

## **GENDER PROBLEMS IN FULFILLMENT OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN POOR FAMILY KEC. TAOWANG, KAB. JENEPONTO**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the problems, constraints, and ways to overcome gender problems in fulfilling children's rights in underprivileged families in the district. Tarowang, Kab. Jeneponto. Collecting data using primary data obtained from the spread of observations, interviews and documentation. The data sources in this study consisted of two sets of data, namely written data and field data. The written data in question is in the form of literature data: scientific papers, theses, theses, dissertations referenced scientific books, magazines and newspapers, as well as other written documentation materials relevant to this research. The data analysis method used in this study is an inductive logic approach with a focus on the problem under study. The results showed that Gender Problems in Underprivileged Families in Kec. Tarowang, Kab. Jeneponto, based on the results of observations made, researchers found several things, namely the marginalization of women which means placing or shifting the role of women to the side and the position of children in the household is in a weaker, lower position because physically, they are indeed weaker than adults and still dependent on the adults around him.

**Keyword:** Gender Problems, Constraints, and How to Overcome Gender Problems

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

The concept of gender must first be distinguished from the concept of sex or biological sex. The definition of sex or biological sex is the interpretation or division of two human sexes that are biologically determined, permanent (not interchangeable between men and women), brought from birth and are a gift from God, as a man or a woman. Through this biological sex determination, it is said that a person will be called male if he has a penis, Adam's apple, mustache, beard and produces sperm. Meanwhile, a person is called a woman if she has a vagina and uterus as a means of reproduction, has tools for breastfeeding (breasts) and has experienced pregnancy and

childbirth. These biological traits are the same everywhere, in all cultures over time and are not interchangeable with one another.

The discussion of gender differences will be closely related to gender. However, gender is conceptually different from gender (sex), it is more meaningful as a social behavior. In society's social life, in general, the role of a housewife cannot be separated from household tasks, such as educating, caring for and raising children. In addition, housewives also play an important role in regulating household needs both in managing daily expenses and income.

Some of the mothers spend more time at home to dedicate themselves to taking care of their husbands and children with full attention, affection, and responsibility for the demands of the tasks they have chosen. In the midst of the busy schedules and busy routines of housewives, some housewives also take care of paying house taxes, taking care of electricity bills, PAM accounts and also taking care of their children's school fees, which sometimes feels tiring.

This situation can occur in housewives who do not have maids, because all the work at home is done by the housewife. Physical fatigue due to the routine of daily household affairs can result in psychological emotional exhaustion of housewives. The burden of physical, psychological and emotional exhaustion of housewives tends to affect their daily behavior which is less beneficial for their family members including their children such as scolding, hitting, pinching, speaking harshly which can hurt feelings.

In other words, stress due to fatigue due to routine household affairs can affect the emergence of aggressive behavior in housewives. Aggressive in the sense of a behavior of physical or verbal violence against other individuals or other objects. women are more frequently involved in child abuse than men. This is because they are more responsible for raising children, especially

young children. Thus, they are also more likely to face problems in their interactions with children, which in turn leads to violence.

In general, the implementation of tasks always contains problems and challenges. These problems and challenges often cause stress that can interfere with the achievement of goals. Housewives experience stress due to routine household burdens ( overload ), overload is a condition where housewives feel that there are too many things to be faced and resolved. The routine focus of married life is only on the issue of caring for and caring for children and husbands, naughty children and husbands who do not help with household matters can create stress which in turn leads to aggressive behavior.

Stress is a psychological reaction that arises as a result of pressure, both internal and external. Stress that is not treated immediately will have a negative impact on health. At severe stress levels, people can become depressed, lose self-confidence and self-esteem. As a result, he withdraws more from the environment, rarely gathers with others, prefers to be alone, is easily offended, gets angry easily and is easily emotional, it can even harm family members such as not fulfilling the rights of children in the family.

The gender bias that exists in the family or in society at large is not only a struggle that must be carried out by women, but this will also greatly depends on the strength of social institutions that exist in society, because women in the sense of institutions are part of society. In other words, if the struggle for the liberation of women's oppression is not only a women's agenda, then emancipation and the role of society at large are needed. This paper reveals the various forms of gender problems in the fulfillment of children's rights that occur in Tarowang District, Jeneponto Regency.

## **B. METHODE**

The type of research used in this study is field-oriented qualitative research ( field research ) . Qualitative research is aimed at understanding social phenomena from the participant's perspective or perspective, and is directed more than just understanding phenomena but also developing theories. Qualitative research is conducted under natural conditions and the researcher is the key instrument.

### **Research sites**

The location of this research was carried out in Kec. Tarowang, Kab. Jenepono. The research time used in this research process is about six months, starting from the initial observation stage of the study until the stage of submitting research results.

### **Research approach**

The approach used in this research is the sociological theory of gender.

