

Research Article

The Development Model of Women-friendly and Child-caring Village from the Perspective of Women in Development

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Abstract.

This study aims to determine women's roles in village development and to design a model of women-friendly, sustainable, child-care villages (Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak) to promote sustainable development. It employs an exploratory qualitative research approach, which involves explaining and evaluating phenomena using person and group-based data and information in under-developed communities in Gunung Rante Village and Bandar Rahmat Village, North Sumatra Province. According to the study, women's responsibilities in undeveloped regions are limited to reproductive tasks and do not yet reflect that of the women in development strategy which places women in roles both inside and outside the household. This is while women's societal roles remain lowly and far behind men's. A sustainable village model is the ideal design for a women-friendly and child-care village model for undeveloped village populations and aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals from a village perspective (village SDGs), that strengthen the following areas: balanced parenting routine between father and mother, empowering women in entrepreneurship, nine-year basic education opportunities for women, free health services for women and children, and eradicating child labor. Understanding women in development must be implemented in empowering women productively and socially. The women-friendly and child-caring village model in underdeveloped villages must focus on strengthening the education and health sectors which are still problems in underdeveloped villages.

Keywords: village development, women in development, sustainable village model

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Published: 17 July 2025

Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICoGPASS 2024: Policy and Development Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

Participation of women in development is relatively low. According to National Social Economic Survey (Susenas, 2020), the literacy rate (AMH) of women aged 15 and over was 94.55%, lower by 2.9% compared to the male AMH of 97.45% (BPS, 2020). Human Development Index (IPM) data in 2022 shows a lower female participation rate, which is 61.80 compared to men of 70.48 (BPS 2022). Gender inequality seems to still require a lot of attention and mutual commitment from various parties, although development



in general is well-organized. These inequalities occur in the access, participation, and control of the development program between women and men (Kompas 2023). In fact, women are an important part of the population and labor force that contributes to economic growth.

According to BPS (2022), the total population of women and children is around 65.2 percent of the total population of Indonesia and around 43 percent of them live in rural areas. Based on this, the women’ participation is very strategic in the development. Data related to this number will be a great asset in achieving development policies, programs, and activities, including in achieving sustainable development goals in the village or village SDGs, namely the involvement of village women. This village SDGs has been implemented since 2021, where the contribution of villages is increasingly needed to achieve sustainable development goals. In total, 43% of Indonesia’s population are villagers (Muamar, 2022). The implementation of the village SDGs is believed to give an impact to global development goals.



Figure 1: Village SDGs (Kusuma, 2021).

Women have strategic potential in village development. Not only as guardians of tradition, but also as agents of change. Unfortunately, the involvement of village women in development is still limited. Currently, with more than 50% of the population and almost half of them in rural areas, women have limited access to be involved in development activities. According to VOA Indonesia, of the total village heads throughout Indonesia, only around 5.5% or around 4,120 people are women out of a total of 74,961 village heads throughout Indonesia. Female village officials also only account for 22.1% or 149,891 out of a total of 677,335 village officials throughout Indonesia (Wardah 2022).

Data from the Ministry of Villages (2022) shows the 4,120 villages led by female village heads, 408 of them or 10 percent have been indexed as Independent Villages (*Desa Mandiri*). Meanwhile, 1,284 or 31 percent of villages led by female village heads

have also been indexed as Advanced Villages (*Desa Maju*). Meanwhile, the overall proportion of Advanced Villages has only reached 27 percent of the total number of villages in Indonesia. Furthermore, 1,909 or 46 percent of villages led by female village heads have been indexed as Developing Villages (*Desa Berkembang*). Meanwhile, the national proportion of Developing Villages has only reached 45 percent.

A total of 395 or 10 percent of villages led by female village heads are still indexed as Underdeveloped Villages and nationally the proportion reaches 13 percent. Furthermore, 124 villages or 3 percent of villages led by female village heads are still indexed as Very Disadvantaged Villages. Meanwhile, the proportion of Very Disadvantaged Villages nationally reached 7 percent. Based on these data, it shows that village women essentially have inner abilities that cannot be underestimated. Women's participation can bring about the revival of the village and village independence to be even better.

