

THE ANALYSIS OF GENDER ROLES DIVISION IN DUAL CAREER FAMILIES

Kenithasia Tyas Tiffany

Universitas Srinijaya, kenithasia@gmail.com

Diana Dewi Sartika,

Universitas Srinijaya, dianadewisartika@fisip.unsri.ac.id

Eva Lidya

Universitas Srinijaya, evalidya@fisip.unsri.ac.id

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Abstract

This research focuses on discussing the division of productive, reproductive, and social gender roles in dual-career families in the Inderalaya Raya sub-district. The division of roles in a dual-career family certainly has its own difficulties and challenges, such as the division of roles involving children, work, household, and time. The purpose of this study is to identify the division of roles between husbands and wives who work in deciding the division of roles in family life. The research method used is descriptive-qualitative with a narrative research strategy. This study used role theory, and data was obtained from six pairs of husband and wife informants and three child informants through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that the husband and wife have agreed on a joint decision to balance work responsibilities in the formal sector and household affairs, which can be in the form of full direct involvement of the husband and wife or assistance from a third party in carrying out the reproductive role. The multiple roles that are carried out will experience role conflict if there are two or more pressures that occur simultaneously. Role theory states that role strain and role failure carried out by someone will also lead to conflict and can even lead to gender inequality. However, workers and parents who carry out their roles well are made role models by the child.

Keywords: Dual Career Family, Productive Role, Reproductive Role, Social Role

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus membahas mengenai pembagian peran gender produktif, reproduktif, sosial pada *dual career family* di kelurahan Indralaya Raya. Pembagian peran pada *dual career family* tentu memiliki kesulitan dan tantangan tersendiri seperti pembagian peran yang menyangkut masalah anak, pekerjaan, rumah tangga serta pembagian waktu. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi pembagian peran antara suami dan istri yang bekerja dalam memutuskan pembagian peran dalam kehidupan keluarga. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan strategi penelitian naratif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori peran dari Bruce J. Cohen. Data diperoleh dari 6 pasang informan suami istri serta 3 informan anak melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa suami istri telah menyepakati keputusan bersama dalam menyeimbangkan tanggung jawab pekerjaan di sektor formal dan urusan rumah tangganya bias berupa keterlibatan penuh suami istri secara langsung atau pun adanya bantuan dari pihak ketiga dalam menjalankan peran reproduktif. Peran ganda yang dijalankan akan mengalami konflik peran apabila ada dua tekanan atau lebih yang terjadi secara bersamaan. Teori peran menyatakan ketegangan dan kegagalan peran yang dijalankan oleh seseorang juga akan berujung pada konflik bahkan dapat menimbulkan ketidaksetaraan gender. Namun, pekerja dan orangtua yang menjalankan perannya dengan baik dijadikan panutan oleh sang anak.

Kata Kunci : Dual Career Family, Peran Produktif, Peran Reproduksi, Peran Sosial

Introduction

In essence, every human being has the instinct to establish a relationship (marriage) between a man and a woman to form a family¹. Family is the smallest unit in society and is classified as a primary group where interpersonal interactions occur between people related to each other by blood ties, marriage, and legal ties.²The family is the first and main environment known to children; Therefore, the family greatly influences the development of individual members in it.³The concept of a family that has standards for gender equality seeks to uphold cooperation between men and women. The role of husband and wife, or father and mother, is a consequence of marital life.⁴

According to the functionalist view of the family, the family functions as an individual's social position, as a career, and as the first actor in the socialization of children.⁵Of course, there are differences between men's and women's responsibilities at home. Women are seen to be more involved in expressive roles and socialising each family member, while men are considered to be more involved in work and connecting family and society, as well as the surrounding environment.⁶

In general, husbands function as the leaders of the family, earning a salary to cover the needs of clothing, food, and shelter. By always taking the time to talk and spend free time with his wife, the husband also fulfills the duties of his wife's spouse, namely being a loyal friend who is fun and always there for joy and sorrow.⁷As a husband, it is also his responsibility to protect and advise his wife to always be on the right path. In addition, as a good partner for his wife, the husband can also help ease his wife's responsibilities by inviting children to play or recreation and providing quality free time for children even though the husband is busy earning a living.⁸In addition to the husband's duties, the wife plays an important role as a loyal husband's companion and as a mother who is ready to care for and guide her children. Wives, like husbands, are good and pleasant partners or companions for their life partners. A wife may be asked to discuss various types of problems as well as lighter topics.⁹ Wives are motivators and drivers of their husband's progress in his work.

