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The Role of Women in Development on Gender Perspective In Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed to reveal the role (rights and obligations) of women in gendered development. Gender-oriented development is intended to realize a harmonious gender-oriented development is intended to realise a harmonious partnership between men and women or to realise gender equality and justice in a variety of and women or realising gender equality and justice in various fields of life and development. Gender mainstreaming is the right strategy to accelerate the realisation of gender equality and justice..This research model tries with all its might to elaborate various scientific sources that will strongly support the construction of the analysis of a particular study. This research method is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. This research operationally examines various sources of literature relevant to the context of the above research. According to the general theoretical view of experts, the social reality of conditions that disadvantage women in terms of gender conditions that disadvantage women in gender issues, is the result of a long process of historical and socio-cultural.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Speaking of women, there are many studies that state that women and children are still classified as vulnerable groups who often experience various problems, such as poverty, natural disasters, conflict, violence, and so on. This is not only the case in Indonesia, but also in other countries around the world. Even in the era of emancipation like now, women are often considered as a second-class group (subordinate) so that they do not get equal rights with men. Women has worked to improve awareness and knowledge of solutions to community development problems ranging from culture, rural development, education, hygiene and sanitation, agriculture to local governance (Al-hassan et al., 2011).

Women are considered only competent in carrying out work related to household affair. Over time, women began to rise and managed to prove that their existence is worthy of being taken into account. The intelligence and expertise of Indonesian women, in particular, can no longer be underestimated because they have contributed to development. Gender studies initially appeared and developed in American science and education sphere (Libakova, 2009).

Increasing the role of women in development with a gender perspective as an integral part of gender as an integral part of national development, has important in the effort to to realize a harmonious harmonious partnership between men and women or to realize gender equality and gender equality and justice in various fields of life and development. As with social entrepreneurship,

sustainable entrepreneurship is a topic receiving increasing attention in education, again particularly in higher education Harmonious partnership harmonious partnership between men and women is a condition of relationship dynamic position and role between men and women (Hogenstijn & Cuypers, 2023). Men and women have equal positions, rights, obligations and opportunities, both in family, society, nation and state as well as in development activities in all fields(Sudarta, 2014).

If you look further at the Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) reveals that the factors of access, participation, control and benefits are the main gender issues. The factor of limited control over income and household resources household income and resources can occur due to several reasons, including domestic work domestic work that takes up women's time and does not provide monetary rewards. The view of general society tends to undervalue value domestic work domestic work so that the work of women's work is invisible or unrecognized (Amory, 2019).

In fact, it would be inversely proportional if domestic chores such as cooking are done by men in public work, get honoured and even given more rewards, for example the job of cooking or being a chef. The fact that the well-being of women and children is strongly influenced by the design of development policies emphasises the importance of to include women in development programmes (Amory, 2019).

Based on these thoughts, it is interesting to discussed, how the role (rights and obligations) of women in development with a gender perspective, in an effort to realise gender, in an effort to realise harmonious partnership between men and women in various fields of life and development.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a theoretical study with a qualitative approach, with a literature study method (Patri & Heswari, 2022). This research model tries with all its might to elaborate various scientific sources that will strongly support the construction of the analysis of a particular study (Patton, 2002).This research method is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. This research operationally examines various sources of literature relevant to the context of the above research. The results of the reflection found that the need for ethnoscience mathematics literacy was met with representative local sources.

The type of research used in this study is descriptive research with a qualitative approach (Cresswell, 2012).The data taken, identified in the following order: (1) data collection (2) data sorting (3) data analysis (4) conclusion making. As for data analysis, there is a predetermined sequence in accordance with the empirical steps taken, namely as follows: (1) Examination of data (2) suspected data findings, (3) Data confirmation (4) Diagnosis, (5) Action.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Gender Concepts and Theory

To be able to understand about the role of women in development with a gender perspective gender, it is necessary to first discuss about the concept of gender, so that we depart from the same understanding. The discussion about gender is not discussion of gender is inseparable from sex and nature. Sex, nature and gender are closely related, but have closely related, but have different meanings. In in relation to the roles of men and women in society, the notion of the three concepts are often misinterpreted. To avoid this and to sharpen our understanding of the concept of gender, the notions of sex and nature need to be explained first (Sudarta, 2014).