The government has actually launched a special program related to women's empowerment through the Women-Friendly Village and Child Care (*Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak/ DRPPA*) program. The Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village (DRPPA) is an important part of the implementation of village development which is focused on achieving village SDGs. For this reason, since 2020, the Ministry of Villages PDT and Transmigration as well as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Ministry of PPPA) have jointly committed to realizing Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Villages. Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Villages are villages that integrate gender and child rights perspectives into village governance, village development, and village community development and empowerment, which are carried out in a planned, comprehensive and sustainable manner.

This research will focus on how the implementation of the DRPPA specifically in the village. Due to the characteristics of underdeveloped villages that are very vulnerable to many access limitations, this study sees the importance and strategic importance of ensuring that DRPPA has also been built and implemented in underdeveloped village areas and the design of models that are appropriate for the characteristics of underdeveloped villages to ensure the achievement of sustainable development goals in villages and no one left behind, including women and children. This study will identify the development of a sustainable women-friendly and child-caring village model for underdeveloped village communities.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Women Roles in the Development

The role of women in development in general still has limitations. The limited role of women in development is due to the stigma of women's inability and unworthiness to be involved. Group-based businesses are considered suitable for empowering women in social welfare development (Probosiwi, 2015). A study by Arbarini, Desmawati, Loretha, and Hardiyanti (2023) found that digital literacy training helped increase women's awareness, knowledge, and skills in participating in realizing development in the village. Digital literacy training is a form of women's empowerment in developing women's potential in driving the economy in the digital era.

Villages as the smallest administrative area have considerable challenges to ensure the implementation of targeted development. Especially for underdeveloped village communities, where there are still many limitations in accessibility and facilities. A study found that efforts are needed to improve the community's economy, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, regional financial strength, accessibility, and regional characteristics through accelerated development in disadvantaged areas to achieve the target of alleviating disadvantaged areas (Aziza & Srimarchea 2023).

Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Villages (DRPPA) is one form of women's and children's empowerment that should be part of development targets. A study found that the DRPPA program can run well through strengthening development communication, where villagers know and understand the DRPPA program and implement it to improve their quality of life (Puspaningrum et al 2023).

The role of women is universally understood to have multiple functions. Referring to Moser's analytical framework, there are three roles of women, namely: productive role, reproductive role, and community role (Hidayaturahmi et al 2018)

a. Productive Roles

Productive roles are roles that produce goods used to meet human needs and money or income used to finance family life. Women's productive roles can be carried out inside and outside the home. The role inside the house can be in the form of sewing business, culinary business, handicraft business and so on. While the role of productive women outside the home can be in the form of trade, teachers, laborers, entrepreneurs, artists, and so on.

b. Reproductive Roles

The reproductive role is a role to manage the household or family and all family members. Women's reproductive roles include giving birth and taking care of children, cooking, providing food for the family, providing water, shopping for various household needs, washing clothes, washing dishes, keeping the house clean and healthy, and various other activities.

c. Community Roles

Community social roles are roles that must be carried out by women as part of the community in the social, economic and political fields. This role is manifested in efforts to establish good social relations with other families and various activities in community organizations. The community role carried out by women is to carry out activities that are used together, for example, health services at Posyandu, participation in goton activities, and other activities.

1. Moser's three frameworks related to gender roles have the following objectives: (1) to influence women's ability to participate in planned interventions, (2) to help understand the different needs of men and women, (3) to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment through the fulfillment of women's practical needs and strategic gender needs, (4) to identify aspects of access and control over the use of resources between men and women in different economic and cultural contexts, (5) to apply a gender perspective to all planning activities and procedures, (6) to identify political and technical limitations in the implementation of planning practices.

2.2. Women in Development (WID)

Women in development is an approach that provides great attention and opportunities for women to be involved in development policy in practice and the need to involve women in the development process. Historically, the WID approach emerged in the early 1970s in Ester Boserup's publication *Women's Role in Economic Development*. The publication analyzed the impact of changes from traditional to modern societies on men and women. The WID approach was influenced by modernization theory, which considered that women's underdevelopment was caused by the factor of women themselves being poorly educated. Furthermore, at that time the Women's Committee of Washington DC considered that there was a challenge with the 'trickle down' theory of development which argued that modernization brought different changes to women

and men. Instead of improving women's status and rights, the modernization-based development process made it more difficult for women to contribute (Carol & Shara, 1995).

