, one of which is the increasing economic needs. The problem of increasing economic needs makes it difficult for men to meet household needs, and finally women are allowed to work productively (Hanum, 2018; Sraboni, Malapit, Quisumbing, & Ahmed, 2014). This is as championed by liberal feminists, namely to get equality in various aspects, one of which is in terms of productive work. According to Elshtain, in the view of liberal feminism, women and men are created balanced and harmonious, so that there is no oppression of each other, meaning that men and women have the right to work in the public sphere (Astuti, 2022; Hidayati, 2018; Tambo, Matimelo, Ndhlovu, Mbugua, & Phiri, 2021).

Ironically, when women work productively, they must continue to do reproductive work. So that indirectly women get a double burden of working in the domestic (family) and public spheres (Amalia, Yuliati, & Kholifah, 2022; Kuhnlein, 2017). Meanwhile, men do not get a double burden, even it seems taboo if men help do reproductive work that is usually done by a woman (Beuchelt & Badstue, 2013; Nazmi & Jamal, 2018). This creates gender inequality in the household. The existence of these problems is highlighted by functional structural theory, which looks at the functions and roles of social structures in society (Aryaningrum & Armansyah, 2017; Belahsen, Naciri, & El Ibrahim, 2017).

There are several previous studies on productive working women. The results showed that female workers at the Malang Sorghum Cigarette Factory had not yet achieved a good economy (Bapolisi, Ferrari, Bisimwa, & Merten, 2021; Fuaida, 2018). Complementing Mahyaya Fuaida's research, Dian Maulina Wijayanti's research shows that the causes of women working in cigarette factories are family economic factors and low education. Research also shows that not all female workers are able to perform multiple roles at once (Darmawan, 2016; Kassie, Stage, Teklewold, & Erenstein, 2015).

Several previous studies have discussed a lot about women working productively. However, previous studies only discussed the economy of women productive workers, the factors that cause women to work, and the dual roles experienced by women productive workers. However, previous studies have not explained the role of gender in the households of women productive workers in more depth. Therefore, it is interesting to study the existence of gender inequality in the households of women productive workers in the cigarette industry, both in urban and rural areas. One of them is a phenomenon that occurs in Sukodadi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency, East Java.

METHODS

The research method will be a case study method with a qualitative approach. This is to obtain a broad and in-depth picture of the inequality between women and men in the households of women workers in the cigarette industry. The stages of research carried out are: 1) data collection in the preliminary study, namely the determination of informants; 2) field research or data collection; 3) data validity, tabulation and data reduction; 4) data analysis and conclusions. The focus of the research is to obtain an overview of gender roles in the households of productive working women; the occurrence of unequal rights between seven husband and wife in the households of women productive workers based on patriarchal culture, as well as gender alignments in the households of women productive workers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Previously, the majority of women in Sukodadi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency, East Java were constructed to have reproductive jobs and men were constructed to have productive jobs. However, with the passage of time and increasing economic needs, women are allowed to work productively. Based on the results of interviews with 7 married couples, it can be concluded as follows:

Figure 1 Gender Inequality in the Household of Women Workers in Cigarette Factory in Malang

Form of Inequality	Type of Inequality	Man		Woman	
		Can	Can't	Can	Can't
Stereotype	• Work outside the home	7	0	7	0
	• Overtime	0	7	0	7
	• Overtime outside at night.	7	0	7	0
		Lower	Equal	Lower	Equal
Subordination	• Woman position at factory	0	7	0	7
	• Woman position at home	1	6	4	3
	• Amount of wages	0	7	0	7
	• Job opportunities according to skills	0	7	0	7
		Limited	Not limited	Limited	Not limited
Marginalization	• Restrictions/restraints	0	7	0	7
	• Impoverishment	0	7	0	7
	• Provision	0	0	0	0
	• Working on the machine	5	2	2	5
	• Working hours	8 hours/day Daily		10 hours/day wholesale/	

	system			44.900/ 1000 sticks	
	• Wage system				
		Exist	Not exist	Exist	Not exist
Violence	• Physical (Beating)	0	7	0	7
	• Verbal (Harassment)	0	7	5	2
		Appropria te	Inappropriate	Appropria te	Inappropriate
Double burden	• The perception of women working domestically.	7 3	0 4	7 6	0 1
	• The perception of women working outside the home	0	0	0	0
	• Protective nature of men				

