

Analysis of Women's Multiple Roles and Domestic Violence Female Factory Workers in Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency

Melda Lubis¹

Sosiologi, Universitas Sumatera Utara

meldalubis.melda@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Multiple Roles is a work role that is accepted by one sex more than the other sex. The division of labor based on gender can be divided into 3 types, namely: Reproductive, Productive, and Social or also called 3 triple roles gender roles. The purpose of this study is to find out how multiple roles and domestic violence occur in Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency. This type of research is qualitative with descriptive methods. Data collection techniques in this study using primary data that is data obtained through observation and interviews and documentation. Primary data collection techniques using the method of observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that the Multiple Roles of women working as factory workers because of the insistence on the family's economic needs getting higher, meeting the needs of daily life, the husband does not work, Lack of husband's responsibility as the head of the household in meeting family needs, husband who do not have a permanent job but are unemployed who every day the husband of the wives of the factory workers spends his time from morning even to night only in the coffee shop / "tuak".

Keywords: *Multiple Roles, Women Factory Workers.*

ABSTRAK

Peran Ganda (*Multiple Roles*) merupakan adalah peran pekerjaan yang diterima salah satu jenis kelamin lebih banyak dibandingkan jenis kelamin lainnya. Pembagian kerja berdasarkan jenis kelamin dapat dibagi 3 jenis, yaitu: Reproduksi, Produktif, dan Sosial atau yang disebut juga 3 peran gender *triple roles*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana *multiple roles* dan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga yang terjadi di Kecamatan Sunggal Kabupaten Deli Serdang. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini menggunakan data primer yaitu data yang diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik pengumpulan data primer menggunakan metode observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Peran Ganda (*Multiple Roles*) perempuan bekerja sebagai buruh pabrik di karenakan adanya desakan kebutuhan ekonomi keluarga semakin tinggi, memenuhi kebutuhan hidup sehari-hari, suami tidak bekerja, Kurangnya tanggung jawab suami sebagai kepala rumah tangga dalam memenuhi kebutuhan keluarga, suami yang tidak memiliki pekerjaan tetap melainkan pengangguran yang setiap hari suami dari istri-istri buruh pabrik tersebut menghabiskan waktunya dari pagi bahkan sampai malam hari hanya di warung kopi/ tuak.

Kata Kunci: *Buruh Pabrik Perempuan, Multiple Roles.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Women and men in living life have their respective roles. Based on gender, women and men are distinguished according to their roles, namely men have roles as breadwinners and heads of families, while women have roles as administrators for family needs such as taking care of children, husbands and other household needs (Herien, 2012). . As time goes by, women have an additional task, namely helping to earn a living, this makes women today have a dual role in living their lives. According to Mansour Fakih (2012) dual roles are two roles that are carried out

at once, namely the role of a career woman (working) and as a housekeeper. Meanwhile, Roos and Gatta (in Putrianti, 2014) say that a dual role is an attitude in dealing with two different things, namely work and family responsibilities.

An interesting phenomenon today, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in February 2018, the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) for female workers increased by 69.20 percent from the previous 55.04 percent in February 2017. one of the countries that had the best increase in the number of women in senior positions in companies with an increase from 24 percent in 2016 to 28 percent in 2017.

The entry of women into the public sphere, the role they do is not only in the domestic space but also in the economic role. Various economic roles performed by women factory workers to help provide for the needs of family life, starting from working as factory workers and saving basic needs as much as possible. The inability of the husband or the head of the family of factory workers to meet the needs of the family makes his wife participate in becoming factory workers. The involvement of a wife in meeting the needs of the family has basically supported the gender approach of insightful partnership in various aspects of life so that the role of women has developed quite rapidly. The development of women does not change their old role, namely the role in the household (reproductive role) and the addition of a new role, namely the productive role. Reproductive roles are work activities that ensure the survival of humans and families such as raising children, cooking, giving birth, washing, looking for firewood. A productive role is a work activity that generates income in the form of money that is carried out by a person to meet the needs of life.

