

IMPROVING WIVES' KNOWLEDGE OF GENDER ROLES IN THE FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

Background: The lower level of women's knowledge about gender has an impact on them, including the low participation of women in making family decisions even for their health, the powerlessness of women in the family, and one of the most common violence that places women as victims. **Research Objective:** This study aims to determine the effect of a wife's knowledge on gender roles in the family.

Research Methods: This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design, the data used is primary data with a questionnaire, and the sample was taken with a purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used a gender role questionnaire, knowledge, and environment—data analysis using chi-square test and logistic regression. **The results** showed that the age of the respondents was mostly reproductive age (20-35 years) 57.4%, the average level of education was low 55.6%, who had a good level of knowledge 66.7%, the majority of respondents did not work 66.7%, the majority of the environment affected gender roles 85.2% and ethnicity affected gender roles 64.8%. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was an influence between the wife's knowledge about gender and her role in the family with p-value = 0.005 ($p < 0.05$). Based on the logistic regression test, the most dominant factor is education with a p-value of 0.010 (< 0.05).

Conclusion: The importance of the wife's knowledge about gender in carrying out her role in a gender-sensitive family.

Keywords: Gender Role, Knowledge, Age, Education, Occupation, Environment and Tribe

BACKGROUND

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the national Gender Inequality Index (GII) for Indonesia in 2022 was recorded at 0.390. This figure indicates that the loss in human development achievements due to gender inequality is 39 percent. Although there has been a downward trend over the past three years—falling from 0.447 in 2020 to 0.444 in 2021 and then to 0.390 in 2022 (Directorate of Statistical Analysis and Development, 2021).

The prevalence of Gender-Based Violence Against Women (KBGTP) remains a critical issue. In 2021, there were 338,496 reported cases, a significant increase from 226,062 cases in 2020. The KBGTP data indicates that most incidents occur in the personal sphere, with 2,527 cases reported, including 771 cases specifically involving violence against wives (BRIN PMB Admin, 2022).

The GPA for DKI Jakarta province in 2019 was 0.186, in 2020 it was 0.166, and in 2021 it was 0.151. (2) Cases of violence against women in DKI Jakarta are ranked the highest compared to other regions in Indonesia. The National Commission on Violence Against Women noted that in 2020 there were 2,461 cases, and for violence against women in the personal sphere there were 2,052 cases or equivalent to 83.38% (BRIN, 2022).

The South Jakarta Gender Inequality Index (IKG) still looks unstable, this can be seen from the IKG value in 2019 which was recorded at 0.182, decreased in 2020 to 0.054, but again experienced an increase in 2021 to 0.145 (Directorate of Statistical Analysis and Development, 2021). From the survey results in the RT 05 RW 10 area of Kalibata Village, South Jakarta, it was found that the survey results of 25 respondents showed that the wife's knowledge About gender was only 23.2%, which means that the wife's ignorance about gender was at a fairly high level, namely 76.8%.

Age, education, occupation, environment, and ethnicity are factors that influence a person's knowledge or lack of knowledge, including knowledge and ignorance about gender. According to research an effect of age on knowledge. The level of maturity of a person's age affects the receipt of information, the more mature a person's age, the faster he receives the information provided (Finsae, 2019).

Qualitative research results show a reciprocal influence between science and culture. The development of science depends on the development of culture, in addition, the development of science in a person can influence their knowledge of the culture of an ethnic group. So it is a source of values that support the

development of culture and values that fill the formation of national character (Surajiyo, 2019). Increasing and strengthening knowledge and understanding of gender in the family is one of the crucial points in solving the problem of violence, which is one of the many gender-related problems that have been cultivated. Through this, the partnership between the gender roles of husbands and wives in decision-making and division of roles in the family will run well and will make it easier to carry out all family functions. Wives (women) who are the main focus on gender equality should correctly understand the concept of gender so that existing gender problems, including violence against women, are significantly reduced (BRIN PMB Admin, 2022).

For this reason, researchers want to find out more about the level of knowledge of wives (women) in understanding gender concepts correctly and want to know the relationship between the level of knowledge and their role in the family in the RT 05 RW 10 Kalibata Village, South Jakarta.

