



Shifting Domestic Roles in The Household and Their Influence on Children's Education in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District

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Abstract: The shift in domestic roles in Matang Sagoe indicates a shift towards a more equal division of responsibilities between husband and wife. This has various impacts on children's education. Some Matang Sagoe people still hold fast to traditional values, where mothers are expected to remain the main caregivers and managers of the household, while fathers are the main breadwinners. This study uses a qualitative method with a field research approach. Data collection techniques consist of in-depth interviews, participatory observation and documentation. The results of the study show that 1). The form of shifting domestic roles in households on children's education in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District is from traditional roles to more flexible roles, working mothers and a more equal division of tasks. 2). The influence of shifting domestic roles in households on children's education in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District is on increasing father involvement in children's education, the role of working mothers and their influence, higher child independence and the negative influence of limited time. 3). Factors of shifting domestic roles in households on children's education in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District are economic changes, education levels and cultural and social influences.

Keywords: Shift, Domestic Role, Household, Children's Education

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Introduction

In recent decades, there have been significant changes in the structure and dynamics of domestic roles in households. Social, economic, and cultural transformations have changed the way individuals divide domestic responsibilities, from being dominated by one gender, especially women, to being more inclusive and balanced between both genders. Key factors driving this shift include women's increasing participation in the workforce, changing gender norms, and policies that support gender equality (Bianchi et al., 2012).

In the past, women were often considered to be primarily responsible for household chores and

children's education, while men were the primary breadwinners. However, with increasing awareness of the importance of gender equality, many households have begun to share domestic roles more evenly. This has not only increased women's opportunities to contribute professionally, but has also had a positive impact on fathers' involvement in childcare (Craig & Mullan, 2011). Higher father involvement in children's daily activities and education is often associated with better academic outcomes and more stable emotional development for children (Cabrera et al., 2014).

The impact of this role shift is also seen in children's education patterns. Children who grow up in an environment where parental roles are not tied to

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gender stereotypes tend to have broader views of equality and have more diverse career aspirations. They are also more likely to develop good social and emotional skills, because they experience a more balanced parenting pattern between fathers and mothers (Risman, 2018). In addition, the dual roles played by both parents can provide real examples of hard work, time management, and values of equality in the household.

Thus, this change in domestic roles not only reflects a more inclusive social dynamic, but also has a direct impact on how children's education is managed and the outcomes achieved. This shift suggests that a more equitable division of tasks within the household can provide a more supportive learning environment for children, ultimately contributing to the development of a more adaptive and socially aware generation.

The increasing economic needs in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District, have forced many families to adjust the way they manage their households. Mothers who previously played a larger role in domestic tasks are now working outside the home, while fathers are starting to take a more active role in parenting and household activities. This change has given rise to new dynamics in household life, including in how to educate and raise children.

Domestic roles that were once rigid and bound by traditional gender norms are now becoming more flexible. In Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District, this change is driven by several factors such as higher education, urbanization, and increased awareness of gender equality. With more mothers working, there is a more even distribution of responsibilities among family members. Fathers are starting to get involved in their children's daily activities, such as helping with housework and attending school events, which were previously considered the mother's job. However, these changes are not always easily accepted by all levels of society. Strong local cultures still play an important role in determining parenting patterns and the division of domestic roles. Some families in Matang Sagoe still hold fast to traditions, where the mother is still considered the main caretaker of the household. This creates tension between economic needs, traditional values, and expectations of equality within the family.

The impact of this shift in domestic roles is also seen in children's education. The involvement of both parents in the care and education of children can increase emotional support, motivation to learn, and independence of children. However, in families where both parents' time is divided between work and household tasks, there is often a decrease in their level

of involvement in the child's education process. This raises the question of how best to balance work and domestic roles so that children's education is not neglected.

This study focuses on understanding how the shift in domestic roles in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District affects children's education, and to explore the factors that drive and inhibit these changes. The aim is to provide deeper insight into how families in Matang Sagoe adapt to the socio-economic changes that are occurring, and to offer recommendations that can support optimal child education amidst these changes in domestic roles.

