

ABSTRAK

Meningkatnya partisipasi angkatan kerja perempuan menikah dan perdebatan pentingnya pengasuhan anak oleh istri menjadi dilema tersendiri bagi istri dan suami dalam keluarga inti. Dengan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, peneliti menggunakan wawancara mendalam kepada 28 informan di Kota Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Sleman untuk mengetahui sikap suami mengenai status kerja istri mereka. Terdapat empat tipologi gender mengenai sikap suami terhadap status kerja istri yaitu tradisional, egalitarian, ekspektasi tradisional, dan ekspektasi egalitarian.

Pertama, sikap suami tradisional adalah mereka yang ingin dan memiliki istri yang tidak bekerja karena alasan tanggung jawab pada pengasuhan anak serta keinginan untuk mempertahankan hierarki dalam budaya patriarki. Kedua, sikap suami egalitarian adalah mereka yang ingin dan memiliki istri bekerja karena alasan ekonomi serta memberi rasa senang pada istri. Sikap lainnya yaitu sikap suami ekspektasi tradisional, adalah mereka yang menginginkan istri untuk tidak bekerja tetapi pada kenyataannya istri bekerja karena alasan pengasuhan dan keinginan menambah jumlah anak. Tipe terakhir adalah sikap suami ekspektasi egalitarian yaitu mereka ingin istri bekerja tetapi pada kenyataannya istri tidak bekerja karena alasan ekonomi. Sikap suami mengenai status kerja istri mereka kuat didasari oleh sosialisasi nilai gender sejak dini yang ditanamkan oleh orang tua dan pengalaman hidup mereka bersama orang-orang di sekeliling mereka.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa maskulinitas hegemoni masih terjadi di masyarakat. Namun, kemajuan pendidikan formal dan non-formal menjadi harapan baru dari sikap suami untuk masuk dalam ruang terjadinya *complicity masculinities*. Kondisi ketika suami terlibat dalam kerja ruang domestik dan perempuan dapat bekerja tanpa dibatasi oleh ruang.

Kata kunci:

Ideologi gender, maskulinitas, sikap suami, status kerja istri, istri tidak bekerja

Between Expectation and Reality: Men's Attitudes Toward Their Wives' Employments

ABSTRACT

The increasing of married women's labor force participation and the debate over the importance of maternal care, becomes a dilemma for the wives and husbands in the nuclear family. With a descriptive qualitative approach, the researcher used in-depth interviews with 28 married men in Yogyakarta City and Sleman Regency to find out the their's attitude toward their wife's employments. There are four gender typologies regarding the men's attitude toward their wife's employment, i.e.: traditional, egalitarian, traditional expectations, and egalitarian expectations.

First, the attitude of a traditional husband is those who want and have a wife who does not work for the reasons of maternal childcare and the desire to maintain hierarchy in patriarchal culture. Second, egalitarian husbands' attitude are those who want and have working wife for economic reasons and give a sense of pleasure to their wives. Another attitude is traditional expectations husband including men with traditional attitude but their wives are employed for reasons of childcare and desire to increase the number of children. The last type is the attitude of the husband's egalitarian expectations including men with egalitarian attitude but their wives are unemployed for economic reasons. Husband's attitude toward their wives' employments are strong based on the early socialization by parents and their life's course with those around them.

The results showed that hegemonic masculinities still occur in society. However, the progress of formal and non-formal education into has become a new hope of the husband's attitude to enter the space of complicity masculinities. The condition when the husband is engaged in the work of domestic space and wife can work without being limited by space.

Keywords:

Gender ideology, masculinity, men's attitude, wife's employment, stay-at-home wife