METHODS

This research is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design. This research was conducted in Kalibata Village, South Jakarta. This research was conducted from January to April 2023. The population in this study were all women who had become wives and had children in Kalibata Village, South Jakarta. Calculation of the sample size using the Slovin formula so that a sample size of 54 respondents was obtained. The sampling technique was carried out by purposive sampling with inclusion and exclusion criteria. The independent variable is the wife's knowledge about gender. The dependent variable is the wife's role in the family. Confounding variables are factors that affect knowledge, namely, age, education, occupation, environment, ethnicity. Data analysis using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis was carried out chi-square test to determine the significant relationship between each independent variable and the dependent variable, multivariate analysis was carried out logistic regression test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The stages of data analysis were carried out quantitatively and interpreted as follows:

1. Univariate Analysis

a. Respondent Characteristics

The observed characteristics of respondents (research subjects) consisted of wife's age, wife's education, wife's knowledge, wife's occupation, environment, ethnicity and gender role.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Wife's Age		
≥ 36 Years	23	42,6
20-35 Years	31	57,4
Education		
Low Education	30	55,6
Higher Education	24	44,4
Knowledge		
Less	18	33,3
Good	36	66,7
Jobs		
Not Working	36	66,7
Work	18	33,3
Environment		
Not Affecting	8	14,8
Influence	46	85,2
Tribe		
Not Affecting	19	35,2
Influence	35	64,8
Gender roles		
Not Gender Sensitive	16	29,6
Gender Sensitive	38	70,4
Total	54	100

Based on table 1. **Age Characteristics:** Most respondents (57.4%) are within the reproductive age range of 20-35 years, which is crucial for studies related to midwifery as this is the primary childbearing age group.

Education Level: Over half of the respondents (55.6%) have a low level of education. Despite this, a significant portion (66.7%) demonstrated good knowledge about midwifery-related topics, indicating effective knowledge dissemination even among those with lower formal education.

Employment Status: Most respondents (66.7%) are not employed, highlighting potential socio-economic challenges that could affect access to midwifery services.

Environmental Influence: The environment influences gender roles for 85.2% of respondents. Additionally, 64.8% of respondents belong to a particular ethnic group, suggesting cultural factors play a significant role in gender dynamics.

Gender Roles: A substantial portion of respondents (70.4%) exhibit gender-sensitive roles, reflecting a shift towards gender equality in some areas. Midwives should consider this when providing care

2. Bivariate Analysis

Before conducting bivariate analysis, researchers first tested the normality of the data using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with an exact approach. Based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with an exact approach, data on gender roles, knowledge, environment, and ethnicity are not normally distributed with p value = 0.024 < 0.05. The results of the bivariate data analysis are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Relationship between confounding factors (knowledge, age, education, occupation, environment and ethnicity) and gender roles of wives in the family

Characteristics	Gender roles				Total		<i>P</i> <i>Value</i>	OR 95% CI
	Not Gender Sensitive		Gender Sensitive					
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Knowledge								
1. Less	10	55,6	8	44,4	18	100	0,005	6.250 1.74-22.4
2. Good	6	16,7	30	83,3	36	100		
Total	16	29,6	38	70,4	54	100		
Age								
1. ≥ 36 years old	11	47.8	12	52.2	23	100	0.017	4.767 1.35-16.7
2. 20-35 years	5	16.1	26	83.9	31	100		
Total	16	29.6	38	70.4	54	100		
Education								
1. Low	13	43.3	17	56.7	30	100	<u>0.018</u>	5.353

2.High	3	12.5	21	87.5	24	100		1.30-21.9
Total	16	29.6	38	70.4	54	100		
Jobs								
1.Not Working	7	19.4	29	80.6	36	100	0.029	0.241
2.Work	9	50.0	9	50.0	18	100		0.07-0.83
Total	16	29.6	38	70.4	54	100		
Environment								
1.Not Affecting	6	75.0	2	25.0	8	100	0.006	10.80
2.Influence	10	21.7	36	78.3	46	100		1.88-61.9
Total	16	29.6	38	70.4	54	100		
Tribe								
1.Not Affecting	10	52.6	9	47.4	19	100	0.012	5.370
2.Influence	6	17.1	29	82.9	35	100		1.52-18.9
Total	16	29.6	38	70.4	54	100		

Table 2 Analysis: The bivariate analysis results indicate a significant relationship between all independent variables and the wife's gender role in the family, evidenced by a p-value of less than 0.05. This suggests that these variables statistically impact how gender roles are distributed within the family, particularly in the context of the wife's role..

3. Multivariate Analysis

The *multivariate* analysis used is logistic regression analysis to see which independent variable has the most influence on the dependent variable.

