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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Study of Gender Injustice Based on Women's Role as Mother, Wife and Household in The District of Amabi Oefeto, Kupang District

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ABSTRACT

Background: The reality shows that women experience more disadvantages or disadvantages compared to men in the fields of education, health, employment, mastery and use of science and technology. According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the number of cases of violence against women tends to increase from year to year, and reaches more than 348,446 cases of violence against women reported and dealt with during 2017 and perpetrators in the Personal / Private Domain. **Method:** The type of research used in this study was qualitative research with phenomenological studies of gender injustice variables based on the role of women as mothers, wives and housewives. The information were married women, religious leaders. A number of 20 community and traditional figure with the FGD method and interviews used structured questions compiled by the researchers. **Results:** Gender inequality is related to the reproductive role of women as mothers, naturally it is true that they carry out this role but there have been changes or shifts where women also carry out gender roles instead men as husbands still assume that women primarily do natural roles but there are also husbands who say women can do other work to support domestic life. The productive role of women as wives has played a role in the public sector but is generally limited to consumption privately and family. The social role of housewives is always involved in community social affairs in the village, only now there are almost no mutual cooperation activities carried out such as In the past, now everyone did work in private in the household. There were and often happened because men felt power and control over women, consider women as helpers who have to do all the work because they have been bought at an expensive price. Men and women alike work both in homes, gardens, fields or fields that the results are enjoyed with the family or can even be sold to buy other necessities in the household such as coffee, sugar, soap and others that are not at home

Keywords: gender injustice; reproductive; social roles of women

INTRODUCTION

Background

The development of women's and children's empowerment is part of the development of human resources, and is aimed at improving the status, position and condition of women in order to achieve equal progress with men, as well as building Indonesian children who are healthy, intelligent, cheerful, cautious, and protected. But the reality shows that women experience more disadvantages or disadvantages compared to men in the fields of education, health, employment, mastery and use of science and technology. Therefore, increasing the role of women in gender-oriented development as an integral part of national development has an important meaning in efforts to realize harmonious partnership between men and women or to realize gender equality and justice in various fields of life and development. A harmonious partnership between men and women is a condition of the dynamic relationship between roles and roles between men and women. Men and women have equal status, rights, obligations and opportunities, both in family life, community, nation and state and in development activities in all fields.⁽¹⁾

According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the number of cases of violence against women tends to increase from year to year, and reaches more than 348,446 cases of violence against women reported and dealt with during 2017 and perpetrators in the Personal / Private Domain. father, brother,

sister, uncle, grandfather), kinship, marriage (husband) and intimate relationship with the victim⁽²⁾. This figure is estimated to be far from the real situation, because it is an iceberg phenomenon, many victims or families of victims are reluctant to report the incidence of violence experienced. around 82 percent are cases of domestic violence, and around 45 percent of victims are housewives, and have junior and senior high school education.

Purpose

General Purpose: Knowing gender inequality based on the role of women as mothers, wives and housewives. Special Purpose a. Know gender inequality in women's reproductive roles as mothers or women, b. Know gender inequality in the productive role of women as wives c. Knowing gender inequality in the social role of women as housewives

METHODS

This type of research used in this study was a qualitative study with a phenomenological study of gender inequality variables based on the role of women as mothers, wives and housewives. The population in this study consisted of (1) married women / mothers aged 25 - 45 years, a number of 10 people with the sample criteria were still married, not widowed, lived / died, married for more than 2 years; (2) Customary figures and community leaders as patriarchal cultural practitioners as many as 5 people and; (3) Religious Leaders / Pastors & Pastors as community servants in terms of religion as many as 5 people.

This research was conducted by conducting in-depth interviews with women using questionnaires and guideline questions that have been prepared based on the role of women as mothers, wives and housewives, followed by focus group discussions with community leaders, traditional leaders and religious leaders.

Data analysis was the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking down into units, synthesizing, organizing into patterns, choosing what is important and that will be taught, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others. Data was processed and analyzed manually.

RESULTS

Traditional culture, many places women in the position to be looked after after a group of men. The function and role carried by women in these societies are unconsciously usually constructed by local culture as second-class citizens. This position is a gender bias in society. Although it is realized that there are natural differences between female and male creatures in terms of sex and body construction, in the cultural context the roles they carry must have equality. Until now it is still suspected that there is a misalignment of roles between men and women, which are actually based more on the local cultural norms. Related to daily life, cultural construction has a strong contribution in positioning the role of men and women. The many inequalities eventually gave rise to feminist movements that challenged the domination of men over women⁽³⁾.