### **Data Types and Sources**

The type of data used is the type of empirical qualitative data obtained directly from the distribution of questionnaires. With the expected suggestion column. There are 12 questions addressed to respondents related to gender equality in the division of labor.

The data sources in this study consisted of two sets of data, namely written data and field data. The written data in question is in the form of literature data: scientific papers, theses, theses, dissertations referenced scientific books, magazines and newspapers, as well as other written documentation materials relevant to this research.

### **Method of collecting data**

1. Interview
2. Observation
3. Documentation

### **Data Processing and Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis in this study was carried out qualitatively using an inductive logic approach with a focus on the problem under study.

## **C. RESULTS**

### **1. Gender Problems in Poor Families in Kec . Tarawang, Kab. Jeneponto**

Gender problems in underprivileged families based on the results of observations made, researchers found several things, namely:

#### **a) Marginalization**

Marginalization of women means placing or shifting them to the periphery. This process has occurred in the household and is reinforced by the customs that develop in the community in Tarawang District, Jeneponto Regency. From the results of an interview with one of the informants said:

"Mrs. Ani's job is to sell traditional cakes, every day she sells on foot while screaming, even though her income is minimal, she still sticks with her job."

Based on the results of the interview, the researcher concluded that Mrs. Ani had experienced gender discrimination in the form of marginalization, namely the marginalization of women. This is clearly seen from the concentration of women in one profession with low incomes. Indirectly, women here experience poverty because they do not have decent jobs and do not meet their needs

### **b) Subordination**

Problems based on gender can also lead to subordination of women. The assumption that women are irrational or emotional results in the emergence of an attitude of placing women in an unimportant position. Subordination due to gender occurs in all kinds of different forms from one place to another . As the results of an interview with an informant who said:

"Women don't have to get higher education because later they will come back to take care of the needs of their children and their husbands, from getting up in the morning cooking, cleaning to washing clothes."

Based on the results of the interview, the researcher concludes that gender differences based on assumptions and judgments by social constructions ultimately lead to traits and stereotypes that are considered by society as natural provisions. This trait, which was originally a social construction and was eventually confirmed as the nature of culture, in a long process and eventually resulted in the conditioning of several women's positions such as subordination.

### **c) Excessive Workload**

Women's workload is not small, based on the results of an interview with an informant who said:

"There is a lot of work for married women, in addition to shorter sleep and rest hours than their husbands, not to mention social activities such as mutual assistance, yasinan and social work that are assigned to women."

Based on the results of the interviews above, the researcher concludes that a lot of work done by women results in a lack of balanced and equal relations, both men and women have the right to choose the work they like.

#### **d) Violence against women in the household**

The existence of women as a weak group often becomes a victim of the domination of stronger men. Based on the results of interviews with one of the informants said that:

"Women often experience domestic violence and the forms of violence that women get in the household are physical violence, psychological and emotional violence and economic violence."

Based on the results of the interviews above, the researcher concludes that the forms of violence experienced by women in the household are caused by patriarchal culture and unequal power relations. Men and women do not have the same power. From the patriarchal culture that has been embedded in the assumption that women who become wives are legitimately owned by marriage, so that they can do anything to the women who become their wives.

## **2. Fulfillment of Children's Rights in Underprivileged Families in Kec. Tarowang Kab. Jeneponto**

#### **a) Right to live**

Fulfillment of children's rights in underprivileged families in Tarowang District, Jeneponto Regency in accordance with what is stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the Right to Life . that:

"Health care for children must receive subsidized or free services and support, because poor families often face a higher cost of living and lose opportunities to earn income."

Based on the results of these interviews, the researchers concluded that health services for underprivileged children should be a concern in the form of

assistance, because in underprivileged families often have to stop working or reduce working hours to care for their children.

### **Right to Grow and Develop**

Children are the hope of the nation in the future, the rights that children get from their parents since the child is born are to grow and develop, what is meant by the right to grow and develop in this study is the right to develop according to their potential and the right to education. As the results of an interview with an informant who said that:

"The family is the first place in a child's life to grow and develop because it is from the family that the first attention children get is the attention of their parents."

Based on the results of the interview, the researcher concluded that the family is the first institution of a child's life, where he learns and declares himself as a social being.

### **Right to Protection**

The position of children in the household is in a weaker, lower position because physically, they are indeed weaker than adults and still depend on the adults around them. As the results of interviews conducted with one of the informants who said that:

"Children are a mandate as well as a gift that must be guarded and given attention and affection because in a child there is inherent dignity, worth and rights as human beings that must be upheld."

Based on the results of the interviews above, the researcher concludes that the existence of children who have not been able to live independently of course



really needs people as a shelter. However, they are sometimes a trigger for aggressive behavior from adults (parents) that comes from the burden of household task that must be completed. In other words, it is the children's parents who are most likely to face problems in their interactions with children, which ultimately lead to violence.

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