

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk peran ganda perempuan Buddha dalam rumah tangga peternak sapi di Dusun Semanding, Desa Candigaron, Kecamatan Sumowono, Kabupaten Semarang, serta mengkaji kontribusinya terhadap ekonomi keluarga dan dampaknya terhadap relasi sosial keluarga. Dusun Semanding dipilih karena merupakan komunitas agraris dengan mayoritas penduduk beragama Buddha yang hidup dalam budaya patriarki Jawa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan etnografi. Data diperoleh melalui observasi partisipan, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi terhadap enam perempuan peternak sapi, tokoh agama Buddha, serta tokoh masyarakat setempat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perempuan Buddha menjalankan peran ganda dalam ranah domestik, pertanian, dan peternakan. Peran tersebut terbentuk melalui pernikahan usia muda, pendidikan rendah, pewarisan pekerjaan agraris, budaya patriarki Jawa, dan tuntutan ekonomi rumah tangga. Temuan penelitian menguatkan bahwa pembagian kerja antara laki-laki dan perempuan bukan sesuatu yang alamiah, melainkan hasil konstruksi sosial yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun. Di sisi lain, temuan juga menunjukkan bahwa stabilitas keluarga dicapai melalui keterlibatan aktif perempuan dalam berbagai sektor pekerjaan. Namun, stabilitas tersebut dibangun di atas beban kerja yang tidak seimbang. Nilai-nilai Buddhis seperti kerjasama, pengabdian kepada keluarga, dan penerimaan terhadap kewajiban hidup berperan sebagai mekanisme pemaknaan yang membuat perempuan tetap menjalankan peran gandanya. Kondisi ini menimbulkan kelelahan fisik, tekanan emosional, serta potensi konflik dalam relasi keluarga. Dengan demikian, peran ganda perempuan Buddha di Dusun Semanding lebih tepat dipahami sebagai bentuk beban ganda yang harus menopang keberlangsungan ekonomi dan stabilitas keluarga, sehingga mereproduksi ketimpangan gender dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Kata Kunci: perempuan Buddha, peran ganda, beban ganda, Social Role Theory, Struktural Fungsional, patriarki Jawa.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the forms of multiple roles performed by Buddhist women in cattle-farming households in Semanding Hamlet, Candigarong Village, Sumowono District, Semarang Regency, and to examine their contributions to household economies and their impacts on family social relations. Semanding Hamlet was selected as the research site because it is an agrarian community where the majority of residents are Buddhists living within a Javanese patriarchal cultural setting. This study employed a qualitative method with an ethnographic approach. Data were collected through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation involving six Buddhist women cattle farmers, Buddhist religious leaders, and local community figures. The findings reveal that Buddhist women simultaneously perform multiple roles across domestic, agricultural, and livestock sectors. These roles are shaped by early marriage, limited educational attainment, the intergenerational transmission of agrarian occupations, Javanese patriarchal culture, and the economic demands of household livelihoods. The study confirms that the division of labor between men and women is not natural or biologically determined but rather a socially constructed arrangement reproduced across generations. At the same time, the findings indicate that family stability is maintained through women's active involvement in various productive and reproductive activities. However, such stability is achieved through an unequal distribution of labor burdens. Buddhist values such as cooperation, devotion to family, and acceptance of life responsibilities function as mechanisms of meaning-making that encourage women to continue carrying out their multiple roles. Consequently, these conditions generate physical exhaustion, emotional pressure, and potential conflicts within family relationships. Therefore, the multiple roles of Buddhist women in Semanding Hamlet are more appropriately understood as a double burden that sustains household economic survival and family stability while simultaneously reproducing gender inequality in everyday life.

Keywords: *Buddhist women, dual roles, double burden, Social Role Theory, Structural Functionalism, Javanese patriarchy.*