For a long time, people have argued that the division of roles and duties between husband and wife in household life tends to position women in the domestic sphere¹⁰. What is meant by "household roles" is work or

¹Apriati, Y. (2018). Peran Gender dalam Kehidupan Rumah Tangga Nelayan Di Desa Tabanio Kecamatan Takisung Kabupaten Tanah Laut Kalimantan Selatan. 22(2), 184-206.

²Rustina. (2014). Keluarga Dalam Kajian Sosiologi. *Musawa*, 6(2), 287–322.

³Sapitri, E. (2017). Pembagian Peran Antara Suami Istri dan Implikasinya Terhadap Keharmonisan Keluarga. *UIN AR-RANAIY*.

⁴Putri, D. P. K., & Lestari, S. (2015). Pembagian peran dalam rumah tangga pada pasangan suami istri Jawa. *Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora*, 16(1), 72–85. <http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/humaniora/article/view/1523>.

⁵Rustina. (2014). Keluarga Dalam Kajian Sosiologi. *Musawa*, 6(2), 287–322.

⁶Puspita, A. A. (2020). Eksistensi Perempuan Bekerja (Studi Tentang Makna Bekerja Bagi Perempuan Pekerja Profesional di Kota Surabaya). *Toleransi Masyarakat Beda Agama*, 30 (28), 5053156.

⁷Sopamena, J. F. (2019). Peran Gender Dalam Rumah tangga Masyarakat Pulau Kecil (Studi Kasus Kecamatan Teluk Ambon Baguala Kota Ambon). *Jurnal Agribisnis Terpadu*, 12(1), 72.

⁸Mustaqim, A., Saputra, W., & Tontowi, A. (2021).Negosiasi Peran Dalam Keluarga (Studi Atas Kontribusi Suami Pada Masa Transisi Istri Menjadi Ibu Baru Di Ponorogo).*Prosiding Muktamar Pemikiran Dosen PMII*, 1(1), 331–346.

⁹Rosdiana, A. (2021). Peran Ganda Ibu Rumah Tangga Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN) Dalam Pemenuhan Nafkah Keluarga Di Kelurahan Siwa Kabupaten Wajo. *Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar*,

¹⁰Harahap, H. S., Vitayala S Hubeis, A., Saleh, A., & Matindas, K. (2020). Characteristics and Distribution of the Productive and Reproductive Roles of Female Lurah in Bekasi Regency. *Jurnal Penyuluhan*, 16(1), 159–173. <https://doi.org/10.25015/16202030368>

activities at home such as washing, cooking, taking care of children, serving spouses, and so on. This is due to the perspective of certain people, especially those who still adhere to patriarchal culture. This ultimately leads to gender inequality for women in society and households.¹¹ Some women believe that taking care of the home is meaningless, which is why they work. This is especially true of middle-class women, those with sufficient education and skills to obtain employment and a decent wage. Women have the same rights as men to seek an equal position (gender equality).¹² Women in this situation will, of course, share their ideas about work and family, causing them to operate inefficiently.

Many women are working, commonly referred to as professional working women, in this industrialization period. Career women are women who work in professional activities such as business, offices, and others based on education, knowledge, ability, honesty, and other factors that offer advancement and career paths.¹³ Not only do men work in the public sector, but women can now do so as well. Working is the right of every individual to actualize themselves to a certain fulfillment. According to data from the Population and Civil Registration Office of Ogan Ilir Regency in 2018, 68.29 percent of the data of men working in Ogan Ilir Regency reached 129,469, or around 30.46 percent, and women amounted to 143,868, or 33.84 percent. This shows that there is no inequality between the

opportunities of men and women in finding work.

