

Study On Analysis Of Pre-Marriage Couple's Perceptions Of Partnership Gender In The Domestic Areas In Yogyakarta

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic, which has occurred, followed by a global crisis and the issue of recession in various parts of the world, including Indonesia, has had a vulnerable impact on family resilience. This can be seen from the phenomenon of a significant increase in the prevalence of divorce from 291,677 in 2020, which increased by 53% to 447,743 in 2021, which places Indonesia as the country with the highest prevalence of divorce in Asia-Africa. This is directly proportional to the high prevalence of single parents, which places Indonesia in the second-highest position in the world with fatherless countries and DI. Yogyakarta ranks third highest in Indonesia (Ashari, 2018). According to the Indonesian Ministry of Religion, the phenomenon of divorce is dominated by contested divorce from wives, namely 73.7%, with the reason being ongoing disputes at 62.4%. Various factors, including gender inequality in the domestic sphere, cause the disputes. The research method used was qualitative, with an explanatory research approach to 34 informants who were prospective premarital couples in the KUA Depok Yogyakarta work area. Data was collected through FGDs and deep interviews to explore prospective partners' perceptions of gender partnership in the family—purposive sampling technique according to inclusion criteria. Data analysis uses phenomenological studies, including data familiarization through identifying thematic frameworks, data indexation, coding and charting, and data interpretation carried out independently by the researcher. The research results show that the lowest knowledge of respondents regarding family functions is the socio-cultural function, namely ten respondents (29.41%), followed by the coaching function, namely 14 respondents (41.17%), and the reproductive function, namely 16 respondents (47.06%).

Keywords: Premarital couples, Perception, Gender Partnership

INTRODUCTION

The pandemic of Covid 19, followed by a global crisis and a recession issue in various parts of the world, including Indonesia, has had an impact on the vulnerability to family resilience (UN Women, 2020). This is evident from the phenomenon of a fairly significant increase in the prevalence of divorces from 291,677 in 2020 rising 53% to 447,743 in 2021 (BPS, 2021), which further places Indonesia as the country with the highest prevalence in Asia-Africa. According to DP3AP2 DIY, Yogyakarta occupies the third highest ranking in Indonesia, while according to the Ministry of Religion RI, the phenomenon of divorce is dominated by divorce claimed from the wife 73.7% due to continuous disputes of 62.4% (BPS, 2021). The conflict is caused by a variety of factors, one of which is gender inequality in the domestic sphere. Since Indonesia has become a country of a mixture of modern capitalist cultures, people have gained easier access to various services but have also faced an increasingly heavy economic burden. That makes not a few families with a wife's condition work with the motivation not only to self-actualize but to help the family's economy. A marriage should make it easier for individuals to reach their goals, because marriage itself is a form of legally uniting two individuals under the law of the state and religion to live together in the fulfilment of the purpose and function of building a family, including the functions

of religion, social culture, love, protection, reproduction, socialization and education, economic and environmental construction.

Every function of the family that goes well affects the family's resilience so that a family has psychological, mental, spiritual, physical and material stamina in dealing with the problems in the family. Besides, being a single husband and wife in a marriage is not merely a physical union but a unification of purpose, aspirations and hopes in life, and therefore, good teamwork is required to realize the vision of mission in the family. The most common problem in a growing family in society is a gender dichotomy, where a woman is accused of being able to perform multiple roles, namely domestic roles and also public roles, while most men, especially men from families with patriarchal cultural dominance, are acting in the public sphere only as livelihoods.