Murniati (2013) explains that women generally have three roles in life, namely domestic roles, productive roles, and social roles. These three roles or commonly called multiple roles include acting as administrators and protectors of the household (domestic), playing a role in earning a living (productive), and playing a role in social life and this is also found in women. Ruslan Rusady (2010) found that women do not only carry out two roles but three roles at once. Therefore, women are believed to be the ones who have the greatest work and demands in a family when compared to men, because women have to carry out triple roles.

In multiple roles, especially in the first role (domestic roles), women have the concept of carrying out their domestic roles, namely being responsible as a wife, in other words, married women must be able to maintain the integrity of their marriage, can be an ideal wife, have the concept of become a woman who is able to care for and raise her children, and is able to overcome conflicts in the family. The second role (productive roles) is for women who work as factory

workers every day from morning to evening to be able to meet the needs of their families both for their daily needs and their children's school needs. And they are still required to work professionally. The third role (social roles) of women is to take part in religious activities such as traditional parties, churches, and services (partamiangan). because it has become part of the culture and customs of women, especially Batak Toba women.

Batak Toba women are said to be hardworking and responsible women in meeting the needs of their families. Toba Batak women in terms of family economy, namely where Toba Batak women enter the public sphere to work to meet the needs of their families. In addition to meeting the economic needs of women's families, many Batak Toba women have multiple roles by working in public and domestic spaces. Although the Toba Batak society has a patrilineal system that places men as the main actors in various fields of life, Batak women not only stay at home, but are able to work hard and even become the backbone of the family. The hardworking nature of Toba Batak women can be seen from the story of the Mighty Woman who works as a factory worker every day, where the wife works while the husband does not work, but the husband only works in a coffee shop (warung tuak).

B. LITERATURE STUDY

Women's Role

Role is a pattern of behavior expected by society from an individual who has or occupies a certain position in society. According to Ralph Linton (in Sujarwati, 2013) the role is as a dynamic expression of status, an individual occupies the status but carries out the role. Our cultural norms teach that people occupying a certain status must act according to the societal expectations of that status.

Women's Multiple Roles

Women's multiple roles are women's participation which includes the domestic sector and the public sector, where this is very much needed for the success of development. In rural communities the dual role of women as long as it is something new. besides being a wife and mother, they also have to work outside the home, for example: farming, gardening, trading, looking for wood, working as laborers and others. Because without work the necessities of life will not be met.

Women's Double Burdens

Double Burden is a form of gender discrimination and injustice in which some activities are carried more by one gender. With the development of partnership insights based on a gender approach, the development of women has developed quite rapidly, but it should be noted that the development of women does not change the old role, namely the role in the household sphere. So the development of the role of women is increasing or the workload seems excessive. Women's participation when not just demanding equal rights, but also states that its function has meaning for development in Indonesian society. Women's participation concerns the role of tradition and transitional roles. Traditional or domestic roles include women's roles as wives, mothers and household managers. While transitional roles include understanding of women as workers, community members and development agents. In the transitional role of women as workers, they actively participate in economic activities (earning a living) in various activities according to their skills and education and take advantage of available job opportunities (Murniati, 2013).

Patriarchal Concept

At first patriarchy was used to refer to a type of family controlled by men, namely a large patriarchal household consisting of women, young men, children of slaves and household servants, all of which were under the rule of male rulers. that. Now the term patriarchy is used more generally to refer to male power, the relationship of power by which men dominate women, and to refer to systems that keep women ruled in various ways. On the other hand, there are also those who distinguish two aspects of patriarchy as control over biological reproduction and sexuality, especially in monogamous marriages, patriarchy as control over work through the division of sexual labor and inheritance systems. There are those who think that patriarchy can be seen at the ideological level, while social relations do not necessarily reflect patriarchal relationships (Abdullah, 2013).

