



GENDER ROLES' PARTNERSHIP AMONG RURAL FAMILIES IN ACHIEVING FAMILY WELL-BEING

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DISAMPAIKAN PADA

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON FAMILY AND CONSUMER
SCIENCES

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Abstract

Referring to the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the role of gender in institution such as family becomes very important and vital to all global development goals. Therefore, it is clear that gender and family are cross cutting issues with placing gender as substance problems and solutions, and family as a media that must be optimized function as the smallest unit in society. The objectives of this paper are to: (1) Describe the concepts of gender roles and gender partnership within family. (2) Present the research findings on gender partnership in relation to family well-being. (3) Propose challenging for the future. In conclusion, it is found that there was some of degree of gender partnership in the division of labor among farmer families. There was a dominating role of the husband's access to, and control of inputs, credit, technology and farming institutions. Furthermore there was a division of roles in the specification activities. Activities associated with planting and maintenance, and finance was dominated by women. While activities related to technological applications ranging from soil preparation, watering, fertilizing, spraying with insecticides and laundering the results of agricultural production were dominated by men. The idea of an approach that combine between gender and family studies through a practical approach of strengthening families through gender harmonious partnerships is very relevant to be discussed in the future.

INTRODUCTION: CHALLENGES OF FAMILY AND GENDER STUDIES IN THE MILLENNIUM ERA

In the millennium era, both men and women are in better legal protection at the national and international levels than in previous era. Therefore everyone has guaranteed equal access, justice and equality (participation, opportunity, control and benefits) to state resources and information. Referring to the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the role of GENDER in institution such as FAMILY becomes very important and vital to global development goals. Therefore, it is clear that gender and family are cross cutting issues with placing GENDER as substance problems and solutions, and FAMILY as a media that must be optimized function as the smallest unit in society.

Reference with agricultural potential in Indonesia, the Indonesian family experienced challenges in the millennium era that will affect the stability of food production, natural

disasters, and the availability of clean water. Referring to the map layout of Indonesia, Indonesia is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Various natural problems affect the lives of families and communities.

Challenges faced by 21st century's families are more complex and more difficult compared to previous centuries. One of the challenges is the impact of technological development and information as well as changes in the globalization economy that affects family life both positively and negatively. Indonesia has faced a variety of negative social and economic issues such as poverty, economic hardship for the family, trafficking, juvenile delinquency, terrorism, domestic violence, divorce, and street children. All of these challenges require the importance of family and gender studies in tackling the impact of climate change and the negative impact of technological developments as well as the globalization and millennium era as mentioned before.

One of the problems of the development of academic studies is that the study of family has not been seen as a real study in the social sciences cluster in Indonesia. Family studies are part of

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science of sociology (which is actually based on the roots of the social sciences), but the sciences have not obtained yet the focus of great attention among academics scholars. Usually, scholars still use the framework of the family structure or the construct of the theory in the 20th century that in fact traditional patriarchy of the family system. Framework of family structure in the 20th century was no longer appropriate to approach the family structure in the 21st century. This is due to the conditions of family structure in the 21st century is very unique and cannot be compared to the situations of the family structure in previous centuries or the earlier era. Especially, we want to tackle socio - economic problems and family psychosocial problems in the 21st century are clearly not suitable when using a framework based on the framework of the family in the 20th century. The 21st century family problems are related to the challenges of climate change, population explosion and development of technology and information. That is why, it is necessary to develop the study of family and gender according to age in the new millennium that relate to globalization era. This paper aims to elevate the importance of gender roles' partnership among rural families in achieving well-being.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this paper are to:
1. Describe the concepts of gender roles and gender partnership within family.
2. Present the research findings on gender partnership in relation to family well-being.
3. Propose challenging for the future.

THE CONCEPTS OF GENDER ROLES AND GENDER PARTNERSHIP

Gender Relations and Partnerships

Gender relations or partnership is the relationship and cooperation between men and women related to the roles that each run on a variety of family types and structures (poor/ rich, urban/rural, intact/single family, lesswith children families, families at different stages of the life cycle and farmer/non-farmer family).¹

Gender Equality⁴

Gender Equality permits women and men to enjoy the enjoyment of human rights, socially valued

goods, opportunities, resources and the benefits from development results.

Gender Equity⁴

Gender Equity is the process of being fair to women and men. To ensure fairness, measures must be available to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from operating on a level playing field. Gender equity strategies are used to eventually gain gender equality. Equity is the means; equality is the result.

The Expression of Gender Equality and Equity within Family

Access is the capacity to use the resources necessary to be a fully active and productive (socially, economically and politically) participant in society, including access to resources, services, labor and employment, information and benefits".^{4b} Participation is "Who does what?"^{4a} Control is "Who has what?"^{4a} Benefit is utilized for both men and women.