Method

This research uses a qualitative method with a field research approach. The qualitative method was chosen because this study aims to understand the social phenomenon related to the shift in domestic roles and its impact on children's education in a specific context, namely in the Matang Sagoe area. The field research approach means that data will be collected directly from participants in their natural environment, to obtain an in-depth and detailed picture of the changes in domestic roles in households.

Data Sources consist of 1), Primary Data: Data obtained directly from research participants, namely: Parents in Matang Sagoe (both mothers and fathers) who experience or witness the shift in domestic roles, Children who are subjects in families with shifts in domestic roles, Teachers or educators who can provide perspectives on the influence of changes in domestic roles on children's educational development and Community leaders who understand local social and cultural dynamics. 2). Secondary Data: Data obtained from documents, reports, articles, and previous research that are relevant to the topic of shifts in domestic roles and children's education.

Data Collection Techniques consist of 1). In-depth Interviews : Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with parents, children, teachers, and community leaders to gain in-depth insights into the shifting domestic roles and their impact on children's education. Questions will be designed to explore personal experiences, perceptions, and the impact of the shift in roles. 2). Participatory Observation: Direct observation of the daily life of households in Matang Sagoe to understand how the division of domestic roles is carried out. This observation can also include children's activities at home and at school, as well as interactions between family members and 3). Documentation: Collecting additional data through related documents or records, such as education

reports, school records, and local policy documents related to gender equality in the family.

Data Analysis Techniques consist of: 1). Data Reduction: The process of selecting, simplifying, and grouping data obtained from the field, to focus on data that is relevant to the research objectives. Data reduction aims to filter information that is considered important and ignore the irrelevant. 2). Data Presentation (Data Display): The reduced data will be arranged and displayed in the form of narratives, tables, or diagrams to facilitate further analysis. This data presentation helps to see patterns and relationships between shifts in domestic roles and children's education and 3). Conclusion Drawing and Verification: After the data is analyzed, conclusions will be drawn based on the existing findings. These conclusions will be continuously verified throughout the research process to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the data obtained.

Data Validity Testing Techniques consist of: 1). Source Triangulation: Comparing and confirming data obtained from various sources to ensure consistency and reliability of information. 2). Technique Triangulation: Using several data collection techniques (interviews, observations, documentation) to validate the same information. This aims to obtain more complete and comprehensive data, 3). Member Check : Returning the results of interviews or observations to participants to ensure that the researcher's interpretation is in accordance with what the participants intended. This aims to reduce the researcher's subjective bias and 4). Audit Trail : Keeping a complete record of all data collection, analysis, and conclusion-drawing processes, so that the research can be audited by a third party to ensure its validity and reliability.

Result and Discussion

A. The Form of Domestic Role Shift in Households in Children's Education in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District

1. From Traditional Roles to More Flexible Roles

In households in Matang Sagoe, there has been a shift from the traditional rigid division of roles (for example, mothers are solely responsible for household chores and childcare, while fathers work outside the home) to a more flexible division of roles. Fathers are becoming more involved in household chores and childcare.

2. Working Mother

There is an increasing number of mothers working outside the home to help support the family economy. This affects the distribution of domestic roles, where husbands and children are also involved in

household tasks that were previously considered the mother's task.

3. A More Equal Division of Tasks

Increasing awareness of gender equality has led couples in Matang Sagoe to share domestic responsibilities more evenly, including cooking, cleaning and caring for children.

Research conducted in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District shows a significant change in the division of domestic roles between husband and wife, which has a direct impact on children's education patterns. In this context, the shift in roles is seen in the increasing participation of husbands in household tasks, such as helping with housework and accompanying children in the learning process. This is becoming more common as the number of wives working outside the home increases as a contribution to the family economy (Ismail & Abdullah, 2020).