Domestic Violence (KDRT)

Saraswati (in Julia Cleves, 2015) reveals, violence is "a form of action taken against another party, either by an individual or by more than one person, which can cause suffering to another party. Violence can occur in two forms, namely physical violence that results in death, and psychological violence which does not result in physical harm to the victim, but results in prolonged trauma to the victim".

Domestic violence or domestic violence against the wife is any form of violence committed by a husband against his wife which results in physical, psychological, sexual and economic harm, including threats, deprivation of liberty that occurs in the household or family. In addition, the relationship between husband and wife is characterized by verbal abuse, lack of emotional warmth, disloyalty and using power to control the wife. After reading the definition above, of course the reader is aware that violence against wives is not only manifested in physical torture, but also verbal abuse which is often taken for granted but will have more fatal consequences in the future.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is qualitative research because this research has the aim of accurately describing the characteristics of an individual, condition, symptom, certain group at the research location (Sutinah & Suryanto, 2011). The research location was conducted in Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency. The research was conducted by interview, observation and documentation. The informants in this study are 1) Key informant 1 person who is considered to know and have various basic information needed in this study and get acts of violence in the family. 2) The main informants are 10 people who are directly involved in the social interactions studied. 3) the usual informants in this study were 2 female factory workers whose husbands worked. The reason the researcher chose 2 informants whose husbands worked was that they wanted to see the comparisons/differences experienced by female factory workers whose husbands do not work with their husbands who work in their daily lives. The informants in this study were female factory workers in Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency. The criteria used in the selection of this research sample are: Married, 5 years - 8 years of work, Coming from Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency.

D. DISCUSSION

Working is the responsibility of the man or the head of the family in order to meet the economic needs of the family. And this stigma has been embedded in people's lives since ancient times. That indeed, the duties and responsibilities of fulfilling the economic needs of the family belong to the man or the husband. However, over time, women have also had the same opportunities, in terms of working outside the home or the public. Working as a laborer in a factory has indeed become the choice of the women workers above, in order to help increase the family's economy, because most of the husbands of the women workers above do not work but

only at home, even in coffee/tone wine shops every day. So there is no other choice for the women workers above to leave the house to work as factory workers. To earn income, and increase their income in terms of meeting the economic needs of the family. So it can be said that by working with their wives as factory workers, women workers also become the backbone of their families to meet the needs of family life.

An overview of the multiple roles experienced by female workers

1. Overview of Female Workers in the Reproductive Sector

Domestic space according to the patriarchal view is that the role of women in domestic sector activities is the responsibility of the household. Responsibilities as housewives, when women enter public activities to work to increase household income. As experienced by 13 research informants, at 05.00 in the morning female informants/laborers have to get up to do household chores, starting from cooking and washing. These housework are domestic roles that are carried out by women workers, then after doing all the housework, at 08.00 they start going to work outside the home as factory workers in Mulioarjo Village until 18.00 before returning home from work. The work of informants outside the home as factory workers is a public role for women workers in helping to meet the family's economic needs such as daily shopping costs, school fees for children, and other needs.

2. Overview of Female Workers in the Productive Sector

The activities of female factory workers here emphasize the division of labor, working hours and the amount of production that each worker can produce in one day. With regard to the problem of working hours faced by the female factory workers, it is indeed a very burdensome thing for the female workers themselves. They have to leave in the morning, and before going to work they have to take care of domestic problems in the household. Start cooking for family meals, washing, and cleaning the house. The female workers work from 08.00 in the morning and return from work at 17.00 in the afternoon until 19.00 in the evening. Likewise, when they come home from work at 17.00 in the afternoon until 19.00 in the evening, they are again faced with the burdens of domestic work that have been waiting for the female factory workers. They have to clean the house, and take care of the children and other family members as well. So it can be concluded that the double workload in the domestic and public domains faced by female factory workers is very heavy. Moreover, the double workload faced by these female workers is still added to the burden of very long working hours while working in the factory.