The term sex can be defined as biological genitalia, namely the male genitalia (penis) and female genitalia (vagina). genitals (penis) and female genitals (vagina). From birth to death, men will remain male and female will remain female (unless operated on to change sex). The sexes are not exchangeable between male and woman(Sudarta, 2014).

As we know that functionalist approach holds society with the interdependent parts which constitute the whole. So, gender in this approach, gets place in very functional way which is formed in the beginning of history. Ancient times, there was very useful and efficient division of labor between men and women, in hunter and gatherer societies have men as hunter and outsider, women as mother, nurse and housekeeping(Baligar, 2018).

Conflict theory can be held as a struggle between dominant group which has the tool of production and worker class which is exploited by dominant one. Karl Marx is the father of conflict

theory and his colleague Friederich Engel moved this idea and applied to the family structure, household. According to his view, relationship that between exploiter and exploited also exist in household in family. The classic problems faced by MSE businesses in Indonesia are capital, labour and marketing processes (Lukiyanto & Wijayaningtyas, 2020) He differentiation modern and pre-modern societies in a way that men and women roles. In pre-modern societies, there was no big difference between these two genders and because there is no something for exploiting. Contrary, in modern societies, there is private property right and this right is transmitting by patriarchy. So, he says that there was no inequality in hunter and gatherer societies, inequality is a characteristic of capitalist system. In modern societies, because women are not paid for their house works, their works began to be seen as unnecessary, and men show themselves as bread winner (Baligar, 2018).

Modern development of research trends in the world and, in particular, Russian humanitarian science is mostly accounted for by changes caused by the so-called «anthropologic turn» which is characterized by a turn to the complex study of a human being and culture in their integrity(Libakova, 2009). There has been no place for him/her in the system of social sciences and the humanities. Until recently even anthropology was considered a science focusing only on natural dependence of a human being.The anthropologic turn» has affected all spheres of anthropology, changed the research trends and made the problem of a human being the central point and the main subject for scientific research, thus marking the transit from sociocentrism to anthropocentrism. Women's participation in community radio activities(Akhter & Md Syed, 2021).

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Feminist theory has often been critical of naturalistic explanations of sex and sexuality that assume that the meaning of women's social existence can be derived from some fact of their physiology. In distinguishing sex from gender, feminist theorists have disputed causal explanations that assume that sex dictates or necessitates certain social meanings for women's experience (United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, 2017).

The Role of Women in Development

Development is a process of process of continuous renewal from a certain state to a state that is considered better (Surahmi & Farid, 2018).WID contained ground-breaking ideas for developrnent. WID advocates such as Boserup, made important contribut ions to changing patriarchal views of development , producing landmark publications. Until this point, development was an exclusively male domain and the needs of women were subsumed under those of their menfolk. Lobbying by these liberal feminists led to the establishment of WID divisions in many multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental development assistance institutions and initiated the process of considering women the developrnent (Policies & Asante, 1915).

The anti-poverty approach which appeared in response to Marxist and socialist feminist criticisms in the mid 1970s focused on basic needs as it identified women as the poorest of the poor. Family health and income generation projects, to lift women out of poverty, emphasized the activities of rural women. Education became an important aspect of these projects because Third World women needed knowledgel to ensure the welfare of their families (Policies & Asante, 1915).

Prior to 1992 there were writings that argued for women's prominent role in social and economic in the social and economic fields. The role of women in the socio-economic field, for example for example, was stated in a writing entitled Javanese family by Hildred Geertz (1983). She stated that, women play a role in the economic field in general, such as as owners of rice fields involved in the cycle of planting, transport, and distribution. According to her, the market controlled by women, even the big rice traders are controlled by women(Malonda, 2009).

The role of women in the development of rural communities states,there are women who play a role as traders, handicraft businesses, small industries, and services whose actors come from well-off and poor families. In the field of social non-economic field, Ann Stoler (1975) in her writing entitled class structure and autonomy of rural women in rural Java, suggests that there is a role for women in rural Java in the field of practical politics(Malonda, 2009). The major poly icimplications of

the findings of the study is that the cultivation of indigenous vegetables should be encouraged and supported because of the strategic role this would play in enhancing rural livelihoods especially for rural women as the major producers (Taremwa et al., 2016).