This shift in roles has an impact on children's education, where greater involvement of fathers in daily parenting and educational activities creates a more collaborative learning environment. Children in Matang Sagoe now receive more support from both parents in terms of education, no longer limited to just the mother. The findings of this study indicate that children who receive equal attention from both parents have better academic achievement, indicating that balanced role sharing has a positive effect on children's cognitive and social development (Nurhayati et al., 2021).

In addition, this more participatory parenting pattern helps children understand the values of gender equality from an early age. By seeing fathers and mothers working together on domestic tasks and educational responsibilities, children tend to develop more progressive views on gender roles. It also increases children's awareness of the importance of cooperation and mutual support in the household, which is an important foundation for the development of their character and social skills (Safitri, 2022).

Thus, the research in Matang Sagoe underlines that the shift in domestic roles in the household is not only about a more equal division of tasks, but also reflects broader changes in childcare and education patterns. The results of the study indicate that an inclusive and participatory family environment has a positive impact on children's development, both in academic and social aspects.

B. The Influence of Domestic Role Shifts in Households on Children's Education in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District

1. Increasing Father Involvement in Children's Education

With greater involvement from fathers in their children's daily activities, such as helping with homework or assisting with studying, children feel more emotionally and academically supported.

2. The Role of Working Mothers and Their Influence

Mothers who work outside the home often have to divide their time between work and home, which can affect the time and attention given to children. However, in some cases, the additional income of working mothers increases children's access to better education.

3. Higher Child Independence

Children in Matang Sagoe tend to be more independent in terms of managing their study time and daily activities, due to the more even division of domestic tasks between family members.

4. The Negative Effects of Limited Time

In some cases, this change in roles results in more limited time for both parents to accompany their children directly, thereby reducing their involvement in their children's education.

Research in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District revealed that the shift in domestic roles in the household has a significant impact on children's education. One of the main findings is that a more equal division of domestic tasks between husband and wife contributes to increased academic achievement and children's social development. Currently, the role of fathers in childcare activities, such as helping with housework and supporting the learning process at home, is increasing, especially in households where both parents work (Aziz et al., 2023).

More active involvement of fathers in household and children's education not only provides greater emotional support for children but also creates a more positive atmosphere for learning. Research shows that children who receive attention from both parents have higher self-confidence and better motivation in learning, which ultimately has an impact on improving their academic achievement (Bustanul et al., 2021). These children also show better social skill development because they witness and experience more egalitarian interaction patterns at home (Zahara, 2020).

This shift in roles also brings about a change in parenting approaches, where parents more often share responsibilities related to their children's education, such as accompanying them to study, attending school activities, and making educational decisions together. This allows children to feel stronger involvement from both parents, rather than just one, which has an impact

on improving children's emotional well-being (Rahmawati et al., 2022).

In addition, the existence of a balanced division of roles also increases children's awareness of the values of gender equality and cooperation. They learn not to associate certain tasks with a particular gender, but rather understand the importance of collaboration within the family. This provides an important foundation for the development of positive attitudes towards gender equality later in life (Hasan & Zulkifli, 2019).

Overall, the results of the study in Matang Sagoe confirm that changes in domestic roles have implications not only for family dynamics but also for the way children learn, develop, and view the world. Children's education becomes more effective in a supportive environment, where both fathers and mothers share roles and responsibilities fairly.

C. Factors of Domestic Role Shift in Households on Children's Education in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District

1. Economic Change

Increasing household economic needs often force both parents to work outside the home, causing changes in the division of domestic roles.

2. Level of education

Parents with higher levels of education tend to be more open to a more equal division of roles and more concerned about the impact of their role on their children's education.

3. Cultural and Social Influences

Despite changes in the division of roles, cultural and social values in Matang Sagoe still influence the extent to which these role shifts are accepted, especially in more conservative families.

