
Domestic Role Of Husband During Pregnancy Wife

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ABSTRACT

A positive mindset about gender equality will help reduce the case of gender inequality in Indonesia. Changing the mindset of society must certainly be based on community knowledge. The understanding of positive gender equality in society has many benefits in life, especially in reducing cases of gender injustices, household problems and improving maternal health, especially in pregnancy. Husbands should be willing to spend some time to take care of employees work in addition to earning a living. Support husband in participating in the role of domestic important in preventing complications during pregnancy until after childbirth. The purpose of this research is to analyze factors that are influenced by the role of domestic husband. The research method used is quantitative with Cross sectional design. Data is obtained by conducting interviews on husbands who accompany expectant pregnancy with a questionnaire guide. The factor affecting husband's participation in household work is knowledge and desolation about gender. Education to the public about gender equality is seen from a much needed role to reduce incomprehension and misrepresentation of society on Gender Equality.

Keywords : Domestic, Gender, Role, Husband

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BACKGROUND

Maternal mortality Rate (MMR) is one of the indicators of public health which is also defined as one of the indicators of the Millenium Development Goals (MDG's). MMR is also a indicator of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) 2016-2030 the 3rd which guarantees a healthy life and improving the welfare of residents of all ages. Target 3.1 SDG's in the year 2030 is reducing the ratio of global maternal mortality to less than 70 per 100,000 of live births. Based on the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey in 2012, MMR in Indonesia has been 359 per 100,000 live births from 2007 which amounted to 228 per 100,000 live births. MMR of the census of Population Survey 2015 amounted 305 per 100,000 live births. The increase of this is a challenge for the government to achieve RPJMN target of 2015-2019, which amounted to 102 per 100,000 live births (BPS, 2018). The maternal death factor consists of two causes of obstetric and indirect causes.

Factors related to the causes are not directly related to the workload of women from poor families in taking care of the household is quite heavy, even the work must still be done when the mother is pregnant. Besides having to take care of the household, it must also make a living to meet household income shortages. It makes women's work time is much longer per day, also no exception for pregnant women. Women work between 10 and 14 hours per day, while men work between 8 and 12 hours per day. When pregnant women, their husbands also make little effort to help reduce the workload of their wives. The heavy workload of women will indirectly lead to the vulnerability of their bodies during pregnancy. The limited consumption of food and increased workload and longevity than men, as well as patriarchal family structures, resulted in female physical conditions becoming very risky. Therefore, when a pregnant woman, it actually requires a lot of nutritious food and vitamins and as much as possible to reduce heavy workload, and pregnancy that must be examined routinely, be at high risk, both for herself and for the fetus in the womb. In other words, this provides a great opportunity for her to experience pregnancy and childbirth disorders, such as bleeding, infection, and if the disorder is too late will lead to death (Rajab, 2009).

According to the results of the study by Syalfina & Devy, 2015 that heavy work on the mother during pregnancy affects the incidence of asphyxia neonatorum in babies birth. The work activities of pregnant women can affect the work of muscles and blood circulation. Blood circulation in the body of a pregnant woman changes with increasing gestational age due to pressure from the enlargement of the uterus. Increasing gestational age increases the workload of the heart in order to meet the needs during the pregnancy process. Women workers during pregnancy can still work as usual, but must often rest along with increasing gestational age. When pregnant women get tired during the day, pregnant women can try to nap or take a rest for 10-20 minutes will help mothers feel better.

Therefore, this study aims to identify the role of domestic husbands during the wife's pregnancy and its risk factors.

METHODS

This type of research is an analytic observational study using a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in the Public Health Center of Mojokerto Regency. The study population was all husbands from pregnant who were either normal or with complications. Samples were taken probability sampling with simple random sampling technique.