She gave a case study example of two women with strong economic capabilities, each of whom is women with strong economic capabilities, each of whom can politically make their husbands and son as lurah. Women can create brand awareness for SMEs through social media, but also to provide an optimistic spirit for students in creating new business fields (Hanindharputri & Sagung Intan Pradnyanita, 2021). Thus, in this socio-economic reality, it shows that there is a role of women in it, which shows the capability of women in politics(Malonda, 2009). Voluntary organizations, civic groups, NGOs, Women's groups/ organizations, etc. are now entering into broadcasting to share, express, empower, give voice, to many communities to benefit them with the broadcast (Nirmala, 2015).

Now that we have understanding of the concept of gender, the following will discuss the role of women in gendered development. The role of women in development is the rights and obligations carried out by women at a certain status or position in development, both development in the political field, economic, socio-cultural and defense and security development, both in the family and in the community(Sudarta, 2014). Women as holders of important and even leading roles in the field of politics is not a new thing in the history of this nation's life. As is well known that women have become important actors in the nationalist struggle in the public sphere that marked the nation's entry into modernity. It can be said that pre-modernity is always accompanied by the development process. The definition of the development process is a socio-cultural change that will also include changes in values (Manembu, 2017). This research found that community radio facilitates the articulation and expression of both community identity and individual identity among producers and volunteers (Backhaus, 2020)

The division of private and public roles is irrelevant if applied in Javanese society, because in Javanese society women are accustomed to both private and public roles. Javanese society, because in Javanese society women are accustomed to both private and public roles. This is especially true for Javanese farmers and traders, where women take care of the household (domestic) as well as earn a living (public economy). This preliminary assessment may help to clarify how best to support the participatory planning and establishment, how to enhance the capacities of its staff and volunteers, and the likelihood of station sustainability(Wabwire, 2013)

The pattern of private and public division has actually been broken by the ideology of production that adheres to structural functionalism. This ideology says that private-public division is contrary to the ideology of production. According to the ideology of production ideology, women also produce. The development of community socio-economic activities is prioritised for the poor in underdeveloped villages.The development of these socio-economic activities is prioritised for the poor in underdeveloped villages, namely; in the form of improving the quality of human resources, and increasing capital that is fully supported by integrated training activities from capital raising activities, mastery of production techniques, marketing of products and management of business surpluses (ITB, 1995).

In Sociological Theory or in the elaboration of the theory of sociology, Parsons says that although the measurements used are sociology, Parsons says that although the measurements used to assess the status of women and men are different, the but the status of women is the same as the status of men(Manembu, 2017).

Women in creativity development by packaging of existing SME products and marketing them to various corners, both within the village itself and towards the global market. in various directions, both continuing to exist within the village itself and heading to the global market is a livelihood strategy towards outputs that can make the business that has been Maumbi Village residents have been engaged in for a long time to increase and the wider community can recognise the SME products from Maumbi Village. Promoting green innovation is a tough endeavor due to the specific characteristics associated with standardized discoveries in SME(Polas et al., 2022). Cleaner technologies, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are strongly influenced by organisations like suppliers, customers and local authorities (Verheul, 1999). This Lack of network and information information on products and production processes as well as good marketing make SMEs in Maumbi

Village less able to recognise their products. In Maumbi Village cannot be recognised by the wider community (Ibidunni et al., 2020). Whereas if ukm produces products that are recognised by the wider community, both production and income will increase. then both production and income will increase, this will help to improve the economy of local residents (Manembu, 2017).

3. CONCLUSION

From this research, it can be concluded that the role that women can play is a gender problem that has always existed from time to time. It is a classic problem that actually does not need to happen, but in reality it still happens until now. Women are figures who play an important role in various development models, so in this discourse of modernity, gender issues no longer need to be the basis for making development decisions, where the role of women is strongly marginalised. Women have the same rights and obligations as men to play a role in development. It is time to end the stereotype of women who are weak and helpless when encountering national development problems.

Future research is expected to look more closely at cases of gender sentiment that occur in this country in the context of national development. This is important to follow up on this study which is more theoretical and very general in nature. Thus, empirical case studies are a necessity to solve social problems related to gender in the increasingly complicated discourse of modernity, not to say absurd.

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