Table 3. Variables Affecting the Gender Role of Wives in the Family

No.	Variables	Value B	Exp(B)/ RP	95%CI	P
1	Education	2.735	15.414	1.944-122.217	0.010
2	Jobs	-2.521	0.080	0.013-0.509	0.007
3	Tribe	2.694	14.789	2.345-93.286	0.004

Table 3 Analysis: The multivariate analysis shows that education significantly influences the gender roles of wives in families in the Kalibata area, with a p-value of 0.010 (95% CI = 1.944-122.217). This means that higher education levels for women can reshape traditional gender roles, empowering women and improving their health and decision-making. This finding is particularly important for healthcare professionals, as it underscores the need for gender-sensitive care.

Midwives can provide more effective care by considering the educational background of their patients. Promoting educational initiatives for women can enhance gender equality and family well-being.

DISCUSSION

a. The Relationship between Wife's Knowledge Level and Gender Roles in the Family

The results of bivariate analysis show that there is an influence between the wife's knowledge about gender on her role in the family with a p value = 0.005. The odds ratio value of the relationship between the two is 6,250, meaning that the tendency of wives who have less knowledge has a 6 times greater chance of their role not being gender sensitive. This study is in line with research conducted by Yanti on the relationship between gender knowledge and parenting attitudes of children under five by mothers, stating that the results of the *Chi-Square* analysis test show that there is a significant relationship between gender knowledge and parenting attitudes of children under five by mothers (Yanti, 2022).

This research is also supported about gender and gender-perspective behavior that the results of the *Chi-Square* analysis test show that there is a significant relationship between the mother's level of knowledge about gender and gender-perspective behavior (Finsae, 2019). Similar research about the relationship between knowledge and the role of parents with the success of toilet training in children aged 5 years states that the results of the *Chi-Square* analysis test show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the role of parents (Rusita, et. al., .2019).

According to the researcher's assumption, because knowledge is one of the factors related to the wife's gender role in the family, this is because the better the wife's knowledge, the better the insight obtained by the mother. Based on the results of the study, most wives had a good level of knowledge as many as 66.7% and 33.3% with a poor level of knowledge (Indahwati L, et.al., 2018)

Many factors influence knowledge, namely education and age. This is in accordance with the results of other studies that the age that plays the most role and has dense activities and has good cognitive abilities. So that at this age it has an influence on the level of knowledge (Oktafiani S. et.al., 2020).

The Relationship Between Wife's Age and Gender Roles in the Family in Kalibata Village in 2023

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was an influence between the wife's age and her role in the family with a p value = 0.017. The Odds ratio value of the relationship between the two was 4.767, meaning that wives aged ≥ 36 years had a 4 times greater chance of being gender insensitive. This study is in line with research conducted by Indahwati which stated that the results of the Chi-Square analysis test showed that there was a significant relationship between the mother's age and her role in choosing a contraceptive method (Indahwati L, et.al., 2018). In addition, there is another study that supports this, namely according to Oktafiani, that there is an influence between the mother's age and role achievement. Age is an important variable that influences the wife's gender role in the family. The results of the mother's study showed that respondents aged 20-35 years were 31 respondents or 57.4%, respondents aged ≥ 36 years were 23 respondents or 42.6%. Age is one of the indices of a person's development. An individual's age is calculated from birth, the older they are, the more mature the level of maturity and strength of a person will be, the more mature they will be in thinking and working (Oktafiani S, et. al., .2020).

According to the researcher's assumption, a certain age range (20-35 years) is good for carrying out the parenting role. If you are too young or old, you may not be able to carry out this role optimally because physical and psychological strength is needed. In addition to affecting the physical aspects, the age of the mother also affects the psychological aspects of the mother, young mothers are actually not ready to become mothers in the sense of parenting skills. In addition, a person's age also affects a person's attention span and mindset. The older the age, the more

developed the ability to capture and think so that the knowledge about gender roles obtained will be better (Widyaningrum EA et. al., 2021)

b. The Relationship between Wife's Education and Gender Roles in the Family in Kalibata Village in 2023

The results of bivariate analysis show that there is an influence between the wife's education on her role in the family with a *p value* = 0.018. The od ratio value of the relationship between the two is 5.353, meaning that the tendency of wives with low education has a 5 times greater chance that their role is not gender sensitive.