WID relates to a range of activities concerned with women's involvement in development, which donor agencies, governments, and NGOs have been involved in since the 1970s. The International Women's Conference in Mexico in 1975 and the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985) emphasized for women around the world improvements in education and employment opportunities, equality in social and political participation, and improved health and well-being. The WID movements at the time focused heavily on the period of social justice and equality for women. The focus of WID was aimed at egalitarians and to establish the design of development strategies that could minimize women's disadvantage in the productive sector and to eliminate discrimination (Boserup, 1997).

WID aims to provide a rationale for directing scarce development resources to women. Proponents of WID argue that failure to recognize and utilize women's productive roles inside and outside the household is a planning error that leads to inefficient use of resources (Tinker, 1990). Proponents of WID argue that failure to recognize and utilize women's productive roles inside and outside the household is a planning error that leads to inefficient use of resources (Tinker, 1990). The WID approach is heavily influenced by the thinking of modernization theory, which assumes that women's underdevelopment is more due to factors from the individuals themselves. An example of this is women's low level of education. Therefore, better education can improve women's position and integrate them into the development process.

The WID approach focuses on linking women's issues with development, and how they hinder economic growth. The WID approach sees that social justice for women can be realized if they are strategically active in mainstream development. This movement was the first to integrate women into the broader development agenda, and served as a spark for the next movement (GAD).

2.3. Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village

Women and children are strategic and important human resources for a country. Women and children become catalysts in initiating the formation of quality human resources and ensuring sustainability between generations. Indonesia as one of the developing countries also has the need to be able to create women and children who can contribute

to the strong foundation of the country. To create quality and competitive Indonesian human resources, the potential of women and children must be optimized through women's empowerment and child protection.

Legislation has also regulated how the strategic role of women and children must be guaranteed and protected by the state. Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution states that 'every child has the right to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination'. This regulation was then translated into Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, to be later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 and Law Number 17 of 2016.

Furthermore, the government has also made efforts to strengthen the role of women through the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) through Law Number 7 of 1984. Through CEDAW, the government makes it the main reference in eliminating all forms of discrimination against women. The President then issued Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) in national development to be implemented by the central and regional governments. This commitment was then realized by the government down to the sub-district level and even down to the village level. Villages are considered to be the most potential areas in organizing women's empowerment and child protection.

DRPPA is defined as a village that integrates a gender and children's rights perspective into village governance, village development, and village community development and empowerment, which is carried out in a planned, comprehensive, and sustainable manner. Based on data from the Ministry of PPPA, the DRPPA program has spread to 138 villages from 33 provinces and 67 districts/cities.

DRPPA is one of the efforts to be able to realize the five Presidential Directives, namely:

1. increasing women's empowerment in gender-perspective entrepreneurship.
2. increasing the role of mothers and families in education and childcare;
3. reduction of violence against women and children;
4. reduction of child labor;
5. prevention of child marriage.

The implementation of DRPPA requires community involvement from all elements. The involvement of all parties in the village, starting from the Village Government, community leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, volunteer organizations, cadres, to women and children themselves.

Women and children in the village are one of the potentials that must also be developed and empowered in accordance with the national development agenda contained in Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2020-2024. Women's empowerment is also strengthened by Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) in national development. Women's empowerment and child protection must be strengthened up to the village level because villages are the most potential areas in organizing women's empowerment and child protection.

3. Methodology

This research uses exploratory qualitative research methods, which are research methods carried out by explaining and analyzing individual, or group phenomena, events, social dynamics, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions that aim to gain new knowledge or identify pre-existing model design forms as reinforcement in applied reinforcement.

The data source used in this research is primary data obtained through in-depth interviews with selected resource persons, both from the government, namely the Village management, DP3AP2KB (Office of Women's Empowerment Child Protection and Population Control and Family Planning) apparatus, as well as from elements of the community in this case women who are active in women-friendly village activities. In addition to direct interviews, this study also used secondary data sources, namely through document review and observational studies of the physical progress of women-friendly village development.

