

Conference Paper

Gender-Based Human Development in Indonesia

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Abstract

Gender-based human development alludes to improving the quality of life for men and women. Ideally, increasing gender development will create a balance of empowerment between men and women. Gender justice is a process ensuring the fair treatment of women and men alike and removing role-making, double burden, subordination, marginalization, and violence against women by men. Indonesia's gender-based human development is characterized by the absence of discrimination between women and men in gaining access, opportunity to participate, and control over development and obtaining equal and equitable benefits from Development. Gender-based development in societal and state life is being pioneered with government programs implementing gender-responsive policies.

Keywords: human development, gender, equivalent, fair

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1. Introduction

Humans are the true wealth of the nation. The main objective of development is to create an environment that allows people to enjoy longevity, health and live productive lives. This seems to be a simple fact but is often forgotten by various short-term activities to accumulate wealth and money. (Human Development Report: 1990). The first few sentences in the first Human Development Report (HDR) published by UNDP in 1990 emphasized that in essence human development places humanity as the ultimate goal of development and not as a tool for development. It is realized, the success of the development carried out by the government, private sector and the community is very dependent on the participation of the entire population of both men and women. Aside from being actors, women and men are at the same time beneficiaries of the final results of development.

The quality of human development will certainly encourage gender development in a better direction (Baden: 1998). That is why human development and gender development are two things that cannot be separated (Miller,C., and Razavi,S: 1995). Ideally, the quality of human development will be directly proportional to the quality of gender

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development. A region with good human development quality will have a good quality of gender development in the absence of gaps in the quality of life between men and women.

Research purposes

The objectives of this study are (1) creating equal conditions and reducing gender inequality, (2) creating an equitable and ideal situation between men and women, and (3) having equal opportunities in improving quality of life such as health, education and economy without discrimination.

2. Materials and Method

This research is descriptive qualitative to find strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of gender-based human development programs. Based on the findings obtained in internet searches and libraries, data are produced to improve and develop gender-based human development programs. Judging from its characteristics, this research is included in the case study, because the research results are based on the context, and there is no attempt to generalize. More than that, basically all qualitative research is case studies. Case studies allow researchers to be able to interact continuously between theoretical issues under study with data collected. Case studies also allow the use of various sources of evidence in research on real life contextual events.

According to Sutopo (2003: 3), included in the context is the specific characteristics and physical conditions in which the program is implemented; inputs, are materials, facilities or skills needed for the implementation of the program; process, is the quality of the implementation of activities to achieve goals; and product is the achievement of goals (including outputs and outcomes).

2.1. Data

Data in research basically consists of all available information or material that must be sought, collected and selected by researchers. Research data is in everything whatever is the field and target of the study (Edi Subroto, 1992: 34). The data is information about gender-based human development.

2.2. Data source

Data extracted and collected in this study in the form of words, obtained through data sources such as documents. According to Guba & Lincoln (1981: 228), what is called a document is every written material or film. Documents are often used as sources of data in research, because in many cases documents can be used to test, interpret, and even predict data (Moleong 1990: 161). In addition, the use of documents in research is also intended to support and add research evidence. Because according to Yin (2000: 104), the document provides specific details that can support information from various other sources.

The sample in this study was selected using a purposive sampling technique, in this case the sampling source was the data. Sampling is done not for the purpose of generalizing statistics or representing the population, but for representing the information. The sampling technique used in this study was included in purposive sampling. According to Moleong (1990: 165), purposive sampling is carried out with the aim of capturing as much data as possible from a variety of sources, and not focusing on the differences that will be developed in generalizations, but on the specificities that exist in unique contexts, and exploring information that is the basis from design and from emerging theories.

Purposive sampling is also called internal sampling, because the sample is taken not for the sake of generalization, but to select informants according to the needs and stability in obtaining data (Patton in Sutopo, 2002: 56). Purposive sampling is in accordance with the character of qualitative research sampling that leads to generalization of theory. According to Moleong (1990: 165-6), the characteristics of the purposive sampling technique are: (1) the sample cannot be determined in advance; (2) the purpose of sampling is to obtain as many data variations as possible; (3) the sample is chosen based on the focus of the research; and (4) the number of samples is determined by the consideration of the information needed.

In sampling with this purposive sampling technique, samples are taken based on the need to represent information. Thus if there is no more important information that can be captured, the research sample will be ended. The key is, if it has been found repetition of information obtained in data collection in the field, then the sampling is ended or stopped.

2.3. Data collection technique

Data collection techniques using document analysis. Moleong (1990: 161) explains that all documents relating to research topics can be used to test, interpret, and even predict data in research. With document analysis techniques, it is expected to capture information about the subject under study regarding the formation and transfer of behavior and patterns that take place through verbal communication (Noeng Muhadjir, 1996: 49).

Activity in analyzing documents, by Yin (in Sutopo, 2002: 69), is called content analysis, because in that activity the researcher not only records the important content written in the document, but also understands the meaning implicit in the document with caution, thorough, and critical.

According to Yin (2000: 106), documents can be used together with other sources of information such as interviews and observations or observations if all the evidence collected in the research produces a consistent picture.