The gender inequalities that occur in the domestic sphere put pressure on women, causing both physical and mental problems. According to the American Pregnancy Association, about 70-80% of new mothers experience baby blues, and about 10-15% of mothers have postpartum depression in the first year after childbirth (Vliegen dkk., 2014). According to BKKBN, in 2018, the coverage of the use of contraceptives was 96.7% for women, and only 3.3% were performed by men (BKKBN, 2018). Besides, the involvement of fathers in family planning activities and reproductive health education is only about 30%. Meanwhile, the same study shows that about 90% of mothers are involved in such activities. According to various studies, the majority of parents attending parenting classes are mothers, 80% of whom are fathers, and only 12% are parents (Raley dkk., 2012). These problems lead to a family dissolution that eventually leads to one's or both's resilience in the marriage relationship. At the same time, the progress of a country is largely determined by the resilience and well-being of a family, which is the smallest unit with a crucial position where all forms of life start from a family, so the formation of a harmonious family needs to be prepared and supported by various parties from the beginning to the end, both from the government agencies and the society itself. One of them is the procurement of pre-wedding classes that have been programmed by the central government through the KUA. However, the program-established data shows that the realization of the program is only 30%, while the government goal is 100%. Based on the preliminary study of the results of interviews with the officials of KUA obtained information that the program carried out is a pre-marriage class offline by bringing experts to discuss various aspects of religious aspects, physical (health), psychological, educational and economic for two days or 16 hours, yet there is no discussion related to the domination in the family with respect to gender partnership specifically in the class. So, based on the description of the above problems, researchers are interested in researching the perception of pre-marriage couples related to gender partnership in the work area of KUA Depok Sleman Yogyakarta.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative research with an explanatory sequential approach, i.e. design initiated with the collection of quantitative data, then continued with the collection of qualitative data, research location in the Department of Economic and Monetary Affairs of Depok Sleman Yogyakarta. The population in this study is the prospective pre-marriage couples registered at KUA Depok in July 2023, with a total of 34 people, using a total sampling technique. The data collection is done using the Focus Group Discussion method. Bivariate analysis uses phenomenological

studies, covering data familiarization through thematic frame identification, data indexing, encoding and charting and data interpretation.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. Gender Partnership in Family-life

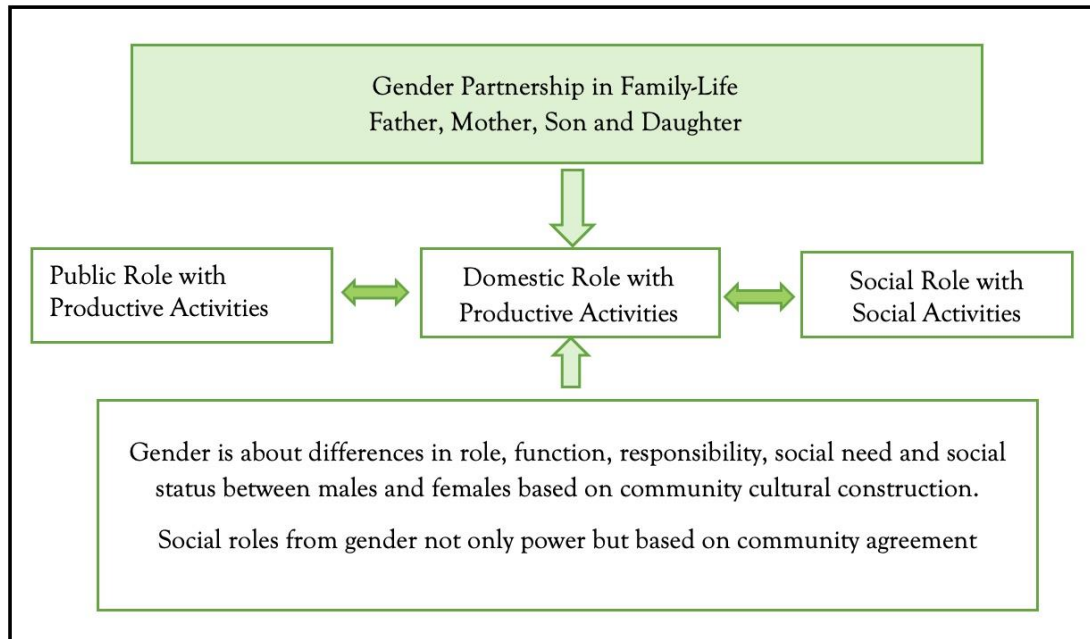
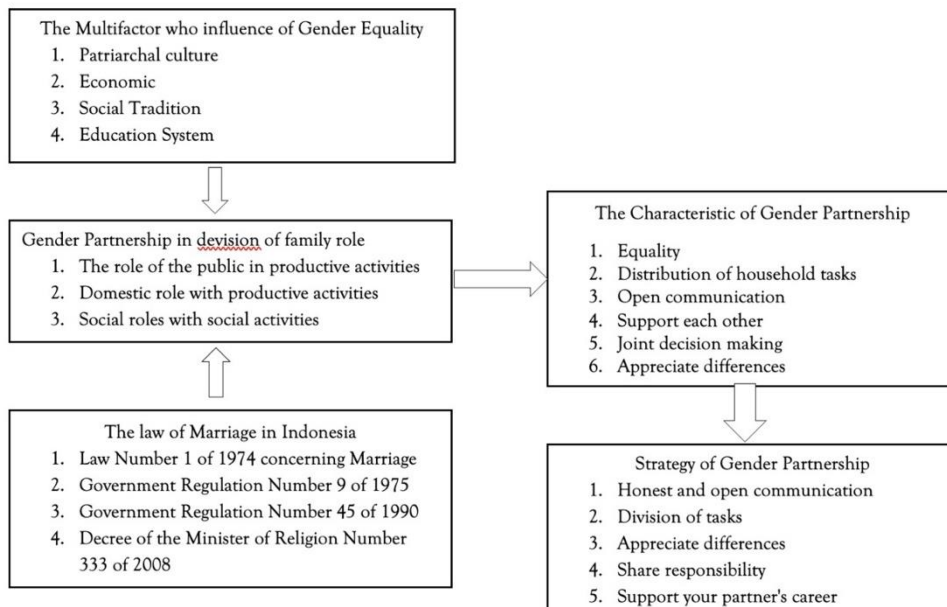


