

## The Multiple Role Of Female Workers Of Pottery Crafts In Banyumulek, West Lombok

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### ABSTRACT

The phenomenon that occurs in society is that many women help their husbands to earn additional income, besides that women are now able to show their existence in society. This also applies in Banyumulek Village, household women work in pottery but they also have to do domestic work at home. It is interesting to see further how the dual role of women pottery workers. Kediri District, West Lombok Regency. This research method uses a qualitative approach. The subjects in this study were women workers who worked in the pottery industry sector in Banyumulek Village, Kediri District, West Lombok Regency. Data was collected using observation, interview and documentation techniques. The data in this study were analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions. The study concludes showed Women who work spend more time at work so that time to meet with family members is limited, but this does not make their relationship disharmonious, but instead creates a sense of mutual understanding between family members, especially with their husbands. There is mutual awareness of each other's roles.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

A woman careers a future pot skillfully with her muddy hand, or other Lombok pottery stuffs that are having in drying process are view that you will see Banyumulek village. This village is one of pottery centres in the Lombok Island. In Banyumulek village, makin pottery is a job that has been done for sasak Lombok tribe for generations. The job has been able to move the village economic wheel and attract many visitors and buyes to come to this village (Vibriyanti, 2016)

When you're enterinf Banyumulek village, you will be welcomed by a green gate which say "Banyumulek, Pottery Centre" even the school and lokal government office are decorated by huge potteries in the gate fence. These decorations strengthen even more that Banyumulek is a pottery centre. Along the street, many Lombok galleries can be found in right and left side of it. All you have to do is just choose which one you want to visit. Amongst them, there is a major gallery you can find, where your eye will be spoiled by the various kinds of Lombok pottery with various shapes, size, color, fungsions, and uniqueness. Some of them are egg-shaped earthen pot, sand flower vase, sand flat vase, chicken-chicken-shaped bank, jar, lampshade, and various of wall decorations in many size. (Helmi, 2017).

According to a local people, the special stuff of the willage is the thief kettle. In Indonesian, maling means thief. The name thief was given because to fill the kettle, you have to do it from a hole in the kettle's bottom, like a thief who never takes a normal way. Even if the hole is in the kettle's bottom, the water will not come out if the kettle is put like any other kettle. The kettle has been perfectly designed to the water will not come out from the bottom hole (Sastrawati et al., 2021).

The marketing of Banyumulek pottery products has been reach international market such as New Zealand and Europe. The price offered is very, from IDR 15,000-IDR 500,000/pc

depend on the size, motif, and the making complexity. Besides enjoying the colorful Lombok pottery, you could also see the making process. When you watch the making of it, you will get surprised because craftsmen in this village, there are many clays and water as materials to make pottery. For the colorant, they use natural colorant such as cooked tamarind grain. Nevertheless, they also use synthetic colorants which are bought from surrounding areas.

Women are always attached to activities in the house (homemaker). This has developed into a habit until it has become entrenched in society so that women's space for movement is limited. The role of women is traditionally still addressed in domestic activities (Abdullah, 2003) namely the role of women as caregivers for children and taking care of the household, but in reality this is not the case. Along with the development of an increasingly complex society, the role of women has also shifted. In the past, men acted as (public) breadwinners, while women stayed at home taking care of domestic affairs. But today times have changed. Not only men who take part in the public sphere, but women have also played a role in economic and public activities (Sastrawati et al., 2021).

Based on data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency in 2020, there was an increase in female workers aged 15 years and over from 50.89% to 55.44% during August 2020 to 2021. Then based on the 2018 Indonesian women's profile data, the percentage of women aged 15 years and over who most of them are married. In total, the percentage of female workers who are married is 71.49%, while those who are not married are 14.88%, divorced by 4.02%, and divorced by 9.62%.