Role⁶

1. The pattern of masculine or feminine behavior of an individual that is defined by a particular culture.
2. The actions and activities assigned to or required or expected of a person or group.
3. A normal or customary activity of a person in a particular social setting; "what is your role on the team."
4. A set of connected behaviors, rights and obligations as conceptualized by actors in a social situation. It is an expected behavior in a given individual social status and social position.
5. A position, or status, within a social structure that is shaped by relatively precise behavioral expectations (norms). A role has been described as the active component of status.
6. Identifies a function performed by an individual or organization.
7. The relation one has with another node in a social network. A loving and affective relationship is the role of being a spouse.
8. Represent a logical business partner, system component or user within the process definition.
9. A role indicates a person's tasks, responsibilities, qualifications, or expectations in some context.
10. A character assigned or assumed had to take on the role of both father and mother.

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Gender Roles⁶

Gender Roles⁶ are perceived norms attributed to males or females in a given group or society. For example: boys play with trucks, girls play with dolls; women cook and clean, men work, men did the hunting and women did the gathering. These are overt expressions of attitudes that indicate others the degree of your maleness or femaleness. "your gender role is the public expression of your gender identity". Polarization of gender roles means to go to the extreme opposites, like North and South. If a woman does all the cooking and her husband does all the gardening and house repairs, it's polarization of gender roles. It can be good or good.

Gender is a term used in the social sciences and humanities to denote a set of behavioral norms that accompany a given gendered status (also called a gendered identity) in a given social group or system. Gender is one component of the gender-sex system, which refers to "the set of arrangements by which a society transforms biological sexuality into products of human activity, and in which these transformed needs are satisfied" (Reiter 1975: 8). Every known society has a gender-sex system, although the components and workings of this system vary widely from society to society.

Gender Role Strain⁷

Gender Role Strain⁷ is stress or strain experienced by an individual when incompatible behavior, expectations, or obligations are associated with a single social role.

It measures the stress or tension that may arise from the performance of a role.

Gender Role Strain⁷

Gender role strain in men has been identified as the failure to fulfill male role expectations, or the traumatic fulfillment of these expectations,

A socially expected behavior pattern usually determined by an individual's status in a particular society.

The characteristic and expected social behavior of an individual as a function or position.

The part played by a person in a particular social setting, influenced by his expectation of what is appropriate.

Role that you are obliged to perform for moral or legal reasons; "the duties of the job".

Role Conflict⁸

1. Emotional conflict arising when competing demands are made on an individual in the fulfillment of his or her multiple social roles.
2. A situation in which a person is expected to play two incompatible roles.
3. Lack of compatibility between different expectations from a job or position.

Gender Role Conflict⁷

Sons' gender role conflict and stress were negatively related to paternal attachment. Also, men who with lower levels of gender role conflict and who perceive their fathers to experience lower levels of gender role stress perceive less psychological separation from their fathers and mothers. Both sons' gender role conflict and stress were related to estimates of fathers, gender role conflict and stress.

Gender Role and Activities Based on Harvard and Mošer Models

1. Productive activities are the activities of the members of the family in order to earn a living. This activity is also called economic activities because these activities generate direct money or goods that can be assessed equal money. Examples of this activity are to work as laborers, farmers, craftsmen, and so on.
2. Reproductive activities are activities that are closely related to the maintenance and development of human resources as well as ensure continuity and are usually done in the family. This activity does not generate money directly and usually performed in conjunction with domestic or social responsibilities and in some references called social reproduction. Examples of reproductive role are the maintenance and child care, home maintenance, domestic chores, and reproductive labor for the present and future (e.g., cook, clean the house).
3. Community activities relating to the political and socio-cultural activities of members of the community related to the political, social and civic and includes the provision and maintenance of resources used by each

and their negative consequences. One posited cause of gender role strain is the early gender role socialization process that occurs often within the family context.

2. Fathers' influences on the gender role socialization of boys seem to be greater than that of mothers.

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person such as water/ irrigation, schools and education, local government and other activities. This activity could be making money and not making money.

Family Well-Being

Dimensions of family well-being are very broad and complex. The dimensions are not only measure of the visible (physical and health) but also that cannot be seen (spiritual). Therefore, there are some terms that are used to analyze the level of family well-being as follows:

Economic well-being: Indicator used is income (GNP, GDP, income per capita per month, the value of assets).

Social well-being: Indicators used including levels of education, the status and type of work.

Physical well-being: Indicator used is the nutritional status, health status, morbidity and mortality rate.

Psychological/mental spiritual well-being: Indicators used are mentally ill, stress levels, suicide rates, divorce rates, abortion rates, and the level of crime (rape, burglary/robbery, torture/murder, drug used, and destruction).