Working can have a good impact on both the individual and the workplace.¹⁴ It is very prevalent in today's world when women work rather than stay at home. Women are productive development assets, and their involvement in economic activities is a truth.¹⁵

The existence of rapid economic growth has an impact on the creation of industries, which then creates many opportunities for male and female workers, so that there is a change of times and rapid economic growth, and the world of work is not only controlled by men.¹⁶ Formal sector employment is a business field that is licensed by the government or authorized officials in an area where this business field is registered with government agencies and recognized by the state. The formal sector in Indonesia can be divided into three categories: BUMN (state-owned enterprises), BUMD (regional-owned enterprises), BUMS (private - owned enterprises), and cooperatives. Due to the increasing number of women working in many areas, the government enacted laws to control female employees. Labor Law Number 13 of 2013 offers special protection for female workers in terms of their employment and gender identity. With the presence of professional female employees, they are not immune to gender issues.

The number of wives who work like their husbands so that both work together, or what is commonly called a dual career family, must divide family duties and also readjust to

¹¹Martínez, L. I. G. (2013). Peran Gender dalam Keluarga Petani (Studi Deskriptif pada Masyarakat yang Bermata pencaharian Petani di Kampung Cidalem, Desa Wanasari, Kecamatan Agrabinta, Kabupaten Cianjur). *UIN Sunan Gunung Djati*, 45.

¹²Maulidia, H. (2021). Perempuan dalam Kajian Sosiologi Gender: Konstruksi Peran Sosial, Ruang Publik, dan Teori Feminis. *Journal of Politics and Democracy Politics and Democracy*, 1(1), 73–74.

¹³Aliffian, D. (2020). Pembagian Peran Suami Istri Pada Keluarga Perempuan Karir Perspektif Kesetaraan Gender dan Hukum Islam. *LAIN SALATIGA*, 21(1), 1–17.

¹⁴Satata, D. B. M., & Shusantie, M. A. (2020). Peran Ibu Dalam Berkarir dan Kehidupan Berkeluarga. *Jurnal Dinamika Sosial Budaya*, 22(2), 165.

¹⁵Puspita, A. A. (2020). Eksistensi Perempuan Bekerja (Studi Tentang Makna Bekerja Bagi Perempuan Pekerja Profesional di Kota Surabaya). *Toleransi Masyarakat Beda Agama*, 30(28), 5053156.

¹⁶Mutiara, D. (2020). Rasionalisasi Pembagian Kerja Domestik Pada Keluarga Muda Kelas Menengah di Kota Surabaya. 7, 1–11.

their conditions.¹⁷ They indirectly have to change their roles and obligations as a family¹⁸. With equal working conditions, there are families whose husbands and wives work to hire household assistants to help take care of the house and their children; some leave their children with one of their families or leave them with their mothers and pick up their children after work; and there are still families who feel bad about leaving their children with others but cannot leave their jobs.¹⁹ Women in dual career couples who have young children reflect how approaching family work balance depends on receiving social, institutional and family support.²⁰ Career women certainly have work challenges that must be completed on time, and certain tasks may even be taken home, so taking care of family and work is equally important. Various strategies, including time management involving husbands, result in negotiations within couples to perform role-sharing to achieve gender equality in the family structure.²¹

In urban communities, it is not uncommon for men and women to draw a clear line between the domestic and public spheres in their households so that the two spheres (domestic and public) seem to "merge". This can be seen in wives working in

the public sphere (office work), and vice versa; husbands also take care of domestic tasks in the household.²²

Rapid social change, industrialization, and urbanization are all seen as contributing factors to family disruption. Work-related variables affect family life, while family-related factors affect work. The majority of men and women today hold dual roles as parents and workers. Many of them take on multiple tasks at work for financial or personal fulfillment. Work and family conflicts can arise in both men and women²³

This role conflict is strongly associated with depression and anxiety suffered by women compared to men. It relates to the traditional roles of women that are unavoidable today, namely the responsibility of managing the household and raising children²⁴. This understanding of patriarchal culture makes some women feel gender inequality. Gender inequality is described as the unequal roles and positions of men and women determined by social and cultural variables.²⁵ Gender inequality can be found by looking at differences in access to and control over various resources and incomes for each family member. There are many inequalities in gender roles and division of labor in the family (husband and wife), resulting in an inequality of duties for wives. Various family problems are mostly produced by social and cultural

¹⁷Adelina, R. A. A., & Andromeda. (2013). Pasangan dual karir: hubungan kualitas komunikasi dan komitmen perkawinan di Semarang. *Developmental and Clinical Psychology*, 1(1), 51–58.

