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Harmonization of domestic and social life of fishermen women; a positive behavior for quality of life[☆]



Idawarni Asmal^{a,*}, Edward Syarif^a, Mardiana Ahmad^b

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^a Architecture Department, Faculty of Technic, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

^b Department of Midwifery, Graduate School, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective: Women who have a primary job as housewives will have a lot of time in their families and settlements and do everything related to domestic work. On the other hand, as social beings, women have a desire to interact with each other. In addition, as a fisherman's wife who is often left by her husband to go to sea for a certain period, then as a wife, she must still be able to maintain the continuity of the relationship with the residents in the settlement. If one of these activities is prioritized or ignored, then life will not run harmoniously. Therefore, the purpose of the research is to find out how women can harmonize their desires to act as housewives and as social beings so that it will be positive for their quality of life.

Method: The method used is behavioral mapping that uses two forms, namely the Person Center Mapping and Place Center Mapping. The population is housewives, while the sample is women who are doing domestic activities and social activities in the village at the Ujung Kassi. This study is using descriptive analysis.

Result: The results of the study found that women's activity space was influenced by the main types of activities. The main activity is permanent and requires a long duration of time, carried out in a protected and comfortable space. Other temporary activities are only occasionally carried out for certain events with an indefinite duration of time, whereas incidental activities are of short duration and generally occur in public spaces. Time for activities is strongly influenced by the type of activities and place of activity.

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* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: Idawarniasmal@yahoo.com (I. Asmal).

Table 1 Character of the domestic activity of a woman at the end of Kassi.

Space use intensity	Type of main activity	Duration activities	Nature of Activities	Variation of activity	Location and nature of space	Interaction facilities and situation	Room users based on gender and age	
							Gender	Age
Low	Shopping for vegetables/fish	8–10AM for half an hour	Accidental	Interaction	Main/public road	Open	Woman	Varies
Low	Interaction	10–15 min	Accidental	-	The road in front of the house/public	Open	Woman	Age of 30
Low	Interaction	10–15 min	Accidental	Parenting	The road in front of the house/public	Open	Woman	Age of 30
Low	Waiting for street vendors	10–15 min in the morning	Accidental	Interaction	The road in front of the house/public	Open	Woman	Age of 50
High	Parenting	Morning to evening for 4h	Temporary	Working together for parties	Kolong/semi-public	Sheltered house + bale-bale	Woman and Man	Varies
High	Parenting	Noon (after cooking and washing) for 30 min–1h	Regular	Rest, receive guests, interaction	Kolong/semi-public	Sheltered house + bale-bale	Woman and Man	Varies
High	Parenting	Noon (after cooking and washing) for 3–4h	Regular	Rest/sleep and interaction	Kolong/semi-public	Sheltered house + bale-bale	Woman	Varies
Moderate	Parenting	Noon (after cooking and washing) for 1–2 h	Temporary	Eating and interaction	Kolong/semi-public	Sheltered house + bale-bale	Woman	Varies
High	Parenting	Noon (after cooking and washing) for 1–2 h	Regular	Take a nap	Kolong/semi-public	Sheltered house + bale-bale	Woman	Varies

Table 1 (Continued)

Space use intensity	Type of main activity	Duration activities	Nature of Activities	Variation of activity	Location and nature of space	Interaction facilities and situation	Room users based on gender and age	
							Gender	Age
Moderate	Wash up	8–9 am. For 30 min until 1 h in the morning	Regular	Interaction	Public wells	Open	Woman	Age of 40
Low	Wash up	8–9 am. For 30 min until 1 h in the morning	Regular	Interaction	Private well (kolong)/semi-public	Sheltered house	Woman	Age of 20
Low	Wash up	8–9 am. For 30 min until 1 h in the morning	Regular	Interaction	Private well (in kolong)/semi-public	Sheltered house	Woman	Age of 40 and 50
Moderate	Parenting	Noon (after cooking and washing) for 1 h	Accidental	Interaction	Terrace/semi-public	Protected terrace	Woman	Age of 50
Moderate	Parenting	Noon (after cooking and washing) for 1 h	Accidental	Relax (look for fleas) and interaction	Side yard of the house/semi-public	Protected tree + chair	Woman	Age of 50
Moderate	Parenting	Morning (after cooking for 30 min	Regular Regular	Work of vegetables and fish	Side yard of the house/semi-public	Bale-bale	Woman	Varies
High	Parenting	Afternoon (after cooking and washing) 4 h	Temporary	Making cake	Kitchen	In house	Woman	Varies
Moderate	Parenting	Day time	Accidental	Interaction	Kolong/semi-public	Bale-bale	Woman	Varies
Low	Parenting	Morning and evening 15 min	Regular	Bathe and Wash clothes	Private well (Side yard of the house)/semi-public	-	Woman	Varies
Moderate	Parenting	Noon 30 min	Accidental	Interaction	Security station/public	Bale-bale	Woman	Appropriate/age of 40
Low	Parenting	Noon 30 min	Accidental	Relax	Public Green open space	Bale-bale	Woman	Age of 50

Note: Kolong is semi-open space, a room under the stilt house. Bale-bale is bamboo or wooden rectangular bench.



Figure 2 A forms series of women's domestic and social activities.