Figure 1 : theoretical framework of gender partnership in family-life

B. Gender Role On Family-Life



Modification theory by; [Azizah \(2016\)](#), [Ismail et. Al \(2019\)](#), [Katrin Elborgh Woytek, etc. \(2013\)](#), [Sardjunani \(2001\)](#), [Khotimah \(2009\)](#), [Jabar, Djamas dan Dj \(2012\)](#), [Julia Wrigley \(2005\)](#), [Puspitawati \(2014\)](#), [Siregar \(2018\)](#), [Notoatmodjo \(2007\)](#), [Mubarok dkk \(2007\)](#), [Harvey & Smith dalam Hendry \(2010\)](#), [Teresa Mareschal \(2016\)](#), [Schober, P. S., & Scott, J. \(2012\)](#), [United Nations Development Programme, \(2020\)](#).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents

Characteristics	Distribution Frequency	
	n	%
Gender		
- Male	18	52,94
- Female	16	47,06
Total	34	100
Age		
- Risky (<21 F & 25 M)	7	20,59
- No. Risk	27	79,41
Total	34	100
Education		
- Minimum Bachelor's Degree	20	58,82
- Minimum High School	9	26,47
-	5	14,71
Total	34	100
Income of Husband		
- Low	5	27,78
- Intermediete	10	55,56
- High	3	16,67
Total	18	100
Work Status of Wife		
- Work as a career women	9	56,75
- House wife	7	43,75
Total	16	100

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on table 4.1 shows that the majority of respondents' gender characteristics are men, namely 19 people (52.94%); according to several relevant studies, it is stated that the level of maturity between men and women is different, where women have emotional maturity and better communication skills than men, while men's decision-making abilities are more focused on solutions while women are better able to consider various options and their implications (Herting dkk., 2014). The age of most of them are in the no-risk category, namely, 27 people (79.41); the age at risk and not at risk in this study is based on theory and the government program in maturing the age of marriage (PUP), which sets the age limit for marriage when an individual is said to be physically ready. Socioeconomic and psychological factors determine the age limit that exceeds the 19-year marriage law provisions; namely, the minimum age for women is 21 years, while for men, it is 25 years. Marriage carried out before adulthood has various risks, especially in women's health, namely increasing the risk of cervical ca, complications in pregnancy, disruption of fetal growth and development during pregnancy, complications in childbirth and the inability of women to carry out their new role as a mother (Santhya & Jejeebhoy, 2015).