¹⁸Dalimunte, R. M. (2013). *Kepuasan Pernikahan Pada Pasangan Suami Dan Istri Yang Terlibat Dalam Dual Career Family (Studi Kasus Pada Tiga Pasangan Suami Istri Di Kota Bandung)*.1–10.

¹⁹Nawafilaty, T. (2020).Pola Pengasuhan Alternative Dual Career Family Dalam Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Asih Anak. *JCE (Journal of Childhood Education)*, 3(1), 1.

²⁰Escriva, A., Bermúdez Figueroa, E., & Minguela, M. Á. (2022). Dual career Spanish couples in Europe: Work-family balance in childcare. *International Migration*.

²¹Febrianto, P. T., Mas'udah, S., & Megasari, L. A. (2022). Female teachers' double burden during the pandemic: overcoming challenges and dilemma between career and family. *Sociologia, Problemas e Práticas*, (100), 87-105.

²²Asrizal.(2017). Istri Karir dan Pemenuhan Tugas Domestik Dalam Perspektif Gender (Studi Kasus di Yayasan Silaturahmi Pecinta Anak Indonesia). *UIN Sunan Kalijaga, December*.

²³Adelina, R. A. A., & Andromeda. (2013). Pasangan dual karir: hubungan kualitas komunikasi dan komitmen perkawinan di Semarang. *Developmental and Clinical Psychology*, 1(1), 51–58.

²⁴Bethania, PPH, M. (2013). Hubungan Antara Kecerdasan Emosional dengan Konflik Peran Ganda Guru Wanita di Kota Surabaya. *Doctoral Dissertation*. Universitas Airlangga.

²⁵Nawafilaty, T. (2020).Pola Pengasuhan Alternative Dual Career Family Dalam Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Asih Anak. *JCE (Journal of Childhood Education)*, 3(1), 1.

constructions that are understood and accepted by society but are not based on the premise of gender equality.²⁶ The prevalence of gender ideology in society, especially with regard to gender stereotypes about work and gender allocation in work, is a problem that often arises in families with multiple jobs.²⁷ The husband's participation in household activities can also foster a sense of closeness, especially in couples with multiple jobs. This dual-career family life results in a more complex lifestyle that requires balance.²⁸

Gender inequality negatively affects women and is manifested in various forms such as marginalization, subordination, stereotyping, violence, and double workload. It has promoted women as the second sex. Finally, we must recognize that women's position in culture is not as good as men's. According to Moser (2012), in all cultures around the world, women occupy a backward position. The dichotomy of the division of roles and work between women in the domestic area and men in the public area empirically drowns women in domestic affairs. In fact, the role in the public sector allows women to develop more broadly. As is understood, the domestic field often does not receive public appreciation, even though it is carried out by men.²⁹

The division of tasks in the family is interesting to observe considering the situation of women who still prefer to work. The

tendency of married couples to work in big cities today has led to family conflicts concerning children, division of family roles, and division of time.³⁰ These are some of the problems that arise at home when both husband and wife work. So they have to prepare and change their responsibilities because they have to work while still supporting their families, especially their children, who need the attention of both parents.³¹ Dual-career families undoubtedly have their own problems. The existence of role disparity in the family can lead to role conflict; therefore, it is important to understand the problem in order to find solutions to the problem of role inequality.

Research on the division of gender roles in the families of husbands and wives working in Indralaya Raya Village The latest of this study is the division of husband and wife roles in the household, namely productive, reproductive, and social roles in multiple-career families.