The comparison between provinces in 2018 shows that DKI Jakarta has the highest percentage of unmarried female workers, which is 31.76 percent. Meanwhile, the highest percentage of married female workers is in Lampung, which is 79.91%. The highest percentage of female workers with divorced status is in West Nusa Tenggara, which is 6.59%, while the highest percentage of female workers with divorced status is in East Java with a percentage of 12.49%. Some women's participation is in the form of traditional and transitional roles. Traditional roles include women's roles as wives, mothers and household management. Meanwhile, the transitional role includes the role of women as part of society and development. The transitional role of women as workers, namely those who actively participate in various activities according to their potential (Sukesi, 1991).

When viewed further in 2017, NTB contributed 53.18% to female workers in urban areas and 58.90% for rural areas. In terms of gender, in 2017, the percentage of women aged 15 years and over who worked in the trade, restaurant and accommodation services sector, the community, social and individual services sector, and the industrial sector was higher than men. The difference in work between men and women is that women are responsible for household work, while men are responsible for subsistence work (Bawono, 2019) Housework is considered a normal thing for women so that it seems inappropriate. With the involvement of women, their existence is not recognized as having an impact on women's lives in the family. The phenomenon that occurs in society is that many women help their husbands to earn additional income, besides that women are now able to show their existence in society. This also applies in Banyumulek Village, household women work in pottery but they also have to do domestic work at home. It is interesting to see further how the dual role of women pottery workers in Banyumulek Village, Kediri District, West Lombok Regency.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research method is a research method used to examine the condition of social objects. In qualitative research (Moleong, 2005:11), the researcher presents the results of research in a descriptive qualitative way, namely the data collected in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. The data can come from interviews, field notes, photos, personal documents, archives, and other official documents.

The location of this research took place in Banyumulek Village, Kediri District, West Lombok Regency. The researcher chose this location because he wanted to examine the dual role of female workers. This research was conducted when women were in the workplace and family environment. This

is because Banyumulek is one of the centers of the home industry for pottery which involves many women as workers. Besides that, some of the female workers are housewives so that they have a dual role. Ceramists are generally not only looking for money, but also craftsmen while preserving the traditions inherited from their ancestors. The development of the automatic pottery industry in a positive sense can absorb many workers. This is where the relationship between employees and entrepreneurs is born. It is expected that the welfare of workers will be further enhanced and the industry will develop. For workers, the pottery industry usually empowers the surrounding community.

Several previous studies regarding the dual roles of women workers are as follows: Research by Mclellan & Uys (2009) with the title *Balancing dual roles in self-employed women: An exploratory study*. The results of research conducted on white women that effective planning and structuring of responsibilities, support systems and quality time spent with children and families indicate that women are successful in balancing their roles or achieving a balance between work and life. Each participant's personal construction system showed that he continued to rely on herself as a caregiver. This gives them a feeling of control and accomplishment as mothers. These women fulfill multiple roles and continue to strive to work out mechanisms to fulfill both roles effectively, the emphasis on family as a priority remains. It also became clear that, although they managed their home life (though not without challenges), they also managed to make significant progress in their careers.

Research by Halidin Ali (2019) with the title *Dual Role is Adjusting the Conflict of Employees Women in Pinrang Regency Office*. The results of the study that the problem that will occur, if the participation of women does not get help even from the support of their husbands, causing excessive burdens will become very difficult and cause inner conflicts for a woman, apart from being a wife and housewife as mandatory work, plus work. outside the home which of course takes a lot of time, even this condition can be even worse if the man as her husband refuses the role of his wife to work outside the home with considerations of customs and culture or other things, while household needs cannot be fulfilled to the fullest, even the possibility of a fatal incident can occur in the form of domestic violence by a husband to his wife which leads to physical conflict and criminal acts

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Ceramists need to be push to hone their skills so that they can also develop innovations in their own pottery shapes and motifs. The research data sources used are primary and secondary data sources. Research subjects and informants in this study were 12 people consisting of 5 women pottery craftsmen and the informants included 3 husbands, 2 children and 2 pottery craftsmen owners. Subjects and informants were determined by snowball by considering that the subject was able to provide the information needed by the researcher in accordance with the research objectives. Data collection is considered sufficient if it has met the interview data from the subject and the informant. Then the secondary data source is needed by the researcher by recording and studying the data obtained from related agencies, articles and books in accordance with the research.