The education level of most of them is 20 people (58.82%); the level of education is a factor that is closely related to gender partnership in the family; according to relevant research, it is stated

that there is a significant relationship between the husband's education level and the fertility of women of childbearing age (Dayanti dkk., 2022). Apart from that, the level of education can also determine the perceptions, attitudes and behaviour of partners in the family; couples with a high level of education are better able to develop equality and balance of roles between husband and wife, as well as supporting each other in carrying out various aspects of life (Djafri, 2015). The level of education is also an indicator that contributes to creating a harmonious and sakinah family environment (Mahbub, 2022).

The income of prospective husbands is mostly in the medium category, namely ten people (55.56%); a husband's high income can enable the husband to be more effective in dividing roles and work within the family, such as helping his wife in carrying out household tasks, taking care of children, or work together at work (Mahbub, 2022). A husband's high income can also enable the husband to better communicate with his wife and overcome emotional differences that may occur in their relationship (Fauziah dkk., 2023). A husband's high income can enable the husband to better understand and support his wife in gender management in the family, such as in making decisions about how to manage children, work, or citizenship (Djafri, 2015).

The majority of prospective wives' employment status is working, amounting to 9 people (56.75%); as time goes by, there are changes in the trend of women's participation in the world of work or careers; this cannot be separated from changes in gender perception where a woman is more often seen by society as an individual who has the expertise and direct contribution to the world of work. Women's opportunities to access education are the same as men's; government policies provide special opportunities for women in development, and the pace of economic and industrial development increases women's desire for self-actualization (Rahmawati, 2016). According to relevant research, working wives influence gender partnerships in the family, especially in terms of the division of domestic tasks and roles in child care (Djafri, 2015). Gender partnership in the family can be built through equal and just gender role relations between husband and wife, as well as through the division of roles and work, both in the public and domestic spheres (Aziz, 2017); (Warjiman dkk., 2022).

Respondent's knowledge in carrying out family functions

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents' knowledge about family functions

Indicator	Knowledge				Total	
	True		False		n	(%)
	n	%	n	%		
Religious function	28	82,35	6	17,64	34	100
Socio-Cultural Functions	10	29,41	24	70,59	34	100
Function of Love	32	94,11	2	5,89	34	100
Protection function fulfilment of rights	30	88,24	4	11,76	34	100
Reproductive Function	16	47,06	18	52,94	34	100
Socialization and education function	20	58,82	14	41,17	34	100
Economic Functions	22	64,71	12	35,29	34	100
Environmental development function	14	41,17	20	58,82	34	100

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on Table 4.2, it is known that the statement item that has the highest score of correct answers is the family function statement, namely economics, while the statement that has the lowest score of correct answers is the socio-cultural function, namely ten respondents (29.41%) and the coaching function, namely 14 respondents (41.17). The function of the family in obtaining and managing economic resources to achieve the vision of a family together is the dimension most widely known by prospective couples, where most couples already know their respective roles and obligations, namely the husband as breadwinner in fulfilling the basic needs of human life, while the wife helps manage the family finances. Based on the results of interviews, most respondents have begun to prioritize needs and put aside desires, including the desire to celebrate their marriage with a wedding party. Economic difficulties in the family can cause stress and tension among family members, especially if the family experiences difficulty in meeting basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter (Warjiman dkk., 2022). The economic function of the family also influences women's reproductive rights, including the choice of place of birth and the use of contraceptives. According to previous research, there is a relationship between economic status and the choice of contraceptives, where mothers who come from families with low economic status are three times more likely to choose contraceptives. non-hormonal contraception. Disputes and arguments that lead to divorce in the household are also caused by various factors, one of the dominant factors being economic (Manna dkk., 2021).