This study is in line with research conducted by Annisa on the role of mothers on children's character in terms of education level and parenting patterns, which states that the results of the *Chi-Square* analysis test show that there is a significant relationship between the level of education and the role of mothers in parenting with a *p value* = 0.025 <0.05 (Directorate of Statistical Analysis and Development, 2021)

This research is supported by Sutarto et. Al., about the relationship between maternal education level and income with the incidence of stunting in toddlers, stating that the results of the *Chi-Square* analysis test show that there is a significant relationship between maternal education level and the incidence of stunting in toddlers (Erniha, 2019).

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003, education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and State (Alimi R., 2022). Education units are groups of education services that organize education in formal, non-formal and informal channels at each level and type of education (Puspitawati, 2017).

According to the researcher's assumption, education is one of the factors that have a relationship with the gender role of wives in the family. This makes the mother's insight still not effective in knowing about the division of gender roles in the family, they only know but have not been able to understand and apply. A person's high education will more easily understand information and vice versa with low education it is very difficult to translate the information he gets. The higher the education possessed by the wife, the more it will expand and complement her thinking patterns in the division of gender roles in the family (Damayanti M., et. al., 2021)

Respondents in this study who had a low level of education were able to answer questions correctly and had good knowledge, proving that a low level of education does not always guarantee low knowledge.

c. The Relationship between Wife's Work and Gender Roles in the Family in Kalibata Village in 2023

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was an influence between the wife's job and her role in the family with a p-value of 0.029. The od ratio value of the relationship between the two was 0.241, meaning that the tendency of working wives was 0.02 times greater to be gender insensitive. This study is in line with other researchers who have proven that there is a significant relationship between the mother's job and exclusive breastfeeding in the work area of the Denpasar Barat I Health Center, Bali Province (Parwitaningsih et. al., 2021)

This research is supported by the results of Rosma's research on the purpose of working mothers to improve the economic welfare of the family and also show that they are able to become independent individuals and are able to support themselves and even their families. However, working mothers still have to carry out domestic roles as the main responsibility holder at home. The double burden undertaken by a mother is not easy, so the husband can help to help the mother in the domestic sphere such as division of labor for washing, sweeping, cleaning the house, cooking, and even taking care of children. Because basically domestic work is not

the responsibility of a mother or woman alone but it takes a division of roles in the household between wife and husband (Sinaga, 2021). Supported by Melita Sari's research, women who carry out dual roles, namely working and being housewives, have experienced obstacles such as limited time to look after, care for and educate children. Work demands that force them to inevitably leave their role to focus on being a housewife (Widyaningrum EA et. al., 2021). The workload received is more. In addition to doing household chores, wives also have to work (Surajiyo, 2019)

In this case, it can be seen that the wife's role is not only within the family environment but also as a worker who earns a living to meet the needs of her family such as food, education costs for her children, and household costs such as electricity. According to the researcher's assumption, differences in education levels will lead to differences in the number of women who work. Especially for women who have higher education, they will choose to work rather than just stay at home to take care of children and households. Work is a demand for life, where work has a purpose as a fulfillment of needs (Sutarto S. et. al., 2020).

The dual role of working wives is a social process or a situation where women who are married and have children experience a difficulty in producing the fulfillment of two or more roles between work and family so that it hinders one achievement with another achievement because the results showed that most of the respondents had a profession as housewives (housewives), namely as many as 36 respondents or 66.7%.

Many women effectively juggle the dual roles of work and family, achieving work-life balance with the support of their partners and extended family networks. The advent of technology and social media has exposed women to various ideas and perspectives, fostering a sense of independence and encouraging them to challenge traditional gender roles. Legal reforms, including the criminalization of dowry and the enactment of laws against domestic violence, aim to protect women's rights within families and reduce harmful practices. (R. Shanmuga Sundari, 2023)

d. The Relationship between Wife's Neighborhood and Gender Roles in the Family in Kalibata Village in 2023

The results of bivariate analysis show that there is an influence between the environment and its role in the family. This research is in line with research conducted by Erniha. This research is a qualitative study with the results showing that in households in Peulokan village, wives take on more roles both in taking care of the house and taking care of children. In the life of the Peulokan village community, the role of women is also still discriminated against. This can be seen when the village holds a meeting, then it is only attended by men while women are only present to listen and are not asked for opinions on women making dishes and they are even very reluctant to express opinions. This is because men are considered to have a higher position. This condition is strongly influenced by rural customs and behavior and cultural traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation and certainly affect the thoughts and behavior of Peulokan villagers (Annisa C., 2020).