Activities of female workers in the workplace, long have you worked in the pottery industry, Said PAH:

"My child has been in elementary school for about two years." KAL: "I've been about 6 years old since kindergarten. Since 2005, it has worked more or less for five years. More or less 24 years since 1986."

When many hours do you work, Said PAH:

"I go home from 8:30 to 8 hours, usually by 2:30. Yes, and I'll reach my goal in a day. If not, I'll work overtime in addition to working hours. Yes, yes, I'll take more time home. The goal must be completed within the specified time. If you do not have enough time, you will have to work overtime. The goal is that if you never finish overtime, you can never take it home. I have no sisters. Overtime is usually from 5 to 6 o'clock."

Data collection techniques used are in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. In-depth interviews were conducted by asking questions to the subject according to flexible interview guidelines that could reveal the public and domestic roles of women pottery craftsmen in Banyumulek Village. Observation activities are carried out by researchers conducting direct observations of research informants related to matters that are in

accordance with the research objectives. Then documentation in the form of archives, research journals, agendas, and official documents. Other data documents in the form of photographs are obtained through observations, interviews and other written sources which are intended to perpetuate events that occur in the field related to the research.

The results of the study indicate that the dual role activities carried out by female workers who work in the pottery industry are as follows: Rapid developments in various fields have given birth to progress for women which is marked by their greater involvement in the world of work. This shows the dual role of the domestic sector and the public sector, namely from being a housewife and becoming a worker. The involvement of women in the home industry for pottery is based on certain reasons. The main reason is the effort to help her husband earn a living and increase his income. In addition, they work because it is to fill spare time rather than at home and to increase experience and knowledge in the manufacture of various crafts. Wilsonn (1989) said that gender is a basis for defining the different contributions that man and woman make to culture and collective life by dint of which they are as man and woman. Showalter (1989) push an analytic concept. Neufeldt (1984) said that cultural expectations for woman and men". Lips (1993) said that cultural expectations for women and man. Lindsey (1990) sad that what a given society defines as masculine or feminism is component of gender.

The data analysis method is used to process data from the results of the study in order to obtain a conclusion that can be accounted for. Sugiyono (2015) states that the steps that must be taken in analyzing qualitative research data are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction in this study was carried out by collecting as much data as possible and then selecting data that were in accordance with the research focus. The presentation of the data in this study is the result of this study in the form of a description, the relationship between categories and drawing conclusions regarding the final results of the study.

This is also in accordance with the results of research by Katjasungkana et al, (2001), along with economic pressures, which play an important role in influencing women's decisions to enter the workforce, married women working in India have reported economic need as the main reason given to work. The tendency for women to work in industry and development (Katjasungkana et al, 2001) is that women face the problem of multiple tasks and roles, such as an average of 80-105 hours of work per week for women in the dual task of earning a living (working) and running duty home stair, earning little, long working hours and overtime.

As experienced by female workers who work in the home industry of pottery crafts. As workers they have duties and responsibilities that they must carry out. Based on the results of the study, female workers work from 08.00-16.00, given a break for 1 hour, namely from 12.00-13.00, namely in one week women spend 46 hours at work. If on Sundays they still have to go to work or overtime, that means their working hours increase to 56 hours a week. As for the work in their housewife spent about 6 hours in a day. Usually they wake up at 04.30 in the morning, then they do their homework until around 07.30 because at 08.00 they have to go to work. Home from work they are still doing work home appliances such as washing dishes, cooking, caring for children and clean the house.