Source: Research Results (2022)

a. Stereotypes

Overtime is allowed if the husband is allowed from day to evening, but it is not allowed if it is until evening. This is explained in the results of interviews with a married couple, namely Mrs. Ririn Indriana and Mr. Rido Tova Alfaderi as well as Mrs. Lucky Nur Azizah and Mr. Rian Dwi Iskandar. Mrs. Ririn explained that:

“Women working in cigarette factories are okay ... no problem...yes, it's something normal in this society, as long as she continues to carry out her duties as a housewife well...that is, cooking, taking care of children and cleaning the house”

This is complemented by the following answers from interviews with Mrs. Ririn's husband, Mr. Rido:

“It is pity... I think women work overtime, it's a pity... later people will see it like that as if her husband is enjoying himself at home while his wife is working hard outside the home to fulfill all the needs of the household.”

However, Mr. Rian, Mrs. Lucky's husband, expressed his response as follows: *“Everyone in the community.... and I like it if the wife wants to work to helper husband.... The important thing is that they can complete all their tasks in the household well, for example, preparing for the needs of the children as well as the needs of their husbands before going to work outside the home.”*

The results of the interview with Mrs. Lucky related to her views on women who work overtime until the evening are as follows:

“A woman is not appropriate to work at night.... Overtime is overtime, but it is afternoon until evening... That is on Saturday, for example. Alhamdulillah, as long as the core of overtime is only in the afternoon until the

afternoon... well until 5 (five) in the afternoon."

b. Sub Ordination

Women should not work outside the home, it is appropriate to stay at home, but because of household needs, husbands allow them to work in cigarette factories. This is supported by the following results from an interview with a married couple, Mrs. Yuliani:

"It's a natural thing for a wife or woman to work outside the home ... as long as they have the ability and have completed household work. The wife can also provide for her own personal needs, namely make-up and pocket money for her children"

However, Mr. Bamdi, the husband of Nu Yuliani, stated otherwise based on the following interview results:

"I don't like working women...especially in the machining department. I also don't agree with women working even more overtime... it's just not appropriate to work outside the home, because it's the husband's job to earn a living for his family."

The results of the interview with Mrs. Suwanti showed that:

"In my opinion... the view of women working in cigarette factories is okay ... as long as they don't work in the machine section And if you work overtime, I don't agree ... yes, it's not fair. ... because it is actually the husband who is responsible for meeting the needs of his wife and children "

c. Marginalization

The existence of a division of labor only in the machine section of the cigarette factory, as well as the existing work system in the cigarette factory, the interview results show that women are only in the rolling and pack section, and men can work in the machinery and work longer hours than women.

This is evidenced by the following interview results with Mrs. Lucky and her husband Mr. Rian Dwi Iskandar:

Mrs. Lucky explained that women can also work in the mechanical division which is usually done only by men. The results of the interview are as follows:

"There is no problem, Ms. a woman works in the machine section.... as long as you can do it ... can do it like the abilities possessed by a man ... yes, that's fine... because at this time what is needed is the ability, be it male or female as long as they are able to do it, that's fine."

Mrs. Lucky's statement is also supported by the following answers by Mrs. Ririn and Mrs. Yulianti:

"There is no problem, if the woman can do men's work... men and women are the same in my opinion.... What is inappropriate is that men work until late at night, then women also work at night.... So it's time for her husband and children to be balanced, well so that the family is also well taken care of"

However, Mr. Rido, Mr. Bamdi, and Mr. Rian stated the same thing or agreed that:

"Women work is fine. well, I don't agree with the machine. because it is too heavy for a woman to work in the machinery of such a large cigarette factory.... I'm sorry, you know, it's not the nature of that woman.. because

women are weak and suitable for certain jobs too"

d. Violence

Based on the results of interviews, all informants stated that there was never any domestic violence, either physical or verbal, or hurtful words if a little yelling was never because of a mistake in doing something that her husband didn't want. This is supported by the results of interviews with the following informants:

The results of interviews with Mrs. Ririn and Mr. Rido as well as Mrs. Lucky and Mr. Rian explained that"

"I have never experienced physical violence yes there have been fights or quarrels with my husband... but it's still natural or normal... I've also been offended by my husband's unpleasant words... well, that's very rare, but we still do everything by deliberation to avoid conflicts, which lead to quarrels and violence"

The results of the interviews with Mrs. Yuliani and Mr. Bamdi are as follows: *"Physical violence rarely has never occurred in the family... quarrels or family conflicts are common ... but never hit like that.... or say harsh words like that, Ma'am. Well maximally warn by saying in a loud tone... Yes, don't let domestic violence happen"*

e. The Double Burden

The patriarchal culture in society is still attached, as well as what happens in rural communities. Especially in families where the wife and husband work, the intensity of the role in the realm of women or wives can be tolerated by their husbands in taking care of the family and completing work in the domestic or family sphere. Protective nature of men, all of the informants stated that there was never any domestic violence, either physical or verbal or hurtful words if a little yelling was never because of a mistake in doing something that her husband didn't want.

Based on the results of the interview, it was assumed that women working in the domestic sphere should not only work, this all informants answered that they should not because of the culture of the surrounding community, all women or wives are allowed to work in cigarette factories as long as they do not work overtime until the evening.

This is evidenced by the results of interviews with Mrs. Yuliani and her husband Mr. Bamdi as follows:

"I work outside the home or in a cigarette factory.... because almost all of the women here work in cigarette factories, so that's how it is... society also accepts this condition.. This is also supported by my husband and my children.... because the income will also be for the needs of our family, for the school children too, pocket money and others"

This is supported by the statement from Mrs. Yuliani's husband, Mr. Bamdi, as follows: *"Yes, my wife can work outside the house, it's okay... yes, it's working at home that helps me... I help my wife clean the house... work at home like that ... Our child is entrusted to someone by paying."*

While the results of the interview with Mrs. Kuswanti with Mr. Buasan are as follows:

"In my opinion, ... yes, it depends on what kind of job... if you are in a cigarette factory, it's okay. But the income is for the family... well, help your husband..... the one who decides to work, is still the husband."

Meanwhile, the results of the interview with Mrs. Kuswanti's husband, Mr. Buasan, are as follows:

“Yes, it is appropriate for a woman to work outside the home... if the family needs it to meet household needs. But I shouldn't be out of pity or, object. Even though the people here are all like that.... ”

The results of the study show that (1) the gender role in the household of women productive workers is carried out in cooperation between husband and wife if the wife works in the public sphere, namely working in a cigarette factory, then the husband helps replace the wife's role in the family. So that there is a shift in the role of women, from the domestic sphere to the public sphere, namely to become workers in cigarette factories; (2) Equality of rights between husband and wife in the households of women productive workers has been carried out well. This means that the husband carries out his obligations and gives the wife rights according to her ability.

While the wife has carried out her obligations in her household then with the husband's permission to work in the public sphere, namely working in a cigarette factory. (3) Even though the husband's job is to provide for his family, the wife has the right to participate to generate income according to her ability, and the husband provides opportunities for the wife to participate in fulfilling the household needs. (3) The patriarchal culture constructs that women work in the domestic sphere and men in the public sphere. However, gender alignments occur in the households of women productive workers, this is more visible when a woman has the opportunity to work outside the home, this proves that society has tolerated that women can work productively if given the opportunity, to help their household economy.

CONCLUSION

Gender inequality in the families of women cigarette industry workers is influenced by the environment and culture of the community. Society tolerates that women are allowed to work in the cigarette industry because to help their family's economy, this is due to the husband's job being unable to meet the needs of his family.

The patriarchal culture constructs that women work in the domestic sphere and men in the public sphere. However, gender alignments occur in the households of women productive workers, men and women have the same rights in working in the public sphere. It is evident that in the families of women working in the tobacco industry, participation is still present in making decisions, even though there is deliberation but the final decision is still in the hands of her husband.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationships that may have inappropriately influenced them in writing this article.

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