The data collected in this study will later be processed and analyzed in accordance with the qualitative data processing framework, namely:

1. Data reduction, which is the process of sorting the data collected from the research results to determine which data is used and in accordance with the research objectives and which data is only additional from the development during the interview.
2. Data categorization, which is the process of sorting data through categorizing the types of data collected.
3. Data interpretation, which is the process of narrating the arguments for the data collected.

4. Data Presentation, which is a form of narration of data interpretation in accordance with the research objectives.
5. Drawing conclusions, which is the form of answers to research questions put forward with the dissertation of recommended solutions to the findings of the data presented.

This research identified several key informants consisting of several parties, both from the central and local governments, namely: Assistant Deputy for Protection of Rights of Domestic and Vulnerable Women, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Head of Social Protection Division, Social Service of Batubara Regency, North Sumatra Provincem Head of Bandar Rahmat Village, and Women's Activist Group of Bandar Rahmat Village

At the stage of data processing and analysis, this research transcribed the interview results, data reduction, analysis, data interpretation and triangulation. In transcribing the interview results, researchers in detail recorded and transferred the interview data into a list of interview transcripts and then conducted data clustering to sort and select similar data and information. Data reduction was carried out for the process of selecting, focusing and simplifying from written notes in the field. All data and information were combined and organized into a narrative that supported the research results. Drawing conclusions is finally the last data processing and analysis activity. Drawing conclusions becomes the culmination point of the data and information obtained that has been analyzed.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Women Roles in the Development of Bandar Rahmat Village, Batubara Regency, North Sumatera Province

Bandar Rahmat Village is one of the villages in Tanjung Tiram Sub-district. Geographically, Bandar Rahmat Village is a coastal village whose existence is on the border of the water area. This condition affects the community's accessibility to public facilities and infrastructure. The livelihoods of the people of Bandar Rahmat Village are mostly fishermen, livestock raisers, laborers, and trading. From the population aspect, the total population of Bandar Rahmat Village is 1,900 people, with 47.36% female and 52.64% male (Bandar Rahmat Village, 2023). Most of the population is in the children's age

category, amounting to 11.21%. This is a challenge for the village government to be able to meet the needs of the productive age population between 20-50 years old.

In terms of education, it is known that the population of Bandar Rahmat Village has a low level of education, with 34.57% only having an elementary school education (Bandar Rahmat Village, 2023). In terms of religion, most people in Bandar Rahmat Village follow Islam. Culturally, this religious guidance is obtained from the strong family or kinship relationships between them. In addition, the development of religion is based on inheritance from parents. Information obtained through in-depth interviews from elderly figures, so far the patterns of relationships between communities are still heavily influenced by the culture of Islamic organizations, such as NU or Muhammadiyah. The organizational structure of the village government generally involves the role of women in its management. However, when looking at the ratio of men and women, there is still no balance between them.

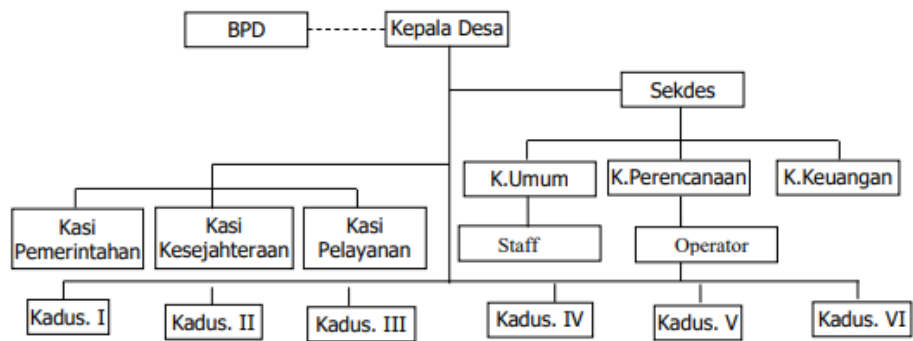


Figure 2: Organization Structure of Bandar Rahmat Village (Desa Bandar Rahmat, 2023).