Family Subjective Well-Being or Quality of Life

McCall stated that the well-being of the family can also be measured through a "Quality of life" which is measured by the need for one's pleasure.

Quality of Life (QOL) is described as follows:

QOL measurement measuring something related to a person's eligibility happiness, for example requirement conditions are necessary (though not sufficient) to achieve one's happiness (McCall, S: 1975, 'Quality of Life'. Social Indicators Research 2, pp. 229-248).

QOL can be defined as subjective well-being. QOL reflects the difference, the gap between one's expectations and what is experienced today. Human adaptation on the life expectancy is usually adjusted as a person lies in the realism perceived as a possibility (Janssen Quality of Life Studies).

QOL related to the perception of meaning. Questions about the meaning of the center of the human condition that is associated with feelings about the meaning of what is created, loved, trusted or left as a legacy

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(VE Farnkl. 'Man's search for meaning. 'New York: Pocket Books, 1963).

d. QOL attributes consist of skills, adaptability, appreciation, basic needs, ownership, control, demands and responsibilities, stress, diversity, increase, freedom, fulfillment, gaps, gender, happiness, health, hope, identity, repairs, inclusiveness, integrity, isolation, judgment, knowledge, lack, living conditions, needs that are not appropriate, related QOL domains of existence, physical, psychology, religion, security, satisfaction, comfort, spiritual, status, welfare, and employment conditions.

e. In the study of quality of life is often distinguished between, subjective and objective quality of life. Subjective quality of life is about feeling good and satisfied in general. Quality of life is the objective of meeting the demand of society and culture associated with material wealth, social status and physical well-being (QOL Research Center, Denmark).

f. Measurement of quality of life derived from the position of a number of life domains. Each domain contributes to the overall assessment of the quality of life. Domains including family and friends, work, neighbors (residence for shelter), community, cultural, demographic characteristics, socio - economic characteristics, health, education and spiritual (QOL - The University of Oklahoma School of Social Work).

g. City of Vancouver measure QOL using indicators: Community capacity size, measure the quality of workers , the quality measure, measure of community health, community social infrastructure, human capital size, the size of the stress, the size of the public safety, and size of community participation (QOL - Website of the City of Vancouver - Canada) .

h. UNDP publishes the Human Development Index (HDI) for the annual all countries in the world. The index measuring health, education and welfare of the citizens in each state by measuring (QOL - UNDP Human Development Report, UNDP, 1997): (1) Life expectancy, (2) Educational attainment - adult literacy rate plus a combination of primary enrollment, secondary and tertiary, (3) The standard of living - real Gross Domestic Product per

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capita is based on the exchange rate PPP (Purchasing Parity Power).

"Quality of life is the degree to which a person enjoys the important possibilities of his/her life. Possibilities result from the opportunities and limitations each person has in his/her life and reflect the interaction of personal and environmental factors (Quality of Life Research Unit, University of Toronto 2003).²⁰

"The Quality of Life Profile was developed to provide a measure that considers both the components and determinants of health and well-being. It draws upon a conceptual model that is consistent with recent definitions of health and health promotion as provided by the World Health Organization. The profile emphasizes individuals' physical, psychological, and spiritual functioning; their connections with their environments; and opportunities for maintaining and enhancing skills (University of Toronto 2003).²⁰

Quality of life includes domains of human life (University of Toronto, 2003)²⁰ namely:

- a. Being domain (domain associated with the state of the body or creature):
 - 1) Physical Being (Being physically able to get around, nutrition and the food: physical health, personal hygiene, nutrition, exercise, grooming and clothing and general physical appearance) (Physical Wellbeing: Entity is physically unable to move, nutrition and food eaten, physical health, personal hygienic, nutrition, exercise, state of dress and physical appearance in general).
 - 2) Psychological Being (Being free of worry and stress, psychological health and adjustment, cognition, feelings, self-esteem, self-concept and self-control) (Psychological Well-being: Feel free from the worry and stress, commonly perceived mood, psychological health and adjustment, cognitions, feelings, self-esteem, self-concept and self-control).
 - 3) Spiritual Being (Having hope for the future, personal values, personal standards of conduct, spiritual beliefs) (Spiritual Well-being: have hope for the future, personal values, personal standards of behavior, spiritual beliefs).
- b. Belonging domains (domains related to property and goods):

- 1) Physical Belonging (home, workplace/school, neighborhood, and community; physical treasure: house or apartment dwelling, residential dwelling, home, place of work/school, neighbors, and community).
- 2) Social Belonging (Being close to people in my family, having a spouse or special person, intimate others, family, friends co-workers, neighborhood and community; social treasure: to be close to family members, has a privileged partner, close with others, family, friends, colleagues, neighbors and community).
- 3) Community Belonging (Being able to get professional services, having enough money, adequate income, employment, educational programs, recreational programs, community events and activities; Treasure society: Got a professional services such as medical and social; having enough money, enough income, employment, educational programs, recreational programs, events and community activities).

