

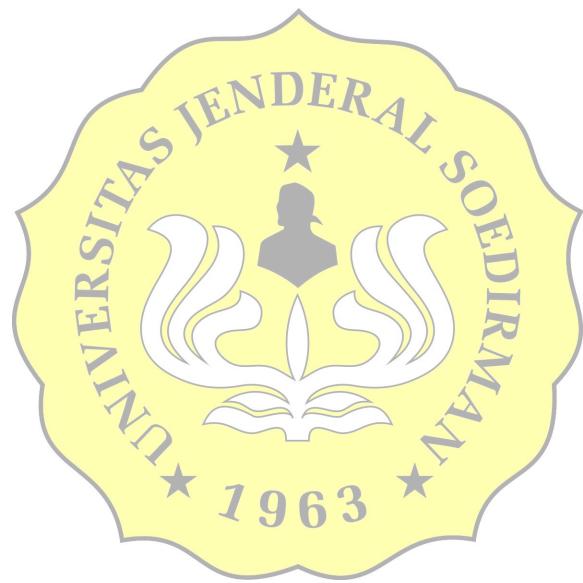
RINGKASAN

Kultur patriarki merupakan akar permasalahan ketidakadilan gender dalam masyarakat dan menjadi batu sandungan bagi perjuangan menuntut kesetaraan dan keadilan gender. Kultur ini masih tetap eksis, terutama di pedesaan, karena masyarakat desa dianggap memiliki pemikiran yang kuno dan kurang berpendidikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pandangan masyarakat desa Jembangan mengenai budaya patriarki. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Jembangan dengan metode kuantitatif pendekatan survei yaitu membagikan kuesioner dari *google form* yang dibagikan melalui media sosial *Whatsapp* dan *offline* yang dibagikan langsung kepada beberapa responden. Selain menggunakan kuesioner, metode pengumpulan data juga menggunakan metode observasi dan wawancara. Metode kualitatif juga digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menjawab rumusan masalah mengenai dominasi dan perbedaan budaya patriarki pada masa lampau dan modern di Desa Jembangan. Sasaran penelitian ini adalah warga yang sudah berusia minimal 18 tahun. Dari populasi warga diambil sampel sebanyak 97 orang untuk menjadi responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan *Proportionate stratified random sampling* (sampel acak berstrata proporsional). Penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan SPSS (*Statistical Product and Service Solution*) dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi dengan modus.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persepsi dan praktik sosial masyarakat Desa Jembangan cenderung masih menyetujui kultur patriarki. Laki-laki cenderung lebih mendukung kultur patriarki dibanding perempuan karena kultur ini memang lebih menguntungkan mereka. Sikap konservatif masyarakat terutama terkait kepemimpinan laki-laki, baik di ranah privat maupun ranah publik. Masyarakat lebih suka dan lebih memilih dipimpin laki-laki. Hal ini antara lain tercermin pada struktur kepemimpinan desa yang semuanya dijabat laki-laki, mulai dari kepala desa dan perangkatnya hingga para ketua RT dan RW. Namun sudah mulai muncul sikap kritis masyarakat terhadap kultur patriarki, antara lain tercermin pada persepsi tentang pentingnya kesamaan peluang laki-laki dan perempuan di sektor publik dan pentingnya peran laki-laki di sektor domestik. Sebagian masyarakat juga mulai sadar tentang adanya ketimpangan gender dalam masyarakat yang mensubordinasi perempuan.

Seiring perkembangan zaman, kultur patriarki semakin meluntur. Jika di masa lalu perempuan dibatasi dalam hal pendidikan dan pekerjaan, saat ini perempuan dapat sekolah dan memilih pekerjaan yang diinginkan. Di masa lalu perempuan rata-rata hanya berpendidikan sekolah dasar, sekarang sudah sampai perguruan tinggi. Dahulu perempuan tidak boleh bekerja di sektor publik (kecuali jika pekerjaan tersebut

dilakukan di rumah sendiri), sekarang perempuan dapat bekerja di mana saja. Rekomendasi dari penelitian ini adalah pentingnya penyadaran gender bagi masyarakat, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan, melalui berbagai media sehingga kesetaraan dan keadilan gender dapat segera terwujud dalam masyarakat.



SUMMARY

Patriarchal culture is the root cause of gender inequality in society and is a stumbling block for the struggle for justice and gender justice. This culture still exists, especially in rural areas, because village people are considered to have old-fashioned thinking and lack of education. This study aims to determine the views of the Jembangan village community regarding patriarchal culture. The research was conducted in Jembangan Village using a quantitative survey approach method, namely distributing questionnaires from the Google form which were distributed via Whatsapp and offline social media which were distributed directly to several respondents. In addition to using a questionnaire, data collection methods also use observation and interview methods. Qualitative methods are also used in this study to answer the formulation of the problem regarding domination and differences in patriarchal culture in the past and present in Jembangan Village. The target of this research is residents who are at least 18 years old. From the population, a sample of 97 people was taken to be the respondent. The sampling technique used is proportional stratified random sampling (proportional stratified random sample). This study was analyzed using SPSS (*Statistical Product and Service Solution*) and presented in the form of a frequency distribution table with mode.

The results of the study show that the perceptions and social practices of the people of Jembangan Village tend to still approve with patriarchal culture. Men tend to support patriarchal culture more than women because this culture is indeed more profitable for them. The conservative attitude of the community is mainly related to male leadership, both in the private and public spheres. Society prefers to be led by men. This is reflected in the village leadership structure, where all positions are held by men, starting from the village head and his officials to the heads of the RT and RW. However, society's critical attitude towards patriarchal culture has begun to emerge, which is reflected in the perception of the importance of equal opportunities for men and women in the public sector and the important role of men in the domestic sector. Some people are also starting to be aware of the existence of gender inequality in a society that subordinates women.

Along with the times, patriarchal culture is increasingly fading. If in the past women were limited in terms of education and work, now women can go to school and choose the job they want. In the past, the average woman only had elementary school education, now they have reached university. In the past, women were not allowed to work in the public sector (unless the work was done at home), now women can work anywhere. The recommendation from this study is the importance of gender awareness for society, both men and women, through various media so that gender equality and justice can be immediately realized in society.