This research is supported by Iqbal's research on the influence of the living environment on students' knowledge of mangrove forest ecosystems, which states that the results of the *Chi-Square* analysis test show that there is a significant effect of the student's living environment on student knowledge of mangrove ecosystems. (Iqbal, 2018). The living environment is the circumstances, situations and conditions around the place where the community lives, lives, makes a living, has a family, studies and socializes. Living conditions are very important in influencing the application of gender roles in the family (Annisa C, 2020).

According Parwitaningsih, (2021) stimuli or stimuli evoke various processes such as urges, emotions, or other processes that can hardly be controlled by individuals. The same response or response is given by each audience member to stimuli or stimuli that come from the environment. The living environment and the

environment around the family have an influence on the application of gender equality (Djamaluddin A, 2015)

According to the researcher's assumption, environmental factors are factors that influence people's views on gender equality between wives and husbands. For example, in terms of workload in the home, wives become mothers who manage the household who have the job of cooking, washing, cleaning the house and taking care of children, while most husbands only work. Society's view of women who work is more respectable than those who do not work.

e. The Relationship between Wife's Education and Gender Roles in the Family in Kalibata Village in 2023

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was an influence between the wife's ethnicity and her role in the family. This is in line with other researchers that qualitatively the Sundanese cultural factor in West Java influences gender inequality, which causes domestic violence. Because of the assumption that violence is a disgrace and people who do not want to interfere with violence experienced by others. As well as the influence of low knowledge about gender equality and violence, the passive attitude of survivors towards the violence they experience (Djamaluddin A., 2015)

Supported by Jovanka Yves' research, the author uses normative juridical research, the results of which conclude that the Javanese patriarchal culture that lives in society is one of the main factors causing domestic violence. Due to the superior position of men in a patriarchal culture in society which causes arbitrary behavior towards women who are considered a subordinate position of men in society (Djamaluddin A., 2015).

Cultural tribes in the community inherit an understanding of how they continue life from one generation to the next with an understanding of the roles of men and women. Where the role of women in their lives is given an understanding of responsibility in household chores while men dominate authority as leaders and

breadwinners. Masculine and feminine characteristics between women are formed with meek, submissive and whiny attitudes while men are formed with large, strong and dominant personalities (Yulianingsih Y et. al., 2022).

According to the researcher's assumption, tribe is an influencing factor. In the family, tribe is a system that shapes a person's behavior. Usually this is associated with the wife's role in the family. This is often a problem, not only men but women themselves assume that a good woman is a woman who is submissive and obedient to the roles that have been passed down, in other words, roles that have been constructed (Widyaningrum EA et al., 2021), (Fine-Davis, Margret., 2016).

The results of the logistic regression test show that wives who have a high level of education have a greater understanding of gender-sensitive roles in the family compared to the perception of mothers who have a low level of education. This makes the mother's insight still ineffective in knowing about the division of gender roles in the family, they only know but have not been able to understand and apply. A person's high education will be easier to understand about information and vice versa with low education it is very difficult to translate the information he gets. The higher the education possessed by the wife, the more it will expand and complement her thinking patterns in the division of gender roles in the family. Education units are groups of education services that organize education in formal, non-formal and informal channels at each level and type of education (Puspitawati, 2017).

f. The Most Dominant Factor is Wife's Education on Gender Roles in the Family in Kalibata Village in 2023

The results of the logistic regression test show that there is an influence between education and the wife's gender role in the family. This means that wives who have a high level of education have a greater chance of knowing gender-sensitive roles in the family compared to the perception of mothers who have a low level of education.

This makes the mother's insight still ineffective in knowing about the division of gender roles in the family, they only know but have not been able to understand and apply. A person's high education will be easier to understand about information and vice versa with low education it is very difficult to translate the information he gets. The higher the education possessed by the wife, the more it will expand and complement her thinking patterns in the division of gender roles in the family. Education units are groups of education services that organize education in formal, non-formal and informal channels at each level and type of education (Sutarto S. et. al., 2020).

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of respondents had a good level of knowledge 66.7%. Knowledge is one of the factors associated with the wife's gender role in the family, this is because the better the wife's knowledge, the better the insight obtained by the mother.

There is an influence between the wife's knowledge about gender on her role in the family in the RT.5 RW.10 Kalibata area in 2023 with a p value = 0.005.

The most dominant factor in the role of wives in the family in the RT.5 RW.10 Kalibata area in 2023 is the coefficient B (2.735) and OR (15.414) p value of 0.010 <0.05, indicating that education is the dominant variable influencing the gender role of the family in the RT.5 RW.10 Kalibata area in 2023.

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