In the productive role, women in Bandar Rahmat Village have a high contribution to help the family economy. With their double burden, women have a tendency to be limited in gaining access to education. Likewise with children, on average they also have limitations to be able to get an education. However, the demand for them to work to help the family economy is also quite high.

Reproductive roles in underdeveloped village communities tend to still be the majority, where women are still expected to be the main figure in the care of children and families. Reproductive roles are doing household chores (cooking, fetching water and firewood, shopping, cleaning the house and maintaining family health) which are necessary as a guarantee of the maintenance and reproduction of the workforce as well as the maintenance of the workforce (husbands and working children) and the future workforce (children under five and children who are still in school). Reproductive roles are important for human survival, but are rarely considered work. Reproductive roles

are almost always the responsibility of adult women and girls. Reproductive roles are not considered a job/profession/earning function, so they are often not considered and not even rewarded properly.

Community social role refers to all activities Community activities refer to all activities in running and organizing community life. In this case, the societal role played by women in villages, especially underdeveloped villages, is to carry out activities that are used together, such as health services at the Posyandu, recitation activities at the majelis taklim, as well as community service and gotong royong activities to clean the environment. All of these activities are usually done on a voluntary basis.

Based on the data and information above, it can be concluded that the role of women in development in underdeveloped villages still focuses more on production and reproductive roles. The existence of limitations in the family economy and limitations in accessing education add to the reasons for the limited role of women in the social community.

4.2. The Model of Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village for Under-Developed

Referring to the concept of SDGs which was then developed into village SGD, this study sees the importance of a clear correlation between village SGD and the creation of a women-friendly and child-caring village model as a guarantee to ensure that this women-friendly and child-caring village can be sustainable (Sustainable DRPPA).

Village SDGs are the total development of villages. All aspects of development initiated by the UN since its establishment are now implemented, all villagers must benefit, no one is left out. And, progress will not stop, but be sustainable for future generations. Realizing villages without poverty, without hunger, decent clean water and sanitation, clean and renewable energy, infrastructure and innovation as needed. Its citizens are healthy and prosperous, receive quality education, women participate, grow an equitable economy, environmentally conscious consumption and production. Living in safe and comfortable settlements, responding to climate change, caring for the marine and terrestrial environment, peaceful justice, partnering to build villages.

The fifth goal, namely gender-equal villages, emphasizes that villages are also the target in creating gender-equal village development. In fact, the village is the smallest unit of government that is expected to support the creation of equitable development for women and men. However, for underdeveloped villages, the homework that must

be done is not only related to how gender equality must be created. Rather, it must also ensure that there are efforts to improve the lives of its people, especially women's accessibility to basic rights, namely education, health, and welfare, as stated in other sustainable village development goals, namely: villages without poverty, villages without hunger, healthy and prosperous villages, and quality village education.

Based on this, this research identifies the urgency to create a women-friendly and child-caring village model by referring to the sustainable development model. The Village SDGs provide a strong foundation for creating a village model that can be more friendly to women and children in a sustainable and sustainable manner.