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Case 1: Analysis of Gender Division of Labor in Farmer Family¹⁰

The study was conducted in the village of Hambaro and Sukaluyu, Nanggung Sub District, Bogor District. The study used cross-sectional study design and carried out from April to August 2008. Examples of the study were selected by simple random sampling of 110 farmer families who did not have children under five. Respondents in this study were wives.

The Role of the Domestic with Reproductive Family Activities. It is interesting to note that as the typical patriarchal family system, the division of domestic roles in reproductive activities were more dominated by wives, meaning that domestic role in the daily life of the family have been done by the wife alone or dominated by his wife. The activity of the equivalent domestic roles performed by the husband and wife were looking for a way to solve the family's financial problems. Furthermore, none of the domestic role of family activities was dominated by the husband (Table 1).

Table 1 Distribution of Gender Roles in Family Activities (n=110)

Activities Dominated By Wife	Activities Done By Both Husband & Wife Equally	Activities Dominated By Husband
Planning of family finances	• Looking for solving the family's financial problems	None
Managing of family money		
Deciding to spend family money		
Controlling expenses family finances		
Looking for a loan from neighbor family		
Managing of family food		
Physical daily care for children (parenting)		
Caring when a child is sick		
Accompanying when children go to school		
Bathing the children		
Feeding the children; preparing foods		
Waking the children to eat		
Cleaning the house (sweeping and mopping the house)		
Washing clothes; ironing clothes		
Day to day shopping needs		
Spending household appliances		
Taking water, Arranging the room		

However, when it is analyzed in regard to family resource management; it turned out the distribution of domestic roles in the family survival strategies showed a shift to more equality between husband and wife roles (Table 2). The distribution of gender roles were shown by a variety of family resource management activities, especially in terms of family finances related to manage the needs of the family, buy items that have a high economic value, a strategy of cutting expenditures for activities related to health education, and pursuing a strategy of additional income by finding additional work. The wife has dominated the role of financial management and set spending of family finance. Early, the wife dominated the activities such as menu meals, organize the food needs of family and buy clothes and kitchen furniture. The husband did not have a dominant role in resource management activities related to family.

Table 2 The division of domestic roles in the family survival strategies (n=110)

Activities Dominated By Wife	Activities Done By Both Husband & Wife Equally	Activities Dominated By Husband
• Managing financial expenses	• Making a financial plan with discipline	None
• Holding family finances	• Controlling the family in carrying out financial activities	
• Determine food expenditure	• Evaluate family members for the actions that have been done	
• Having ideas to reduce the need for food	• Creating a priority need	
• Reducing food consumption	• Eating outside the home	
• Set daily food needs	• Determine the child's school or not	
• Set menu meals at home	• Choosing a child's education	
• Buying a family casual wear	• Set spending on education	
• Buying kitchen appliances	• Reducing the cost of education (school dropouts/absenteeism)	
	• Determining expenditures for health purposes	
	• Determining the place of treatment	
	• Having ideas to suspend treatment if a family member gets sick	
	• Reducing health care costs	
	• Reducing transport costs by riding a bike.	
	• Buying furniture living room	
	• Buying jewelry	
	• Selling something to pawn shop	
	• Selling/mortgaged goods	
	• Selling assets	
	• Borrowing/debt money	
	• Finding additional employment	
	• Asking child to support work	
	• Asking wife to work	
	• Determining where to save money	
	• Determining taking savings	

Division of Gender Roles within Family on Public Role of Productive Activities. Farming activity is a public role with productive activities that generate money or goods. Table 3 shows the dominating role of the husband's access to, and control of inputs, credit, technology and farming institutions. Consistent with the patriarchal system, men dominated public role as standardized by the norms of society. The beneficiaries have been enjoyed

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especially by both husband and wife as stipulated by the norms of the distribution division of roles to maintain the balance of a system.

Table 3 Division of Gender Roles within Family in Access, Control and Beneficiaries from Farming Activities (n=110).