3. Interaction activities that are incidental in nature generally take place on the road and public space and only require a short time of around 10–30 min. The time of execution depends on the situation and conditions.
4. While activities that are temporary are only occasionally carried out at special times. For example, if there is a celebration or big day and the time takes place varies, it can be long or short depending on the work.
5. Places interacting in *kolong* using a bench or table (which in the local language is called *bale-bale*, bamboo or wooden rectangular bench), which has a height of about 60 cm. While the extent depends on the ability of the homeowner.
6. Generally, women interact with each other (gender and age), seen women rarely interact with the opposite sex or age that is much different.

The following scheme and images that show the spaces occupied by women in the activities and components of the space (Fig. 3).

Based on the results of interviews conducted on a number of respondents said that the temperature above the body of the house is hot, while *kolong* is more comfortable and windy, so they spend more time under the house during the day. The following graph is the people's perceptions captured from distributing questionnaires about climate conditions in the *kolong* area (Fig. 3).

Fig. 4 shows the data that generally women choose to do domestic activities and social networks because of comfort and safety factors.

Discussion

Choice of space for women activities related to the role of a housewife

A woman whether she has a job or not, still cannot escape from her role as a housewife. Toddler children need physical and mental closeness with parents, especially mothers. Small children depend on their parents to provide basic needs, and parents provide for their children to support them and build future generations.³ Research has been conducted by Horstman et al. (2016) that the parent-child communication environment is an important component that influences children's health behavior.³ So it is not surprising that children will always be found in parenting and controlling parents. As previously stated, women use more *kolong* for their activities, both main (domestic) and side activities (interaction, selling).

The selection of *kolong* as a place of action other than because it is the closest space of the house also provides a positive side for its users, which can be a shelter for heat, rain, and can hang the baby's swing. Because it is customary for mothers to do other household activities and try to make the child feel that they are not being neglected, the mother makes a swing instead of the mother's arms. Usually, children who are used to sleeping fall asleep when they are in a swing.⁴

Parenting in the sunlight is not good, because babies tend to be more easily affected negatively (both short and long term) due to sunburn or due to heatstroke. So, keeping chil-

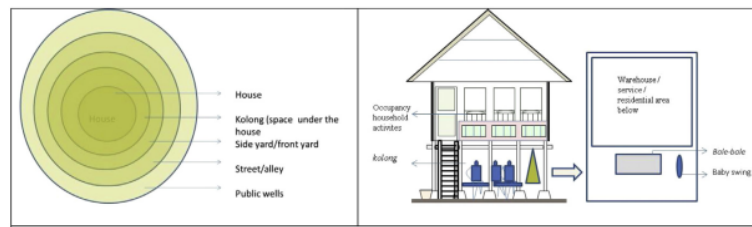


Figure 3 Spaces performed by women in activities.

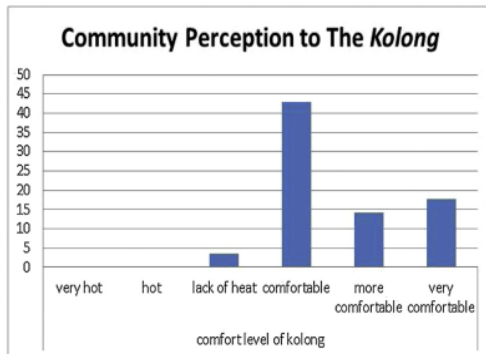


Figure 4 Community Perception of The Kolong.

dren protected in hot weather is very important. Sunburn can cause a child to develop a fever, dehydration, or complain of pain. In fact, when your child is burning even though only once, it can be potentially attacked by melanoma. In 1970, scientists were aware of the negative effects of sunlight. Newman (2000) In many articles, it was mentioned that sun exposure to infants can increase the risk of developing melanoma and other cancers in old age.⁵ To determine the risk of skin cancer, how early the age at the start of sun exposure plays a greater role than the total sun exposure during life.⁶ Therefore, protection against sunlight, especially in infants, is very important to reduce the risk of developing skin cancer. One form of protection against the sun is protection provided by the body of the house.

Choice of activity time

The outline, women don't have a certain time in caring for children, because these activities take place at any time. However, other domestic activities have their time and limits implementation. Like washing activities, this activity is manual, so it requires a lot of energy; this is done in the morning after the kitchen activity is complete. It will take around 8.00–9.00 am in the morning with a duration of about 30 min until 1 h. This is related to air conditions, in the morning the temperature is still friendly to do work outside the room, during the day the air will feel hot so that women will get tired quickly when working.

According to Lippsmeyer (1994) at a sufficient temperature of 26 °C, humans begin to feel sweating, at a temperature of 27.1–30 °C the human body sweats and the ability to work begins to decline.⁷ Temperature 30–33.5 °C, environmental conditions are difficult to adjust to the condition of the body, and temperature 33.3–36 °C environmental conditions do not allow to be felt. While for parenting activities is carried out throughout the day, so it needs a shady, protected, and windy place that is *kolong*. Even though the surrounding air reaches 32 °C, but *kolong* provides a gentle breeze and shade. It is not surprising if the inhabitants of the house sleep/rest during the day at the place.

Conclusion

Women's activity space is influenced by the types of main activities carried out. The main activity is permanent and requires a long duration of time with comfortable conditions, *kolong* the shade of a protected and comfortable space. While temporary activities are only occasionally carried out for certain events with indefinite duration (can be taken long or short time). Whereas incidental activities are of short duration and mostly occur in public spaces. The place for carrying out the activities of housewives is still in the house area if outside the area of the house is only 2–3 houses from their home.

2 Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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