Method

The research method used in this research is a qualitative method. Qualitative research is conducted to understand the phenomena that are happening in the community. Qualitative research seeks to find and describe narratively the activities carried out and the impact of the actions taken on their lives. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong³² that qualitative methodology is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. The purpose of qualitative research is to find the meaning

²⁶Rahmawati, A. (2016). Harmoni dalam keluarga perempuan karir: upaya mewujudkan kesetaraan dan keadilan gender dalam keluarga. *PALASTREN Jurnal Studi Gender*, 8(1), 1-34.

²⁷Febrianto, P. T., Mas'udah, S., &Megasari, L. A. (2022). Female teachers' double burden during the pandemic: overcoming challenges and dilemma between career and family. *Sociologia, Problemas e Práticas*, (100), 87-105.

²⁸Widaningsih, L. (2017). Relasi gender dalam keluarga: Internalisasi nilai-nilai kesetaraan dalam memperkuat fungsi keluarga. *Tim Pokja Gender Bidang Pendidikan Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Jawa Barat*.

²⁹ Moser, C. (2012). *Gender planning and development: Theory, practice and training*. Routledge.

³⁰Asrizal.(2017). Istri Karir dan Pemenuhan Tugas Domestik Dalam Perspektif Gender (Studi Kasus di Yayasan Silaturahmi Pecinta Anak Indonesia). *UIN Sunan Kalijaga, December*.

³¹Escriva, A., Bermúdez Figueroa, E., &Minguela, M. Á. (2022). Dual career Spanish couples in Europe: Work family balance in childcare. *International Migration*.

³²Moleong, L. L. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

behind phenomena through interviews and observations and to explain phenomena that occur in society.

Discussion

In dual career families, women who take part in the public sphere according to Moser will allow these women to obtain personal resources in the form of income which can later change their position in the family. As a woman who was originally seen as only being able to receive from her husband, it has shifted and this will also socially change the views of the individuals around her. Women will be seen as having more value if they do not depend entirely economically on their husbands.

This condition causes women to choose a job that combines income work with household work. Social construction that places women in a subordinate structure in various activities has become a major barrier for women to obtain better opportunities. The division of productive roles in this dual-career family positions the husband and wife in the same position, namely both agreeing to work in the formal sector. Formal sector workers are considered to have responsibilities as a long-term attachment compared to workers in the informal sector; this makes them feel more attached to their work. However, working in the formal sector guarantees more income based on class or position. Productive roles are defined as tasks or activities performed by men or women and rewarded with money or in kind. This can be seen in money economy activities, including work in the formal and non-formal sectors or businesses managed by families.

This role is identified as one performed in the public sphere or outside the home. In this study, working men act like fathers and husbands without having a special reason because the main focus and task of a husband is to work and earn a living for the family. Having an adequate educational background

makes them choose to work in the formal sector, where the job requires certain qualifications. As revealed by HM to researchers:

For the reason of working initially, it must be to make money, especially if you are married, you need to provide for your family, if asked why you want to be a lecturer, it has been a dream from childhood but in the past I did not want to be a lecturer, I really like the name of teaching even I worked already from the end of 1990 until I was given a plaque with the rector because it has been 30 years of service. (HM, interview on February 26, 2023).

The same thing was also conveyed by the AA informant to the researcher:

The reason is because I am a husband to provide for the family at home, my wife and children, especially now that the child is in school, it must cost more for his education, Alhamdulillah I am currently working there for approximately 16 years according to the department when I was in college" (AA, interview on February 26, 2023).

Table .1 Productive Role in Dual Career Family

No	Name	Work	Salary	Working Time
1	HM	Lecturer	IDR 6,000,000	Monday – Fri 08.00 – 17.00 (Teaching hours)
2	MT	PDAM employees	IDR 3,500,000	Monday-Thursday 07.00 – 12.00 Friday 07.00 – 11.00
3	SY	PDAM employees	IDR 6,000,000	Monday – Thursday 08.00 – 16.00 Fri 08.00 – 16.30
4	CI	Medical	IDR 1,000,000	07.30 – 14.00
5	MN	Civil servant	IDR 4,000,000	Monday – Thursday

08.000	–
16.00	
Friday	
08.00	–
16.30	

Source : Processed by Researchers, 2023

In the reproductive role of dual career families, they are considered capable of carrying out the roles that occur in their work and married life. Being a husband and wife, parents, workers, and able to divide their time and attention equally in each position so that everything runs harmoniously. The division of reproductive roles in this dual career family based on the mother's decision to take part in the public sphere also makes the mother inevitably need the help of others to carry out reproductive roles in her household.