If a week they spend 36 hours on housework. The rest of their time they spend on social activities and rest. The time women spend working for a living (public sector) by working in the household (domestic sector) is 92 hours a week. This results in less worker rest time. This is also in line with the results of the 2017 Living Wage Foundation research (2017) on Women Workers and Exploitation that there was a survey in the UK on flexible work. A female worker is forced to accept poor working conditions in exchange for the flexibility she needs to care for sick or elderly children or relatives. For example, a female worker must take on a part-time job that pays less or is below her skill level to meet the demands of the education her children will receive while at the same time, highly flexible, unpredictable and insecure work can be problematic for women who have children due to the lack of assistance to take care of their children when they also need time to work to support the needs of the family. Based on the

results of the study, about 66% of single parents are working, and most of these single parents are women.

Furthermore, the process of making pottery carried out by each subject is almost the same. That making pottery requires a long and quite complicated process. The process begins with drying the clay, sifting the clay, making dough: mixing the clay and water while being trampled to form the dough into pottery, drying the pottery until it is half dry, smoothing the pottery, drying again to dry, and the burning process. The wages that women workers receive in a day also vary depending on the skills they have. Wages ranged from Rp 12,500, - to Rp. 15.000,- in a day. It can be estimated that in a month female workers earn around IDR 375,000 to IDR 450,000. However, wages are usually received once a week, namely on Saturdays. It can be estimated that the wages they receive in a week are around IDR 75,000 to IDR 90,000. If they work overtime, they still get overtime wages equal to the wages for a day's work.

It can be seen that the wages earned by women workers are low because in one month they get wages below the Provincial Minimum Wage set in the Province of NTB. Based on the Wage provisions of the Province of NTB, it is decided that the amount of the UMP NTB in 2021 is the same as the value of the UMP in NTB in 2020, namely Rp. 2.183.883,-. This has been regulated in Law no. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower Article 89, Government Regulation Number 78 of 2015 concerning Wages and Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 15 of 2018 concerning Minimum Wages. This is in accordance with what was expressed by Suratiah (Abdullah, 2003), the limitations of women as individuals in terms of education, experience and work skills cause women to enter low- wage jobs.

#### **Women's activities in the household**

The wife in the household as husband's partner there is no higher or lower position between husband and wife. Wives have the same rights and obligations to develop themselves fully and perform household tasks (Hansen, 2013). The involvement of women in the workforce showed parallels with men, but women are not going to ever be able to change the role of them in the household.

This is in accordance with Kapur's (2019) research entitled *The Role of Women in the Management of Household Responsibilities*. The results show that in ancient India, women were respected, but in the medieval period, they began to experience a decline in status and experience discriminatory treatment. In modern times, they are starting to realize the importance of education, job opportunities and improving the quality of life. The role of women in managing household responsibilities is considered the most important in this country. Since ancient times, this point of view has been common among individuals that women need to be trained in carrying out household responsibilities. The main reason is that women are not meant to go to school instead they only receive information about household management and must always be at home.

The involvement of women workers in the pottery industry also cannot eliminate their role as a housewife who has responsibilities as a mother, wife and housewife manager. Based on the results of the study, several activities carried out by female domestic workers include taking care of children, taking care of their husbands, cooking, washing dishes, washing clothes, cleaning the house and preparing school needs. These activities they do before going to work and after they come home from work. As stated by PAH:

"Before going to work, Husband was only in the kitchen, washing and cleaning. Wake up at dawn and continue to cook, sweep, wash, yes, all kinds of homework."

Mother's said the same thing as follows:

"The activities are cooking, sweeping, preparing breakfast, continuing to have breakfast, going to work, if you are at home you cook, wash clothes, wash dishes, sweep, yes, do housework" Thus, it can be seen that female workers do not only include wage workers outside the home (public sector), but also include non-wage workers, namely domestic work ( domestic sector ).

### **The impact of dual roles on the family**

Development progress that resulted in a shift in the role of women from being a housewife to being a worker outside the home (public sector) made women have dual roles so that they carried out multiple activities. The more time they spend at work, they are rarely at home which can have an impact on themselves and their families. As for the impact that caused can be the impact of positive and impact negatively. The activities of women workers in the public sector have a goal, namely to increase family income in order to fulfill household needs, thereby easing the burden on their husbands. Suratiyah (Abdullah, 2003), revealed the involvement of women in the industry of households affected by several factors, among others: economic pressure, a very supportive family environment in the work, and is not no chance of another job that suits their skills. The husband's income which is not yet fully able to meet household needs makes women unable to stay at home, they are encouraged to earn additional income for the family.