This research explores gender inequality in terms of the role of women as mothers, wives and housewives with the respondents being mothers, traditional/community leaders and religious leaders. The results of this study were obtained by means of interviews and focus group discussions.

Interview Results

Gender inequality is related to the reproductive role of women as mothers, the role that is carried out by a woman for activities related to the maintenance of human resources and domestic work, such as caring for children, cooking, washing clothes and household appliances, ironing, cleaning the house, and others. This reproductive role is also called the role in the domestic sector. According to respondents, by nature they are right to carry out this role but no longer assume that it is only that role they play, meaning that there has begun to be a change or shift where women also carry out gender roles such as earning a living helping their husbands in the fields, fields or trading and vice versa men as husbands no longer assume that women only carry out a natural role so there has been a change in mindset also from husbands who embrace patriarchal culture that women can do other work to support domestic life.

"It can no longer be like women used to only get pregnant, give birth, take care of children, take care of the household, but women must also be able to help their husbands work to make a living in the fields, fields and gardens. So it must limit the number of children and plan together - together when to have children, because now it is difficult expensive living costs so it must measure ability".

Gender inequality is related to the productive role of women as a wife, the role that is carried out by someone, concerning work that produces goods and services, both for consumption and for trading. This role is often called the role in the public sector.

The interview results of the respondents said that women as wives have also played a role in the public sector but are generally still limited to being consumed privately and family, if for goods traded are generally still run by men as husbands, namely cattle ranching and selling timber from their gardens own. Although sometimes the wife is involved in helping out when the husband is sick or for doing other tasks

"Yes, today is different, if the wife is silent, the children will be hungry at home, so the wife has helped to do work that can be consumed privately and family if more recently sold to buy other necessities. But if you want to sell it normally is still done by men or husbands such as cattle ranching and selling teak wood from their gardens "

Gender injustice is related to the social role of women as housewives, social role is the role that is carried out by someone to participate in social activities, such as mutual cooperation in completing various jobs that involve a common interest.

The interview results show that women as housewives are always involved in social social affairs in the village, only now there are almost no mutual cooperation activities carried out as in the past, now everyone is doing work privately in the household. In the past, the village government, through RT / RW, still coordinated social activities involving all residents so that they could produce goods and services that could be traded for the common good, now there is no more, meaning that women as housewives are not restricted in social activities but their space is indeed which does not exist.

"Now there are no mutual cooperation activities, ma'am, if there are only women allowed to participate, husbands allow not to be the same as before, only indeed there is no such activity. Even if there is only limited work to clean the church, church gardens, so the results will be for the church too" .

The conclusions from the 10 women interviewed are as follows:

1. Agree that women have a natural role but do not agree to only carry out a natural role
2. Conduct gender roles such as earning a living, hoeing a garden / paddy field, harvesting rice, corn (garden products / paddy fields) together with men
3. Men or husbands no longer see women or wives as merely carrying out natural roles but consider themselves to have the same rights, obligations, positions and opportunities in family, nation and state life.
4. Women have been given the opportunity to Participate in community social activities to share the interests of men as husbands
5. Women still do household chores such as cooking, washing, child care, etc. but have been assisted by their husbands or even husbands when they do their own sick / not at home, no more dependence of husbands on wives for household matters

Results of Focus Group Discussion

Traditional Figure / Community

According to Indigenous Leaders, the roles of men and women in certain cases have changed when compared to earlier times. In the past women only took care of the household, cooking, washing, fostering children, staying more at home. Now women have been involved in activities carried out by their husbands or men, such as traditional affairs, women not only cook but must also there is a need for opinion and especially when it comes to the marriage and marriage of their children. Men are also involved in household matters such as cooking and handing out food during customary matters. So the conclusion has begun to feel equality and justice for men and women at the rural level.

"If now women and men are the same as mothers, especially if the customary affairs of the time of betel nut and marrying girls must be there and have to talk, if in the past women were only cooking or kitchen matters, now men also help in the kitchen to cut meat, cooking to share with guests, so men and women work together, ma'am"

Religious Leaders

According to Religious Leaders, women and men are now much involved in religious matters, even if in the past women were not allowed to lead worship, now women are more involved as church assemblies, elders,

deacons, vicars and priests. This means that there has been a shift in good values where in the eyes of God all are equal to both women and men. Cases of violence in the household experienced by women are also increasingly rare, even almost non-existent. There used to be and often happened because men felt power and mastering women, considering women as servants who have to do all the work because they have been bought at a high price.