Activities Done By Both Husband & Wife Equally	Activities Dominated By Husband
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information & prices of agricultural products Benefits of business Benefits inputs Benefits processing technology Benefits of training skills Benefit information prices of agricultural products Benefits of marketing agricultural products Benefits of land ownership Benefits of agricultural labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to business loans Access to inputs of production Access to the production technology Access to processing technology Access to skill's training Access to marketing of agricultural products Access to marketing organization /farm Access to land ownership Access to agricultural labor Control over efforts Control over inputs Control of production technology Control of processing technology Control of skill's training Control of prices information of agricultural products Control of marketing of agricultural products Control of marketing of organization/farm Control of land ownership Control of agricultural labor Benefits of production technology Benefits marketing organization of farm

When farm productive activities are analyzed further, it is clear that there is a division of roles in the specific activity. Activities related to planting and maintenance, and marketing was dominated by women. While activities related to technological applications ranging from soil preparation, watering, fertilizing, spraying with insecticides and laundering the

results of agricultural production were dominated by men. Furthermore, either activity for preparation or sale the commodities was dominated by men. While the application of technology related to breeding and harvesting was done equally between men and women (Table 4).

Table 4 Division of Gender Roles within Family in Farming System (n=110)

Activities Dominated By Wife	Activities Done By Both Husband & Wife Equally	Activities Dominated By Husband
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting Weeding Maintaining Selling Receiving money Managing money from farm Managing family financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeding Harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing of land Watering the plants Fertilizing Spraying Laundering Preparing for sale Transporting

The Gender role of the Family in Community Social Activities. The role of community with social activities has done by both husband and wife. General activities related to the socio-political, such as village meetings were still dominated by men as heads of households. Village offices generally invited men as the head of the family to attend the village meetings related to the planning community programs or other things. Rarely village office party invited women to attend the town meeting, except women as community leaders who are members of the umbrella organization Family Welfare Program (PKK) or Integrated Service Post (IHC). Activities such as lectures or religious activities and community service as a community service performed equally by husband and wife. Community gathering activities are generally carried out by women.

Case 2: The Analysis of Gender Roles Within Agroforestry Farmer Families¹³

The objectives of the study were to examine women involvement in decision making to ensure their participation in Vegetable Agroforestry (VAF) production and marketing training, and to increase their involvement in women farmers or marketing associations. The study was done at Hambaro, Parakan Muncang and Sukaluyu Villages, Nanggung Sub district, Bogor District, West Java Province in June-July 2006. A total of 185 household respondents were

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ected randomly. The results showed that men dominated gender roles in farming system roles such as land preparation, nursery, planting, maintaining plants, fertilizing and pest control. Moreover, there were gender differences in access and control over farm production inputs. Men dominated access to and control over credit, production technology and markets. A fair number of women had access to and control over marketing of agricultural products. Women had access to price information of agricultural products. Women had insignificant roles in decision making on farming, financial planning and other activities, but were dominant as decision-makers in financial planning, evaluating the contributions of family members, and controlling their financial activities. Men acted as decision-makers in regard to children's education.

Table 3: Analysis of Gender Roles in the Family Division of Horticultural Farmers Families¹¹

Family ecology is the study of the dependence between the family and the surrounding environment, the environmental influences on the family and family influences on the environment in the surrounding areas such as neighborhoods, social and physical (Deacon & Vaughan, 1988; Hill, 1985). One application of ecological family is the cooperation gender roles in the family to do business in the yard production of domestic enterprises in the kitchen.

Gender roles in the family relates to 'who decides?'. The study explains that: (1) Men were the ones who decided the place where store pesticides and how to use pesticides, (2) Men had productive activity including access, control and labor related to crops/ trees, fish farm, goat rearing and rabbits in the garden/garden, (3) Women decided domestic reproductive activity in the house using the kitchen in the room either in the control and participation.

Gender roles in society related to families attended various training?'. The study found that: (1) Women were trained to attend training to increase domestic activities such as cooking and sewing, (2) Agricultural training courses including Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was usually done for men, (3) made decisions relating to local government programs.

Table 4: Analysis of Gender Roles Division in Marketing of Farming Commodities^{12; 13; 15-16}

This study aims to compare how gender networks and coalitions affect the ability of groups to access and control natural resources and to access appropriate markets and capture value for their agricultural products. The study showed that men produce and sell main agricultural products such as rice, corn or cassava, while women may produce and sell minor vegetables. Most agricultural products are used for consumption and the surplus sold around the village or to the middlemen. Commercial production by women farmers started with jasmine flowers and later with guava. In the village of Hambaro, market access was opened to everyone, but dominated by men. Only a small number of women in Hambaro used the access to market their products. All nodes in the marketing network of vegetables and fruit/guava were dominated by men. The middlemen provided information on demand and price of products. Men and women obtained the same price when they used the same network. Men got higher price only when they went directly to the big market. Most women did not negotiate for price, but only on the terms of payment.

Although men dominated the market for vegetables and fruits, the allocation of expenditures from the sale of vegetables and fruits were similar to that of women. The source of power of men was from the long established network between men and the middlemen, in addition to institutionalized farmer groups and access to capital. The source of power of women was mainly from family networking and support. Women who were actively participating in marketing gain support from their husbands in production and marketing of vegetables and were more confident in negotiating obstacles in marketing *katuk* by selling directly to consumers/retail and obtaining higher price than from middlemen.