This is in accordance with the results of research by McGinn, Kathleen, et al (2018) with the research title learning from Mum: Cross-National Evidence Linking Maternal Employment and Adult Children's Outcomes. That these researchers analyzed data from two surveys conducted in 29 countries to examine how men and women were affected by their mother's employment status. The main takeaway is that girls raised by working mothers are more likely to have jobs as adults and those with jobs are more likely to supervise others, work longer hours and earn higher incomes. But it was different for boys, according to the study. Men whose mothers worked while they were growing up spent about 50 minutes more caring for family members each week than men whose mothers did not work at all.

Further research results by Dunifon & Rachel (2013) with the title The Effect of Maternal Employment on Children's Academic Performance. That Danish children whose mothers worked during childhood had higher average scores at age 15 than children whose mothers did not work. Children whose mothers worked between 10 and 19 hours a week performed better than children whose mothers worked full time or only a few hours per week. The child of a woman who worked between 10 and 19 hours per week when her child was under four was estimated to have a 2.6 percent higher GPA than similar children whose mothers did not work at all.

As experienced by female workers in the home industry for pottery, one of their backgrounds is helping their husbands to earn a living and increase their income. Basically making a living is the obligation of a husband, but it does not rule out the possibility for women to be able to participate in meeting the needs of the family. This has been proven by female workers who work in the home industry for pottery. Wages earned by women workers from working in the home industry for pottery can increase their income and are used to meet the needs of their households.

As expressed by female workers who named Mrs. PAH her said that the income earned can increase family income that can be used for various household needs, because he also realized that the needs of home stairs that much so it is not possible simply to rely on income from the husband only. This is what push women to also play a role in working to earn a living.

The working women at home industry ladder crafts pottery consuming their time in a day. Women who work spend more time at work so that time to meet with family members is limited, but this does not make their relationship disharmonious, but instead creates a sense of mutual understanding between family members, especially with their husbands. There is mutual awareness of each other's roles. A man as a husband is still aware of his role as the head of the household who must provide a living for his family. A woman who acts as a wife and also a mother continues to carry out her role well, namely taking care of the household, husband, and children even though they have to work.

### **Negative impact on family**

The involvement of women in the world of work will never be able to change the role of women in the household. The many responsibilities that must be carried out by women workers make them have a double workload. This is felt by women who work in the home industry of pottery crafts in Banyumulek Village. The notion that the woman does not deserve to be head of the household, resulting in that all the domestic work is the responsibility of women. This burden will be felt very heavy for women who also work in the public sector to earn extra income.

The double workload borne by a female worker can take up a lot of time, effort and thought. Time owned more female workers are used for activities related to the job (sector of the public) and the activities in the house stairway (sector domestic). In accordance with the results of the study, if there are many orders at the craftsman's place, they still have to work overtime and are asked to work on holidays, so that their rest time and time to gather with their families is limited.

According to Sulistyaningsih (Katjasungkana et al, 2001) some of the risks of working women include: anemia and work with low quality work performance, boredom and lack of motivation, physical and psychological fatigue due to dual functions, being labeled as a producer of low-quality goods that earn wages low.

The concept expressed by Sulistyaningsih is in accordance with what is felt by women who work in the home industry for pottery crafts. One of them is physical and psychological fatigue. Several complaints were expressed by female workers due to the double workload borne by female workers, including: shoulder pain, sleepiness, tiredness, if they work too long they don't feel well and they feel bored. Women from each of the three countries examined, namely the United States, Sweden, and the Netherlands contribute more to housework and childcare and less to the workplace than men. As a result, their total workload appears to be larger and more dispersed than men. Heavy work responsibilities can also undermine marital happiness, especially if there is perceived injustice in the way couples share household chores.