But now all have begun to realize the equality of rights and obligations in the household so that the husband and wife are both doing work, helping each other, helping, respecting each other, caring for each other and feeling mutual need as human beings created by God, so that husband and wife can be together - both be a minister / assembly in the church. In the past, only the husband could, or one of the spouses, not both, because there had to be household and children at home.

"It's the same, ma'am, women and men, even now assemblies / elders and deacons, vicars and priests as servants are more women. If in the past it was only men who could preach. So cases of domestic violence are also rare or almost non-existent because they already feel the same in God's eyes as creations that need one another and respect each other between husband and wife".

Mother / Wife

According to women, they are now safer and more comfortable because they can carry out activities both inside and outside the home without fear of the husband being angry, beating and committing domestic violence because the husband allowed, if we were only in the house, domestic affairs, pregnant, childbirth, breastfeeding and child care, not to the next door neighbor let alone out far away. This means that the times have made men change so that they respect women more as assistants, helpers, not as slaves or husband's helpers. Men and women work together at home, in the garden, in the fields or fields that are enjoyed by the family or even can be sold to buy other household needs such as coffee, sugar, soap and others that are not at home.

"Ouch, mom, now we feel better because we can go out and work or play with the neighbors. If you were afraid, ma'am because if you leave the house you will definitely be angry, hit, kick your husband. , husband who takes care of the house. husband already appreciates us as a helper / companion, so it doesn't go around hitting it just because it's been bought".

DISCUSSION

Research on the role of women always returns to the fact that there is no uniform definition of the role of women, but always a certain culture. Women as free individuals also have their own hopes, needs, interests and potential. According to the humanistic psychological view, which emphasizes positive human values, women also need self-actualization as optimal as possible for their development, which is something that ultimately also has a positive impact on human development in general⁽⁴⁾.

This phenomenon not only shows a shift in the role that occurs between men and women in the public sector, but also the assumption that has been constructed in society, that women are feminine, weak, and must be protected, it turns out to be gradually shifting. Now women are also required to be able to "handle" the times and various increasingly complex life problems. This situation is increasingly interesting not only because the type of work is quite "challenging" but also we all know that in most communities (families) in Indonesia the patriarchal culture is still very thick, not least in the province of NTT or Kupang Regency whose culture always prioritizes the interests and opinions of father / son than girl. So women are rarely given the opportunity, rights, and freedom to express opinions or wills, including in choosing the type of work.⁽⁵⁾

So that gender differences that give birth to various roles for each person, no longer lead to various problems of injustice. Speaking of gender, can not be separated from the concept of gender ideology, in addition there are also various perspectives on gender. According to Murniati there are 3 gender perspectives namely religious perspective, cultural perspective, and family perspective.

Outline of working time of women / housewives are grouped into 3 activities, namely: 1. Domestic activities are all activities carried out by housewives in relation to household and family activities. Domestic activities consist of cooking, washing clothes, ironing, cleaning the house, shopping for food, and caring for children. 2. Productive economic activities outside of home activities that generate income. Women or wives who have a dual role, namely as breadwinners. Income can come from main or side jobs done by mother or wife. 3. Social activities are all activities outside the home carried out by housewives or wives for social activities in terms of strengthening friendship among fellow citizens. Housewives who socialize for useful activities such as social gathering, recitation, posyandu and selamatan or thanksgiving, and PKK. This activity at any time (temporary) depends on the activity. The participation of women / housewives in social activities has

an internal meaning, where it shows the ability to carry out self-actualization within the community. In addition, externally means that women's participation in community social activities is to maintain the sustainability of social activities in the community which are a means to increase skills and opportunities to open businesses among members in an effort to increase income.⁽⁶⁾

But in outline classified as follows: 1) Activities to meet the needs of life, such as working (earning a living) to meet food, clothing and shelter. Learning activities for children, provision and maintenance of food, clothing and shelter as well as other activities related to household needs. 2) Administrative activities, i.e. activities related to note taking. These activities include providing and arranging financial records, assets and important documents needed for family matters (family cards, marriage certificates, diplomas, doctor's checks, decree letters, etc.). Activities related to outside, namely negotiation activities, activities related to family and other social activities, from the three types of activities, each household has different details, depending on family status.⁽⁸⁾