Research on factors influencing the shift in domestic roles in households in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District shows that this change has a significant impact on children's education. Several key factors influencing this shift include economic, cultural, educational, and technological aspects. This study identifies various influences that play a role in changing domestic roles, which then have an impact on parenting patterns and children's educational development in the area.

One of the main factors driving the shift in domestic roles is changes in the local economic structure. Rising living costs and family economic needs are forcing more mothers to work outside the home, shifting their traditional role as primary caregivers. This has resulted in a more equal division of tasks between couples, with husbands increasingly involved in household tasks and children's education (Yunus & Mahmud, 2022).

Increasing women's access to formal education plays a significant role in changing domestic roles. Women with higher levels of education tend to have more egalitarian views on the division of roles in the household. This has implications for more participatory parenting patterns, where both parents are equally involved in their children's education (Hidayat & Sari, 2021).

Traditional values regarding gender roles are beginning to shift in Matang Sagoe, as new understandings of equality emerge. Young families are increasingly adopting parenting patterns that are no longer entirely based on rigid gender role divisions, but rather on existing abilities and opportunities, so that children receive educational support from both parents (Samsuddin & Fatimah, 2023).

Social pressure from the wider community and campaigns for gender equality have influenced parents' views on domestic roles in Matang Sagoe. They have begun to understand the importance of fathers' roles in children's education and the benefits of equal parenting for children's academic and emotional development (Amran et al., 2020).

Educational institutions in this area, including schools and study groups, increasingly emphasize the importance of the involvement of both parents in children's education. This encourages families to share parenting and educational tasks more evenly, with fathers playing a more active role in formal and informal educational activities (Nuraini, 2021).

Policies that support gender equality and government programs that encourage women's empowerment also play a role in the shift in domestic roles. Job skills training programs for women and gender equality campaigns reinforce women's dual roles as breadwinners and caregivers, ultimately changing household dynamics (Kurniawati & Rahman, 2022).

Technology and easier access to information have accelerated changes in parenting patterns in Matang Sagoe. Families are increasingly open to new ideas about parenting and role sharing in the household through access to information from the internet, social media, and online discussion groups (Subhan & Lestari, 2020).

Although Matang Sagoe is still a semi-rural area, the influence of urbanization that brings an urban lifestyle has also influenced the shift in domestic roles. A more modern lifestyle encourages families to be more egalitarian in dividing tasks, including responsibilities in educating children (Zahra & Aulia, 2023).

The increasing awareness of the importance of children's health and well-being also plays a role in this

shift. Parents are becoming more concerned about the balance between work and family, and this has led to a more flexible division of roles so that children get enough attention from both parents (Salim & Yusri, 2021).

Although religion plays an important role in daily life in Matang Sagoe, the interpretation of religious values regarding gender roles is beginning to change. There is a new understanding that encourages equality and mutual assistance in the household, allowing both parents to be more involved in the education of their children in a balanced way (Latifah & Rahmi, 2022).

Overall, this study shows that the above factors collectively contribute to the shift in domestic roles in households in Matang Sagoe, which ultimately has a positive impact on children's education and development. A more equitable division of roles between both parents creates a more conducive environment for children's learning and development.

Conclusion

The shift in domestic roles in households on children's education in Matang Sagoe Village Peusangan Sub-District Bireuen District shows a significant change in the division of domestic roles between fathers and mothers. Traditional roles that were previously dominated by mothers are now more flexible, with greater participation from fathers in household tasks and childcare. This is triggered by various factors such as economic needs, education levels, and increasing awareness of gender equality. This shift has a positive impact on children's education, where the involvement of both parents increases emotional and academic support for children. Children who grow up in families with a more balanced division of roles show greater independence, responsibility, and motivation to learn. Relationships between family members also become closer with cooperation in carrying out domestic tasks. However, challenges remain, especially in terms of limited time for working mothers and resistance from some community groups who still adhere to traditional gender roles. Even so, many families in Matang Sagoe have succeeded in balancing domestic roles, showing that this shift can be a positive foundation for children's educational development.

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