Household chores can usually still be done by the wife when she is not working and assisted by her husband. Not all reproductive activities are carried out by third parties, but when the husband and wife are working, they need other people, especially when looking after children, especially when the children are young and need supervision. As revealed by the ST informant who said that:

Incidentally, there are neighbors who help with housework, nyuci and others because if no one helps it seems not covered, yes, if I cook or other than cleaning up, I still do it. In the past, children were young, some took care of them, but when they are in school, they will have their own play environment, so at most there are neighbors who help supervise" (ST, interview on February 26, 2023).

The same thing was revealed by YH's informant to the researcher:

If there are still small children or not yet in elementary school, you still need the help of people or neighbors, yes, but if it is a bit big, for example grade 5 or 6 elementary school and above, you can already do it yourself. It used to be difficult if there was no ART because if there was no ART it would not be covered because there was no more time to

clean the house, not to mention take care of the children when we were working. (YH, interview on February 26, 2023

Table 2 Reproductive Role

No	Name	Ever run	Working Hours
1	HM	Sweeping, Mopping, Watering Plants	Free time and no teaching activities
2	MT	Sweeping, mopping	When needed or in the afternoon
3	SY	Help with washing dishes, help clean the house	The morning before leaving for work
4	AS	Helps with babysitting, sweeping, mopping	when not working

Source : Processed by Researchers, 2023

The social role performed by this couple is a role commonly performed by other communities, namely in the form of recitation, mutual cooperation, sports, making cakes or cooking together, helping during celebrations, cleaning mosques and others which are the types of habits commonly carried out by the community in general. They contribute to activities in the community around where they live. Wives who carry out these social activities have certainly received permission from their husbands and cannot be separated from the husband's efforts to connect the family with the surrounding community. These activities are of course carried out continuously so that they have become a habit and can create culture in society. The values contained in the community itself such as religious, social, economic and other values help them to become a good family and establish good relationships between neighbors and religious communities.

This was revealed by MT's informant to the researcher that:

If there is an invitation to the event, try to come, if there are neighbors the celebration brought people home to come so that they were

together familiar) (MT, interview on February 26, 2023).

The same thing was also explained by the SY informant, namely:

Sometimes visiting neighbors, if neighbors have events I try to attend, neighbors have celebrations need energy help, yes I come with my wife or if the child has no activities can be invited to get to know each other. During the construction of the mosque, people also met at home as well as discussions looking for donors, indirectly neighbors knew everyone at home.) (SY, interview on February 26, 2023).

Table 3 Division of Dual Career Family Husband and Wife Roles in Indralaya Raya Village, Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency

No	Name	Productive Role	Reproductive Role	Social Role
1	HM	Lecturer	Sweeping, mopping, watering plants, raising pets	Former RT chairman and mosque administrator, gathering and telling stories with neighbors
2	ST	Lecturer	Cleaning, cooking	Recitation, gymnastics, monthly social gathering
3	MT	PDAM Employees	Help clean the house such as sweeping and mopping	Recitation, mutual assistance, clean mosque
4	LN PNS	(Teacher)	Cleaning the house, cooking, taking care of children and taking care of the house	RT Studies

5	SY	PDAM Employees	Help wash dishes, help clean the house	Former ward leader, mosque administrator, recitation or just a gathering
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Source : Processed by Researchers, 2023

The roles that are carried out, both productive, reproductive, and social, require time management and good cooperation in their families. The roles of women as mothers for their children and wives for their husbands do not necessarily leave them when they choose to become career women, nor does the role of men as the head of the family make them not participate in maintaining and caring for the house. These husbands and wives still remember and perform these three roles very well. The role of their husbands in earning a family income is assisted by the wife, and the wife's role in maintaining the house is also assisted by the husband. The unconscious division of tasks carried out by husbands and wives allows their children to learn to be independent and become role models for their children. The following is a list of dual-career family husband-and-wife role-sharing tables in Indralaya Raya village, Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra.