The dependent variable in this study is the the role of domestic husbands and the independent variable is the job of husbands, socioeconomic family, gender perception, gender knowledge. Data collection techniques with primary data. Primary data with interviews when the husband accompanied his wife to check the pregnancy at the public health center. This study uses a research instrument is a questionnaire that contains questions for all respondents studied and check list. The data obtained is processed data in the form of editing, coding, entry and tabulating. Data obtained, then carried out univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzes. Bivariate analysis using chi square with p-value <0.05 and risk prevalence (RP) by calculating the 95% confidence interval (Confidence Interval) (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

RESULT

Characteristics of respondents by occupation indicate that the majority have jobs as farmers and private employees of 89 respondents (74.2%) and a small proportion have jobs merchants, entrepreneurs and civil servants by 31 respondents (25.8%). Most of the respondents who have farmer jobs and private employees (72.9%) did not implement the domestic role in the family even though his wife was pregnant. However the test results of the Bivariate analytic showed no significant related because the husband who worked as a farmer and private employees between who did not implement the domestic role and carry out the role of domestic has equal proportions (RP = 1.066; 95% CI: 0.576-1.528).

Based from the aspect of the socio-economic situation of the family, most respondents had monthly revenues under the standard regional minimum wage of 75 respondents (62.5%) and more than equal minimum regional wage standard of 45 respondents (37.5%). Respondents with a social economy less, 56.3% did not do the domestic role although the wife is pregnant and 66.7% want to do the domestic role. Bivariate test results showed that socioeconomic family was not significantly related to the role of domestic husband (RP = 1,297; 95% CI: 0.500-1,191).

Husbands who performs domestic roles when their wives become pregnant are 72 respondents (60%) while those who do not perform domestic roles are 48 respondents (40%). The husband who does not want to help the wife in doing domestic roles in the family because they think it is the main duty of wives and husbands only to make a living, there are also wives who do not allow husbands to help because they feel it is the wife's responsibility to take care of the household and do not know the impact when the mother is too tired can be bad for mother and baby.

The role of domestic husband is significantly influenced by knowledge of gender (RP = 1,865; 95% CI: 1,186–2,935). Knowledge about gender in a less good category of 54 respondents (45%) and good knowledge of 66 respondents (55%). A less knowledgeable respondent about gender, most of whom did not perform the domestic role in his family (60.4%) And a small proportion would help his wife do housework (34.7%). Respondents with good knowledge, Most participated in domestic roles to relieve the work of wives (65.3%) and a small proportion did not participate in domestic roles (39.6%).

Judging by the variable perception of gender roles shows that more than half of respondents have good perceptions about gender (55%) and 45% of respondents were poorly perceptual. Respondents with good perception, 45 respondents (65.3%) performed domestic roles in their families when his wife was pregnant and 21 respondents (45.7%) had no involvement in the role of taking care of the household. Respondents with less good perception of gender, 27 respondents (56.3%) had involvement in household care activities and 27 respondents (37.5%) only a productive role. The results of the bivariate

test analysis showed that perceptions of gender were significantly related to the husband's domestic role in the family (RP = 1,571; 95% CI: 1,009–2,446).

Table 1 Cross Tabulation Factors Related To Domestic Role Of Husband In A Family

Variable	Domestic Husband's Role In The Family		Total
	No	Yes	
	N(%)	N(%)	
Gender perception			
Less good	27 (56,3)	27(37,5)	54(45)
Good	21(43,7)	45(62,5)	66(55)
Sosek keluarga			
< Regional minimum wage	27(56,3)	48(66,7)	75(62,5)
≥ Regional minimum wage	21(43,7)	24(33,3)	45(37,5)
Occupation of husband			
Farmers and private employees	35(72,9)	54(75)	89(74,2)
Merchants, entrepreneurs and civil servants	13(27,1)	18(25)	31(25,8)
Gender Knowledge			
Less good	29(60,4)	25(34,7)	54(45)
Good	19(39,6)	47(65,3)	66(55)
Total	48(40)	72(60)	120(100)

DISCUSSION

Maternal deaths related to pregnancy, childbirth and post partum are closely related to the complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and other problems of post-childbirth. The active role of family, especially the husband who has the highest right to decide the problem in the family that is the cause of the indirect death of the mother. The role of husband in providing access to health services in terms of accompanying pregnant women perform health screening as a form of early detection and prevention of pregnancy complications. The high role of husband who is the closest person to the pregnant woman needs heightened sensitivity. The sensitivity that should respond to any minor complaint such as nausea, dizziness, and weakness (Widoyo, 2015). Another form of the husband's sensitivity is to help alleviate the double burden of pregnant women in carrying out her role as a housewife and helping the family's economy.