Impacts of Gender Roles on Family Well-Being. Vegetable marketing activities on women's groups generated income for their household and provided benefits such as: (1) Providing the needs for fulfilling expenditure of basic needs of daily consumption, (2) Providing school fees including pocket money, books, and other school needs, (3) Supporting additional capital for farming activities, (4) Facilitating the women for savings deposits in the bank by opening a bank account in the name of women, (5) Facilitating for saving in cash at home putting in a piggy bank, and (6) Helping families in buying household furniture and kitchen appliances.

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Most of the women who worked as traders that productive economic efforts did not only to family income, but also increased the of safety and secure. Women felt her useful and beneficial to the family. Women also felt that she had great potential to make money for her family. Women finally felt satisfied happy that she was able to play an important in contributing to the wellbeing of her family.

5: The Gender Division of Labor in Marketing Agroforestry Products Activities¹⁵

The results of the survey showed that in general the partnership has existed in good condition in the activity of the cashew nut business, even though it was not balanced yet perfect. There was unequal gender role in accessibility and control as a collector trader wholesale traders, whereas the roles of men were dominant over women as collectors, wholesale traders, access to credit and information, and marketing. However, the roles of men in the processing of cashew nuts and the use of machinery for processing were relatively equal than that of men.

The role of gender in the household activity is a good practice and almost equal between men and women. Based on the survey, it has been recognized that in general the role of men was more dominant than that of men in social economic activity and the cashew nut business. On the financial activity of the cashew business, both men and women participated equally whether it is alone or altogether to budget family expenses, to plan family finances, to manage family finances for the cashew nut business, to borrow money for family needs, and apply for a credit for their business. For the activity of the cashew nut business, both women and men participated actively whether she/he alone or together in the activities of pruning of cashew nut trees, fertilizing, weeding, drying and processing. Women dominantly selling the cashew nut and saving the money, whereas men were responsible for public/economic activities.

6: Gender Relations and Subjective Family Well-Being: An Approach to Poverty Alleviation for Farmer Families in West Java

One of Indonesia's major problems is poverty among vulnerable families, especially farmer families. The objectives of this study were to describe the social-cultural and agro ecosystem characteristics of farmer families,

examine the differences in these characteristics between upland and lowland farmer families, and analyze factors that influence the subjective family well-being of poor farmer families who live in upland and lowland areas. The selected research sites were Bogor District as an upland area and Karawang District as a lowland area in West Java Province. The target population for the study included poor farmer families. The respondents were married female farmers. A purposive technique was used for sampling due to the farmers' willingness to participate. There were 189 farmer families that participated in this study (n= 90 in upland district areas and n= 99 in lowland district areas). Results showed that the social-cultural and agro ecosystem conditions differ between upland and lowland areas. Gender relations between husband and wife in domestic activities in upland areas were slightly lower than those in lowland areas. However, conditions of family economic pressures and family well-being were similar in upland and lowland areas. SEM analysis revealed that family well-being was directly influenced by: (1) Education of husband and wife, (2) Gender relations between husband and wife, (3) External support, and (4) Indirectly by less economic pressure of the family.

This study had discussed the problems of poverty and gender relations in family decision making. The conclusions of the study are as follows:

1. The social-cultural and agro ecosystem conditions differ between upland and lowland areas. The conditions of upland areas of Bogor District are characterized by hilly terrain, potential for food crops, non-active farmer's groups –especially concerning women's involvement, and the existence of socio-cultural constraints such as conservative norms typical of traditional agricultural communities. On the other hand, the conditions of lowland areas of Karawang District are flat, close to sea/beach, the villages are separated by very wide paddy fields, potential of rice and to become a national rice stock area, and active farmer's groups.
2. In general in both upland and lowland areas gender roles in farming activities in terms of access and control to agricultural resources were dominated by men. Results showed that equitable gender relations between husband and wife in farming systems in upland areas were higher than that in lowland

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area. However, the equality of gender relations between husband and wife in domestic activities in upland areas were slightly lower than in lowland areas. Results of family well-being showed that the quality of family subjective well-being was moderate and was almost the same between upland and lowland areas. Results of family economic pressures showed similar conditions between upland and lowland areas. However, the education level of husband and wife in upland areas were higher than in lowland areas.

Family well-being was directly influenced by the higher education levels of husband and wife, indirectly influenced by less economic pressure on the family, directly influenced by more equitable gender relations between husband and wife; and directly influenced by less or higher external support. Thus, highly speaking, wealthy farmer families are the families that had educated husbands and wives; less economic pressures, equal gender relations and partnerships, and receive less or more external support.