Families with dual careers are great people. Wives who carry out dual roles are extraordinary women, women who are strong and independent and participate in earning family income. The figure of a husband who is no less great who allows his wife to enter the public sphere does not make him lose his hands on his productive role at home, the husband still takes the time to help his wife in carrying out roles in the domestic sphere, a great father figure is also a pride for the child.

The division of tasks in the family must be examined in light of the situation of women who choose to work. The tendency of

married couples to work in the public sector today gives rise to family conflicts concerning children, division of family roles, and time-sharing. These are some of the issues that arise at home when both husband and wife work. So they have to prepare and change their responsibilities because they have to work while still supporting their families, especially their children, who need the attention of both parents. Dual-career families undoubtedly have their own problems. The existence of role disparity in the family can lead to role conflict; therefore, it is important to understand the problem in order to find solutions to the problem of role inequality.

Based on the division of roles described by Cohen, in family life, husbands and wives will undergo various roles that must be carried out properly. Everything related to their roles and functions in the family is very important to be maintained and carried out in accordance with the duties of each family member in order to create harmony in the household. In fact, although a gender role can be varied into general characteristics, namely productive roles, reproductive roles, and social roles.³³Families with dual career patterns have their own obstacles to carrying out their roles. Families that apply dual career patterns themselves have various kinds of considerations and impacts that will be experienced in their families. Dual-career families certainly have positive and negative impacts that will be felt. All these agreements are actions based on all considerations and choices that are faced with the aim of achieving something based on rational considerations. Husband and wife agreed for their family to apply this dual career pattern based on several rational considerations for the future. The positive impact felt is that the

family's economic life is guaranteed, the strength of the family's life will be better, the fulfillment of the basic needs of clothing, food, and shelter without having to feel deprived because they realize that future needs will require large costs and other unexpected needs, an increase in social status in society, and several privileges obtained because of their parents' work. Every choice will have positive and negative impacts. After the positive impact is explained, there will also be negative impacts on families who apply this dual-career family pattern. The results of this study cannot be separated from the negative impacts that will be experienced. Families with dual-career family patterns themselves experience problems such as limited parental time to assist children's growth and development; household chores cannot be completed alone, so they need third-party assistance; children can be victims of the emotional outbursts of parents who experience role tension; a bounded work-time system can wage time together with the family or collide with other activities such as community gathering activities or activities with children.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that the family background that applies this dual career pattern is a mutual agreement between husband and wife to work in the formal sector based on permission from husband and wife to participate in the public sphere. This division of productive roles in the dual-career family positions the husband and wife in the same position, namely, both agree to work in the formal sector. Formal sector workers are considered to have long-term responsibilities compared to workers in the informal sector, which makes them feel more attached to their work. However, jobs in the formal sector guarantee more income based on their class or position. Then, the division of reproductive roles in this dual-career family based on the

³³ Cohen, P. R. (1992, December). The role of natural language in a multimodal interface. In *Proceedings of the 5th annual ACM symposium on Userinterface software and technology* (pp. 143-149).

decision of the mother, who chooses to play a role in the public sphere, also makes the mother inevitably need the help of others to carry out reproductive roles in her household. Household chores can usually still be done by the wife when she is not working and assisted by the husband. Not all reproductive activities are carried out by third parties, but when the husband and wife are working, they need other people, especially when looking after children, especially when the children are young and need supervision.

The division of social roles in families that apply a dual career pattern does not mean that they can be separated from relationships with each other; the necessity of making kinship relationships with people, especially the surrounding community, can be done in various ways. Husbands and wives who apply this dual career still contribute to or participate in every activity carried out by the surrounding environment, such as recitation, mutual assistance, community gatherings, social gatherings, and others, even though everything is adjusted again to their free time when they are not working.

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