In most cultures in Indonesia, women have multiple roles. Some of the roles in the family are non-natural, almost entirely charged to women. Unlike men, behind his own nature, women are still unable to abandon their domestic roles. The strong role of women with the main and first tasks in the domestic sector, making people fully believe that all the domestic roles are indeed the line of destiny of women or the nature that has been created and determined by God. The difference between men and women who have a natural and noninvasive difference, women have several roles in their lives, especially in the family environment (domestic role). Women are as wives (husband's companions), household

managers, as mothers (successors and educators of children), additional income earners and as community members. Some roles for these women cannot be replaced by anyone even by their husbands, such as pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding (natural), while household managers, additional breadwinners, education sustainability for children in the household, cooking, and washing clothes are the non-natural role that can be done by men or women together (Harun, 2015).

The involvement of the husband in the household is determined by the perception that it is appropriate for a husband to be involved in household activities according to the norms prevailing in the community and cultural background, commitments that must be agreed together by the husband and wife by compromising and being open to each other, the attitude of mutual respect between husband and wife as an expression of love (Ampa, 2011). In this study showed a perception of gender a significant effect on domestic husband's role. According to Puspitawati, 2010 that the perception of gender role in domestic work has a positive relationship to the gender perspective of a person's perception of gender role in domestic work, the more gender perspective is perceptual to the role of gender in public and social work, and vice versa.

The factor that caused the husband's role to change from a public role to a domestic role was due to economic factors. The more days the demands of life needs in this family are increasing, while the husband's income is not enough to meet the needs of the family, so the wife is motivated to work outside the home to earn extra income. Their life demands are higher because their children are growing up day by day, coupled with their lifestyles that are influenced by modern lifestyles. This role change occurs because of the division of work that has been agreed between the husband and wife parties (Muassomah, 2009). However, it differs from the results of this study which shows that that the socio-economic state of the family has no significant effect on the domestic role of the husband. This is because the respondents with socioeconomic lack the same proportion between between the husband who participated in the domestic role with the husband who does not participate and help the wife in doing domestic work.

The husband's occupation determines the family income used to meet all family needs. The higher the family income, the higher the chance for the wife to feel satisfaction and happiness in her life, especially when pregnant and giving birth. Husband's busyness in work outside the home as a family breadwinner causes his husband not to provide adequate support in childcare affairs. In addition, The majority of husbands work and do not want to do extra work related to household and child affairs (Sudirman, Puspitawati, & Muflikhati, 2019). The results of the study found that occupation is not a factor that affects the role of domestic husband. However, this is not in line with the research of Ariani, 2019 that there are differences in the participation of husbands in domestic role seen from work as civil servants, merchants, teachers, police, builders, drivers and entrepreneurs. According to Nishioka, 1998, the husband's work has significant effect on the role of husbands in doing housework and caring for the child.

Gender equality is a person's acceptance and evaluation of differences between men and women. Public awareness of gender equality originated from the knowledge held by the community itself. A good knowledge of gender equality will bring many benefits for every woman and man in living the tasks of life. While the mistake or misunderstanding of the community regarding the meaning of gender equality can be the cause of increasing cases of gender equality that occur in Indonesian community both in men and women (Fauziah, Mulyana, & Raharjo, 2015). Knowledge of gender equality between women and men will form a positive perception about the division of roles between husband and wife

so that the husband will be involved in carrying out domestic roles to help reduce the workload of the wife needed during pregnancy. In this study knowledge has a relationship with the role of the husband in helping wives implement the domestic role. Community knowledge about gender equality illustrates how society accept and assesses two distinct genders into equal positions and positions in different aspects of life.

CONCLUSION

Wives have a double burden because of the economic conditions the family demands the wife should help the husband to make a living as an effort to meet the needs of the family. But in carrying out the productive role the wife must still be responsible for the role of taking care of the household even in pregnancy. Important husband support is needed in this case in the form of a husband's willingness to ease the burden of his wife, that is, a husband who can be responsible for supporting the family and also understanding, understanding the conditions of working wives. So that the husband will volunteer himself to do the work in the domestic sector, completing work at home. Factors related to the husband's domestic role in this study were the husband's knowledge and perception of gender.

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