Finally, based on these results, it is recommended to continue gender analysis for research starting with gender roles in production, marketing of agricultural commodities, and cultural local institutions. This study also stated that women farmers must be integrated into agricultural development programs with some degree of empowerment in economic self-sufficiency, increased self-esteem and autonomy.

CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

Gender Roles Partnership and Relocation
Gender Roles in the Family as a Basis¹⁰ Indonesia farmer families face many changes in socio-economic aspects for the future. In general the farmer families who live at rural and sub urban areas still face the economic challenges and poverty. The inequality of gender within family level becomes more important to be discussed, because the inequality of gender could be viewed as the insufficiency and dependency of family labor in the eye of economic view.

Gender issues relate to gender equality in family are considered problematic and complicated family life. The impact of gender

inequality problems in the family can be seen from the increased family conflicts and divorces, increased trafficking activities mostly against women and children, increase the frequency of domestic violence whose cases affecting women more than men, and the persistence of gender bias nurture more profitable boys compared with girls.

Referring to the problems, it is important to present the assumption of a rational thought of every human being, such as: (1) Humans act rationally (to maximize profits and minimize costs/risks). (2) Humans are social creatures who cannot afford to live alone, (3) Humans are autonomous beings who tend not to be subject to others and tend to be self-sufficient, (4) Cooperation between individuals is good to realize common goals, and (5) Gender equality is a way to facilitate cooperation among individuals in order to achieve common goals.

Partnership in marital roles relates cooperation in running the family functions with behavioral components starting from contributing ideas, attention, moral support and material, advice based on knowledge gained, until providing the help of energy and time. Gender partnership also refers to the concept of gender differences concerning the role, functions, responsibilities, needs, and social status between men and women based on formation/construction of community culture; social role of gender is not natural, but based on the agreement; Role social interchangeable and can be changed depending on the condition of the local culture and time/era.

The interdependence between men and women is the basis of the principle of partnership and harmony in the family and society. Although in reality it is still occurs frequent discrimination, marginalization, subordination, double burden, and the violence of one party to the other party. These gender gaps between what should be done and what is the reality is the result of negative excess accumulation of socio - cultural values of a society that lasted for centuries. In order to decrease the gap, the need of a change relates to a change of mind-set of all men and women about gender perception of relocating gender roles in the family.

Equality and equitability in cooperation between husbands and wives and children both men and women increase the quality of all functions of the family through the division of labor and the gender relations of role of public, domestic and social activities. Partnership of the roles of husband and wife shows the

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transparency of resource used in the family ("no between husband and wife" or "no secret agenda"), indicates the formation of a sense of mutual dependence based on trust and mutual respect, forms an accountability (measurable and transparent) in the use of resources, and yields a stable and harmonious family life.

The impact of gender inequality in the family will be expanded to the macro level by the fact that the Indonesian people are still experiencing a low HDI quality; stunted economic growth, low quality of education level (high illiteracy rate), low quality of health (high of NCDMR), high level of social issues (employment, crime, trafficking), low the quality of family and community well-being or increased rural poverty, low quality of maintenance the environment (deforestation and erosion, and migration is high; injustice transfer from generation to generation constant/improved, and high urbanization/migration).

To solve the problems of inequality of human beings in a family, the need of gender role allocation strategy between husband and wife is very suitable in the millennium era. Based on justice and gender equality, the roles of husband or wife could be relocated again among productive, domestic/reproductive, and social activities. These activities can be exchanged, cooperated, changed, modified or changeably. The most important thing to be understood by husband and wife is that anyone works is for the sake of all family members (motto is working for the family) in order to achieve family well-being (physical, social, economic, psychological/mental, spiritual). Gender partnership in the family means that there is transparency and accountability for the implementation of all family functions starting from planning, organizing, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. All of implementations of family life management is based on gender equality and equality between husband and wife which is manifested in the behavior of respect for human rights, mutual commitment, mutual respect and sacrifice of love to other.

Stabilization of Family Function through Partnership Gender Harmony¹⁸. The idea of an approach that combine between gender and family studies through a practical approach of strengthening families through gender harmonious partnerships is very relevant to be discussed in the future. This approach aims to accommodate the diverse desires of the

individual level and the family unit in achieving common goals. Harmonious gender partnership is conducted jointly between husband, wife and their children in the spirit of a common goal and shared responsibility.