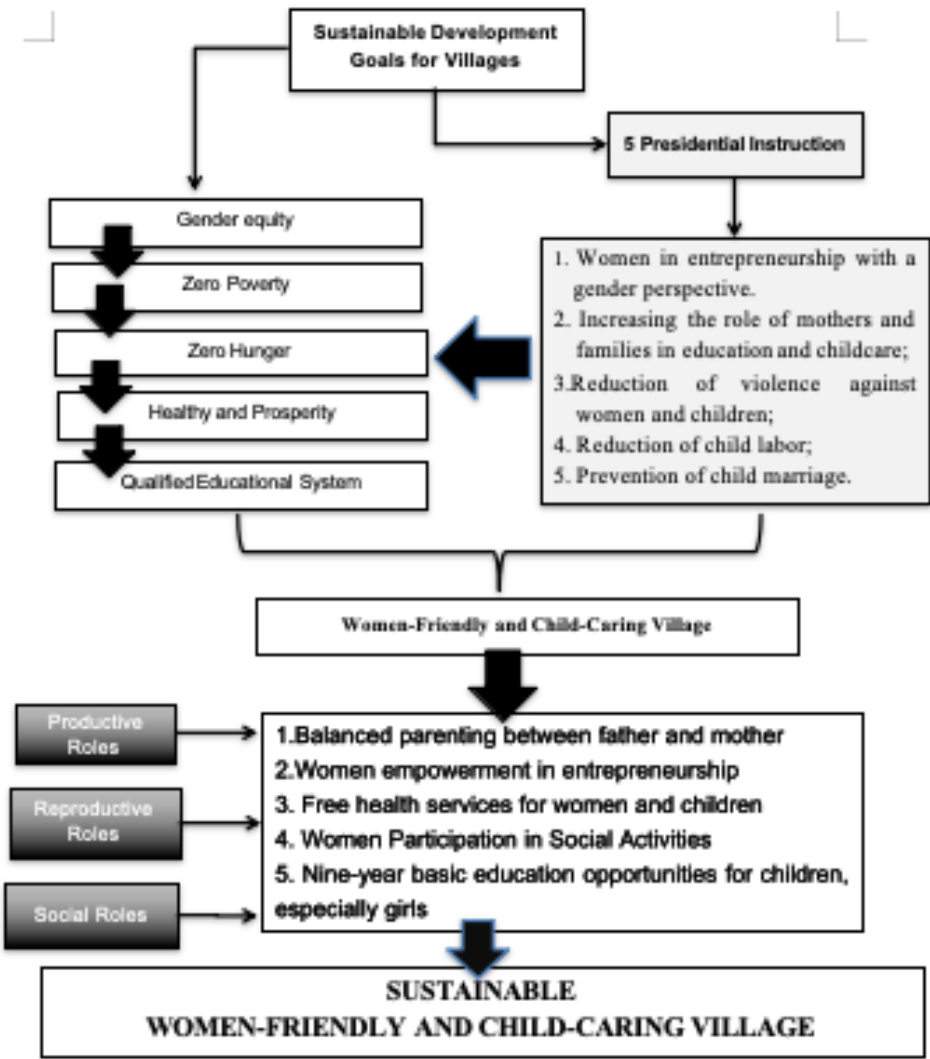


Figure 3: The Sustainable Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village Model for Under-Developed Village (Data Analysis, 2024).

This study found that the women-friendly and child-caring village model for under-developed village communities requires a different emphasis from villages in general.

Underdeveloped villages still need a focus on fulfilling basic needs, which focuses on strengthening the three main roles of women, namely productive roles, reproductive roles, and social roles. The strengthening of these three roles is focused primarily on the social role of the community, which so far is still very weakly owned by women. Strengthening opportunities for women to be involved in various activities in the community makes the right model for underdeveloped villages is the 'sustainable women-friendly and child-caring village model', which is clearly realized in the forms of opportunities and empowerment of women and protection of children.

Sustainable Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Villages, which are the findings of this research, are a strategic initiative that is expected to be able to change and help underdeveloped villages to be able to upgrade to developing villages and independent villages in the future.

5. Conclusion

The role of women in development in underdeveloped village areas still focuses more on productive and reproductive roles. This is due to the large number and demands of fulfilling the needs of the village community. For villages that have been upgraded from underdeveloped villages, the role of social community has only slightly emerged and can be seen, for example in social and religious activities.

The design of a women-friendly and child-caring village model that is appropriate for disadvantaged village communities is a sustainable model. Referring to the sustainable development goals in the village perspective (village SDGs), this study sees that the aspects contained in the village SDGs should be integrated into the establishment of a women-friendly and child-caring village model.

To conclude, this study provides the following recommendations:

- 1) The need to strengthen the role of women in the social community because this role can provide flexibility and explore the abilities of women to be able to play a more active role in development. The understanding of women in development is not just a jargon, but must be implemented in how to empower women productively and socially.
- 2) The creation of a women-friendly and child-friendly village model needs to consider the background and carrying capacity of each village. For villages categorized as underdeveloped, the establishment of such a village is not an impossibility

with all the limitations it has. However, it can still be realized by ensuring and focusing on basic indicators, such as strengthening education and health.

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