The results of the study are based on interviews and FGDs on respondents about:

First, Gender injustice related to the reproductive role of women as mothers shows that Agree that women have a natural role but do not agree to only carry out a natural role, but women can also do other work outside of it, this is in accordance with the results of research that says " Example of men - men and women perceive the role of child care, clean the home environment, financial planning and regulation, decision making in the family, domestic subsistence, care for health, and provide water as a better role for both men and women to be neutral⁽⁹⁾.

This is also in accordance with the gender analysis of the division of family roles used in this study is the Harvard Gender Analysis Model and the Moser Model. Both Harvard and Moser's gender analysis models divide the profile of activities into public roles with productive activities, domestic roles with reproductive activities, and social roles with social and cultural activities⁽¹⁰⁾ Although some roles in the family (domestic) are perceived as roles neutral, which is permissible for both men and women, but is still strong enough to perceive roles in the family (domestic roles are more suitable for women.⁽¹¹⁾

Second, Results of research on gender inequality related to the productive role of women as wives. The interview results of the respondents said that women as wives have also played roles in the public sector but are generally limited to personal and family consumption, this is done to assist husbands in seeking income, so there has been a change compared to earlier times, this is in accordance with the results of the study which says that men in the household have a position as decision makers. The culture of the ancients said that men are the head of the family and the main breadwinner, but along with the times it is possible the role and ability of women in terms of helping to make a living. Women in the household are only housewives, but due to factors such as the family economy, motivation to fill spare time until the desire to realize their potential, now many housewives enter the formal and informal sectors. Women's income contribution is a contribution given to households.⁽¹²⁾

Changes in the productivity of women workers as housewives have strategic potential in helping husbands to increase family income, so that family needs can be met. This potential becomes useful if the quality of human resources can be seen from the high level of education and skills, reasoning power, and health level¹³ The fulfillment of children's needs in the family is influenced by family socioeconomic factors.⁽¹⁴⁾ Low family income can cause family welfare to be reduced, this is closely related to the childcare system, because a low welfare level can hamper the provision of a higher quality childcare environment.⁽¹⁵⁾ Children who live in a prosperous and happy family environment have a balance of left and right brain growth, logic and feelings, art and numbers, social and personal development, and enthusiastic work to be rich and generous.⁽¹⁶⁾ According to⁽¹⁷⁾ the wife acts as a partner for the husband to help the husband add income without having to neglect his duties as a wife who takes part in helping the family get out of family problems. Besides contributing to increase family income, another positive thing obtained if housewives work is the level of stress experienced to be decreased and increased marital harmony.⁽¹⁸⁾

In general, the reasons housewives work to help ease the burden on their husbands in meeting economic needs. The increasingly uncertain economic situation, the prices of basic necessities that are increasing, the husband's income is still lacking will result in disruption of family economic stability. This condition encourages housewives who previously only pursued the domestic sector as housekeepers, then participated in the productive aspects. As women workers in the family, generally housewives tend to choose to work in the informal sector. This is done in order to divide the time between work and family.⁽¹⁹⁾

Third, The results of research on gender inequality related to the social role of women as housewives based on the results of interviews with respondents said that women have been given the opportunity to participate in community social activities for the joint interests of men as husbands, this is in accordance with the concept of gender equality, namely equality conditions for men and women to obtain opportunities and their rights as human beings, to be able to play a role and participate in political, economic, socio-cultural, national defense and security activities, and equality in enjoying the results of development. So gender equality is to accept and assess equally^(20,21) and also the benefits of PUG are efforts to uphold women's and men's rights to equal opportunities, equal recognition and equal respect in the community.⁽²²⁾

CONCLUSION

1. Gender injustice related to the reproductive role of women as mothers is not found because men or husbands no longer view women or wives as only carrying out natural roles but consider as people who have the same rights, obligations, positions and opportunities in the family, nation, community life and country
2. Gender injustice related to the productive role of women as wives is not found because there has been progress where women as wives have also performed roles in the public sector in order to help their husbands
3. Gender injustice related to the social role of women as housewives is not found because women have been given the opportunity to participate in community social activities for the joint interests of men as husbands,

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