Over the last decade, it has been perceived the decline in the role and function of family in Indonesia. There has been a degradation of functions and roles of the family in creating disharmony and social disorder. The decline in the roles of the family is characterized by:

1. Families has begun to lose the ability to regulate the behavior of their members including social behaviors and procreation.
2. The roles of the family as a source of emotional security and psychosocial maintainer were reduced by the number of domestic violence in this modern life.
3. Women increasingly preoccupied with her career and the opportunity to achieve personal success, then the women give more priority to her personal interest rather than the priority to meet the needs of the child care and educational character and togetherness with family.
4. The absent of father tends to be higher and the percentage of parents who make the amount of time allocated for their children tends to be decreased. The time of young children to be alone or with friends or children in daycare time/cared by maid tends to be increased.
5. The sign of decreased functions and roles of the family tends to be decreased sharply with the decline in the belief in family loyalty, obligations among family members, and the closeness of the relationship as a whole unit.
6. Since the last few decades, there has been a drastic change and weakening of the family structures, namely the transition from marriage to divorce to be single families.
7. It has been decreased for nuclear family with traditional roles and functions.
8. It has been increased the conditions of wife who is no longer willing to serve the husband and husband who is unfaithful to his wife again .
9. It has been increased the condition of children who are no longer respect and filial to parents because children feel their parents do not function optimally as a parent.

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10. It has been increased the solution of divorce between husband and wife that becomes more preferable than as a solution to the self-sacrifice through the sacrifice of personal desires.

A solution of stabilization family function through partnership gender harmony could be stated by:

1. Gender roles could be allocated more flexible between husband and wife (not as rigid structures) as the realization of gender equity and equality in the family.
2. The local norms become a sustainable culture guide for families.
3. The value of family harmony, fair and prosperous becomes common goals of family members that can achieve the balance and integrity of the family system.
4. Finally, the realization of the family and community well-being toward the achievement of a prosperous nation of Indonesia could be fulfilled.

Finally the development of gender and family studies in the future has to be done by using mixed methodology between quantitative and qualitative methods, arranging more assessment in the area of gender and family studies, forming strategic planning and programs for families, etc.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, it is found that there was a low degree of gender partnership in the division of labor among farmer families. The division of domestic roles in the farmer family survival strategies showed a shift to more equality between husband and wife roles. There was a decreasing role of the husband's access to, and control of inputs, credit, technology and farming activities. Furthermore there was a division of roles in the specification activities. Activities associated with planting and maintenance, and care was dominated by women. While roles related to technological applications ranging from soil preparation, watering, fertilizing, dealing with insecticides and laundering the tools of agricultural production were dominated by men. Moreover, men dominated gender roles in the farming system practices such as land preparation, nursery, planting, maintaining plants, caring and harvesting. Then, there were gender differences in access and control over production inputs. Men dominated access to and control over credit, production technology

and labor. A fair number of women had access to and control over marketing of agricultural products and had access to price information of agricultural products. Gender role among men and women affected family well-being. Vegetable marketing activities on women's groups generate income for their household and provided benefits. Most of the women who worked as traders felt that productive economic efforts did not only add to family income, but also increased the feeling of safety and secure.

It is recommended to continue gender analysis for further research starting with gender roles in production, marketing of agricultural commodities, and agricultural local institutions. This study also suggested that women farmers must be integrated into agricultural development programs to gain some degree of empowerment in economic self-sufficiency, increased self-esteem and autonomy.

Indonesia farmer families face many challenges in socio-economic aspects for the future. Equality and equitability in cooperation between husbands and wives and children both men and women increase the quality of all functions of the family through the division of labor and the gender relations of role of public, domestic and social activities. To solve the problems of inequality of human beings in a family, the need of gender role relocation strategy between husband and wife is very suitable in the millennium era. The idea of an approach that combine between gender and family studies through a practical approach of strengthening families through gender harmonious partnerships is very relevant to be discussed in the future. This approach aims to accommodate the diverse desires of the individual level and the family unit in achieving common goals. Harmonious gender partnership is conducted jointly between husband, wife and their children in the spirit of a common goal and shared responsibility. Finally the development of gender and family studies in the future has to be done by creating mixed methodology between quantitative and qualitative methods, arranging more assessment in the area of gender and family studies, forming strategic planning and programs for families, etc.

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Sumber Gender Integration Training for the USAID/EGAT/AGR Office. Appendix D: Materials from the June 2005 training

Disarikan dari berbagai diskusi dengan kalangan masyarakat mulai dari tingkat desa (dengan tokoh masyarakat laki-laki dan perempuan dan aparat desa), tingkat kabupaten/kota (dengan para pendidik, Dinas Pendidikan Kota/Kabupaten, dan dengan SKPD lainnya), tingkat Propinsi (dengan para pendidik, Dinas Pendidikan Propinsi dan dinas-dinas lainnya) sampai tingkat nasional pada saat penulis menjadi narasumber sebagai "Pakar Gender Nasional Kemendiknas sejak Tahun 2006 sampai sekarang".

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