3. Overview of Female Workers in the Social Sector

Women/wives of factory workers in Mulioorejo Village besides carrying out household duties and helping to find additional income for the needs of their family life, they are also still active in social activities such as church services and traditional parties. there are other activities such as clan participation, and choir activities held in the STM group. In general, the implementation of these activities is well coordinated. The enthusiasm of the mothers is quite good. -The above activities have their own benefits while they are busy working as factory workers.

The Multiple Roles of Women Workers in Sunggal District

1. The Role of Women Workers in the Reproductive Sector

Basically, the role of women workers in the reproductive sector is a traditional role, but this role focuses more on the biological nature of women and cannot be valued in terms of money/goods value. This role is related to human survival. One of them is the role of the mother during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding is the nature of a mother. This role is ultimately followed by carrying out the obligation to do housework. As a female factory worker who works outside the home, it is undeniable that female workers are also figures mother in domestic life.

2. The Role of Women Workers in the Productive Sector

Productive activities are defined as activities that produce goods or services for trading. Such as agriculture, fishermen, factory workers and entrepreneurs. In family life, the job of earning a living belongs to men. While the mother is only in charge of taking care of household problems and child care. However, in the context of this female factory worker, the ideal conditions that should be lived by women have shifted. In the social construction that has existed so far, it is true that women or mothers only work in household matters, but due to the demands of economic needs, mothers eventually leave the house to work.

3. The Role of Women Workers in the Social Sector

The wife's role in the social sector is a wife's need/activity rather than the research informants at the research location, to actualize herself in society. Such as participating in activities carried out in the community where they live, namely partamiangan activities, church services, STM.

Factors Occurring Multiple Roles (Multiple Roles)

1. Insufficient Income

Family income, especially husband's income, is one of the reasons women decide to work. Women feel that it is not enough if they only rely on their husband's income to meet family needs, especially if the husband does not have a permanent job. Family needs are indeed not small, for example the need for food, clothing, education, transportation, and other needs. Women want to help their husbands in meeting the needs of the family. A working wife can help ease the burden on her husband in meeting family needs, family needs can also be fulfilled, especially if the husband's income is deemed insufficient to meet family needs.

2. A husband who doesn't work who doesn't do his responsibility

The husband's lack of responsibility as the head of the household in fostering a family, and in fulfilling the family's economy, where women are considered weak so that husbands despise women. With the assumption in our society that women are nurturing, diligent, and unfit to be the head of the household, as a result, all domestic work is the responsibility of women. Because of this, women's workload is heavy and they allocate a long time to keep the household clean and tidy: starting from cooking, washing clothes, taking care of children, cleaning the house, and on their own. have to work, so poor women carry a double workload

Overview of Violence Experienced by Female Workers

1. Physical abuse

Physical violence is an act of violence that causes injury, pain, or disability to the wife and causes death. In addition to carrying out the three roles every day, the informants also experience violence from their husbands where some informants experience physical violence by their husbands, such as direct beatings. This is because the husband of the informant does not have a job and a steady income, so that the husband is easily provoked by emotions.

2. Economic Violence/Family Abandonment

Economic violence/abandonment of the household can be indicated as economic violence, namely not providing support to the wife, taking advantage of the economic dependence of the wife to control the wife's life, or letting the wife work and then her husband's income is controlled. As experienced by 13 research informants, the violence they experienced was more economic violence where the husband of the informant on average did not have a permanent job and was not responsible as the head of the household, so the informants had to work as factory workers in order to meet the needs of their families.