In accordance with women who work in the home industry for pottery crafts in Banyumulek Village. The time spent by women workers who spend a lot of time working also has an impact on the family, namely the time for women workers to gather with their family members, especially with their husbands and children, is limited. Especially for those who are both busy working. They can only meet in the morning before leaving for work and at night before going to bed at night. This lack of time will have a considerable impact on household harmony. However, in reality the relationship between family members continues to run harmoniously. This is because of the mutual understanding between husband, wife and children.

If it is related to the Patriarchy theory by Sylvia Walby that this can be appropriate if you see how the life of the female pottery workers in Banyumulek Village is, due to very urgent family needs due to economic shortages, these women are also required to look for income outside the home to be able to live up to their needs family. In addition, there is a patriarchal relationship in work, namely seeing that certain or low-level jobs are more reserved for women than men, such as this pottery craft.

Then in pottery work, this work is not dominated by men but women, although there are male workers, in the process it is dominated by women such as in the sales or marketing process, such as being shopkeepers or kiosks selling pottery products, and women also prefer to take role in the production process, especially in the process of making, forming, and decorating by giving motifs to pottery. The people of Banyumulek Village consider that a man who engages in pottery crafts will be seen as a sissy. Although now the pottery work has been done by men, but this is not much. There are still views that discriminate against the position of women in work, namely jobs that do not require high skills or positions, but that is not the case.

Furthermore, the lives of women working in pottery also do not reduce their domestic work, such as women continuing to do household chores, including taking care of children,

taking care of their husbands, cooking, washing dishes, washing clothes, cleaning the house and preparing school needs. These activities they do before going to work and after they come home from work. This is what is called the concept of the dual role of women. Where women do domestic work but they also do public work.

The dual role of women is defined as two or more roles that must be played by a woman at the same time. The roles are generally about domestic roles, as housewives, and public roles in general in the labor market (Rustiani, 1996). This concept seems to be able to solve the problem of standardization of roles as so far understood by some people as something that is non-negotiable. With the concept of dual roles like this, women no longer only have to dwell in the domestic sector but can also enter the public sector. In fact, statistical data around the world always show that the participation rate of women in the labor market and politics is always lower than that of men.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

After describing the discussion, it can be concluded that the positive impact of the dual role of female pottery workers on the family is that the activities of women workers in the public sector have the aim of increasing family income in order to fulfill housewife needs, thereby easing the burden on their husbands. Women who work spend more time at work so that time to meet with family members is limited, but this does not make their relationship disharmonious, but instead creates a sense of mutual understanding between family members, especially with their husbands. Meanwhile, the negative impact of the dual role of female pottery workers on the family is that the involvement of women in the world of work will never be able to change the role of women in the household. The many responsibilities that must be carried out by women workers make them have a double workload. The double workload borne by a female worker can take up a lot of time, effort and thought. The time spent by women workers who spend a lot of time working also has an impact on the family, namely the time for women workers to gather with their family members, especially with their husbands and children, is limited. Discussions about women's discourses, which mostly revolve around the assumption of a dichotomous separation of the domestic and public domains, turn out to be filled with errors. This occurs not only in the traditional perception of the division of labor, but also in the perception of women's dual roles. It all happened because the domestic and public areas were seen as two separate sides. For both men and women it is not to know where he should spend the most of his time and concentration. However, it is precisely the extent to which both of them have a high devotion to the house and its contents and further extend that devotion beyond the physical boundaries of the house, a worldwide service. Women and men are not completely different beings, but they are not exactly the same either. Women and men are one self even though they occupy two different bodies. They are a couple, they were created not to oppress and dominate each other but to strengthen and immanate each other so that the ability to be responsible, mature and calm is achieved. As long as there is a good compromise between men and women in the division of when the mother and woman are not at home. Husbands can do the job. Men are also sometimes able to do housework, although not as often as women.

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