The socio-cultural function is one of the dimensions of family function that gets the lowest score, where the majority of respondents do not yet know the function of the family as a vehicle for cultivating, fostering and maintaining noble cultural values, which have long been the basis for upholding society. The family is the first place for a child to learn to interact and adapt to the environment; apart from that, it is a learning place for all family members to get used to having an attitude of tolerance, politeness, mutual cooperation, harmony, having a caring attitude and love for the country (BKKBN, 2017). Apart from that, the dimension of the environmental development function is also one of the family functions that is still unknown to most respondents, including implementing a disciplined attitude, maintaining a clean and comfortable environment, and managing and preserving the environment.

Perceptions of Prospective Partners regarding Gender Partnership in the Family

Table 3. Couples' perceptions of gender partnership in the family

<i>Quote from discussion results</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
Respondent 2: I think the responsibility in my family will be in my hands as a man	Men's responsibility	Family leader	Division of responsibilities in the household
Respondent 7: The division of responsibilities in my household will be conditional according to the abilities of each of us	Conditional	The abilities of each individual	Division of domestic work Division of responsibilities in the household
Respondent 16: For us, family responsibilities are shared according to our respective portions; for example, my husband is responsible	The husband is the breadwinner; the wife takes care of the children	The roles of both are according to	the household

for earning a living while I am responsible for looking after the children.			their respective portions
Respondent 24: The division of responsibilities in our family will follow religious teachings, but I will not force my wife to stay at home... for me, if my wife wants to work, feel free as long as she doesn't forget her nature as a wife and mother for our future children.	Adhering to religious teachings but still giving space to the wife to work		Religious Teachings
Respondent 1: We will share housework tasks such as sweeping, cooking, washing, etc... because we both work together	Share tasks evenly	Domestic work	Division of domestic work Division of responsibilities in the household
Respondent 14: Housework in our family will probably be done by household members, but we will work together to care for and educate the children	Domestic work is carried out by ART	Various tasks in educating children alone	Division of domestic work
Respondent 21: After marriage, we will share tasks; my husband will focus on working outside while I will do domestic work because I have more time at home... I feel sorry for my husband, who is tired of working and still has to do the housework.	Husband focuses on working outside	Housework is done by the wife	
Respondent 34: We will do the housework in our family together to make it easier, especially since my wife has to work outside from morning to evening.	Both work outside the home	Domestic work is done together	
Respondent 30: We will always make it a habit to discuss every time we make a big decision in the family, for example, when it comes to sending our children to school.	Discussion	Big decision	Making significant decisions in the household
Respondent 19: We will also hold discussions before making decisions in our family later so that decisions are taken based on mutual consideration, for example, the decision to buy a mortgage house	Discussion	any decision	

Respondent 22: For some things, The husband is Simple
maybe I, as the husband, will decide the big decision- decision-
because I have more responsibility in maker making wife
maintaining the welfare of the family,
but for simple matters such as
managing the kitchen and managing
household expenses, I leave it to my
wife to decide.

Respondent 25: We prefer everything Discussion Big decision
to be discussed, especially big
decisions...

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the majority of prospective couples have a positive perception of gender partnership in the family, including in terms of the division of responsibilities, division of domestic tasks and decision-making in the family.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the highest knowledge of prospective partners regarding family functions is knowledge related to economic functions, while the knowledge of family functions that is still low is socio-cultural functions, namely ten respondents (29.41%), followed by the coaching function, namely 14 respondents. (41.17%), and reproductive function, namely 16 respondents (47.06%). Based on the interview results, most respondents had positive perceptions regarding gender partnership in the family. It is hoped that couples who are getting married will continue to implement gender partnership in the family so as to create a harmonious and resilient family.

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