Analysis of Multiple Roles in Female Factory Workers

Multiple roles are two or more roles that are carried out simultaneously which then creates a double burden that they have to carry out every day. The roles they carry out in their lives are divided into 3 roles that are carried out every day. With the multiple roles they carry out, women workers have a Double Burden. Where Double Burden is a form of gender discrimination and injustice where some activities are carried more by one gender. With the development of partnership insights based on a gender approach, the development of women has developed quite rapidly, but it should be noted that the development of women does not change the old role, namely the role in the household sphere. So the development of the role of women is increasing or the workload seems excessive. The courage of women who come out of the rules of a patriarchal culture that starts from the family scope, that women can also be radical when they are under pressure.

Cases of domestic violence cannot be separated from the problem of patriarchal culture which is still attached as a mindset to become a causative factor. Including also giving legitimacy to acts of violence committed by men to their partners. Patriarchal culture which gives the influence that men are stronger and more powerful than women, so that the wife has limitations in making choices or desires and has a tendency to comply with all the wishes of her husband, even the bad ones. Thus, women (wives) of factory workers are able to resist male domination, so that they are able to prove to men Men especially tell their husbands that women have the same abilities as men and are able to refute highly developed patriarchal assumptions. Therefore, women are believed to be the figure who has the greatest work and demands in a family and who plays a very important role in supporting the economic life of the family of factory workers in Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency.

E. CONCLUSION

The background of the wife working as a factory worker is because of the demands of the family's economic needs. So the housewife works as a factory worker to help meet the daily needs of the family. Husbands who do not work who do not carry out their responsibilities in meeting the needs of their families and husbands who do not have permanent jobs but are unemployed. The multiple roles that they carry out every day become a double burden for women workers, where every day they have to carry out these three roles, behind them carrying out these roles they also often experience violence from their husbands, such as physical violence and economic violence/family neglect. In terms of women's participation in working in the public sector, of



course, women workers also do not leave their duties in the domestic sphere, namely household work. So that female workers, who are also housewives, will experience a double workload in their daily lives. The workload experienced by female factory workers while working in the factory is very heavy.

After conducting studies and research on the analysis of the multiple roles of women and domestic violence, female factory workers in Sunggal sub-district, Deli Serdang district. Suggestions that researchers can give based on research results are:

1. For female factory workers by working as laborers who work from 08.00 am to 18.00 pm, this will really drain the energy, time, and mind of female factory workers.
2. Husbands of factory workers must be more responsible for meeting the needs of their families and pay more attention to their wives and children.
3. For the husband of a female factory worker, with the wife working outside the home as a factory worker, indirectly the wife has also played an active role in helping her husband meet the economic needs of the family.
4. For educational institutions, especially universities, the results of this study are expected to add scientific insight for students, especially students majoring in Sociology.
5. For further researchers, the results of this study are expected to be a reference material to examine more deeply the multiple roles of women in factory workers' families.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdullah, I. (2013). *Konstruksi dan Reproduksi Kebudayaan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- B. P. (2017). *Sumatera Utara dalam Angka*. Medan: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS).
- Herien, P. (2012). *Gender dan Keluarga: Konsep dan Realita Indonesia*. PT IPB Press .
- Mansour, F. (2012). *Analisis Gender dan Transformasi Sosial Yogyakarta*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Mosse, J. C. (2015). *Gender dan Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- Murniati, A. N. (2013). *Getar Gender Indonesiatara*.
- Putrianti, A. D. (2014). Pengaruh Kompensasi dan Motivasi Kerja terhadap Turnover intention (Studi Pada Karyawan PT.Tiki Jalur Nugraha Ekakurir Pusat Malang). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis* , 12.
- Rusady, R. (2010). *Metode Penelitian*. PT. Cetakan Kelima Rajawali Pers.
- Sujarwati, A. (2013). *Peran Perempuan Dalam Perekonomian Rumah Tangga di dusun Patog Kulon, Banjaroya, Kalibawang , Kulon Progo*.
- Sutinah, & Suryanto. (2011). *Metod Penelitian Sosial*. PT. Cetakan Kelima, Rajawali Pers.