2.4. Data Validity Check Techniques

So that information can be used as research data, its credibility needs to be checked, so that it can be accounted for and used as a starting point for drawing conclusions. In general, the data must meet the validity (validity) and constancy (reliability) requirements.

Without meeting the validity and reliability requirements, the results of research cannot be justified scientifically. The data in the study are said to be valid if they really fit the problem under study, and reliable if they are conclusively found in several sources or tested with several techniques.

The validity of the data in this study was tested through source triangulation and method triangulation. Triangulation of sources leads researchers to collect data from a variety of available sources, because the same or similar data will be more stable when extracted from different sources.

2.5. Data analysis technique

Data collected in the study are analyzed inductively, that is, analyzes that do not aim to prove the truth of a hypothesis. The analysis is based on information obtained in the field, to arrive at a finding that can finally be drawn conclusions in the form of a theory based on patterns in the real world. According to Sutopo (2002: 39), the theory

developed in this inductive analysis starts from the field of study, from fragmented data, on the evidence that is collected and interrelated (bottom-up grounded theory).

The analytical model used in this study is an interactive analysis from Miles & Huberman (1984: 23). Its components include data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions / verification. All three were carried out during data collection, and their activities were in an interactive form with the data collection process.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Gender Issues in Indonesia

Gender is different from the characteristics of men and women in a biological sense. Gender interpretation refers to the differences between men and women in socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities and attributes. This difference does not matter if accompanied by justice between the two. However, injustice that occurs will result in victims for both men and women. Therefore, gender equality is a right that should be obtained so that men and women get the same opportunity to play a role and participate in the field of life.

Gender differences are seen from their respective role tendencies especially in public or domestic roles. Public roles are interpreted by activities that are carried out outdoors and are aimed at earning. While domestic roles are activities performed in the House are related to homemaking and are not meant to be earning. These two roles can explain the difference in gender roles in society (Gasper: 1997).

In general, women are more domestic role than the public because the culture that the nature of women is to take care of the household while the men are responsible for making a living for the family (Johnson: 1992). However, not a few women doubles as housekeepers and breadwinners. This is because cases of divorce (divorce) or other causes such as husbands who do not work. Many views on women that women are only living companions, are weak, always wear feelings, narrow-minded, etc. That view has existed for a long time in a community environment. It has also been a culture that the task of a woman is to cook, dress and bear children. No wonder women's positions sometimes become number two and not few people degrade women. Violence against women is an act of degrading women. According to Komnas Perempuan's annual record there were 216,156 cases of violence against women reported and dealt with during the year 2012. An increase of almost doubled compared to the previous year's data. The case of violence is violence in a personal relationship, violence against wives (domestic

violence) to violent dating. Data shows the case of domestic violence has a percentage of 42% of the overall case of abuse occurring in the personal sphere with the perpetrator having close relationship with the victim. The Data shows the position of women who are still low compared to men in their domestic roles and as evidence still gets the gender gap that occurs. Not only after the housekeeper but before forming a family, women also became victims of violence from their partners. So gender equality became a serious problem in Indonesia.

In the field of education also appears the gender gap there here. Education is a tool that can be used to view gender equality in Indonesia. The same opportunity between men and women to acquire education has not been fully fulfilled. The higher the education level, the more the achievement gap between men and women. Percentage of the population of women who do not have a higher diploma percentage compared to male population in both urban and rural areas. On the contrary, the number of women who received education, was lower-appealed to men. This is especially the case in rural areas.

The same gap also occurred in the college's grievances, with the number of men having a diploma (10.13 percent) greater than the number of women (9.45 percent). The existence of this gap is due to the culture that prioritizes men to obtain higher education than women.

3.2. Gender Development Achievement

Gender is defined as the difference in function and social role between men and women who are constructed by the community (Harcourt: 1997). These differences in practice often lead to injustice, especially against women in the home environment, community work, culture, and the country. Therefore, to eliminate such injustice is necessary for equality and gender justice in the process of community and state.

Gender equality is more common as a condition for men and women to have the opportunity and human rights to participate in all areas. Gender equality is not only in terms of physical differences between men and women alone. Gender justice is a process and a fair treatment of women and men so that in living life and society, there is no role-making, double burden, subordination, marginalization, and violence against women Men.

Equality and gender justice are characterized by the lack of discrimination between women and men in gaining access, opportunities, and control over development and the equitable and fair benefit of development. Having access and participation means

having opportunities and opportunities to use resources and have the authority to make decisions on how to use and result of such resources. Whereas having control means having full authority to make decisions on the use and outcome of resources.

The embodiment of gender equality and justice in societal and state life needs to be gradually and continuously realized. The effort was embodied in State policy as well as in informal policies pioneered by community leaders and religious figures related to the structural and cultural constraints that occur in society. It is hoped that with these policies each element of society and individual has gender sensitivity and government programs should implement a gender responsive policy.

The policy adopted by the Government to realize equality and gender justice has been established through GBHN 1999, UU No. 25 year 2000 on national development Program (Propenas 2000-2004), and emphasised in the instruction of presidential number 9 year 2000 on Gender Archika (PUG). In addition, some other laws also support gender equality, among others: UU No. 7 Year 1984 concerning the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of any discrimination against women; LAW No. 23 of 2004 on the elimination of domestic violence; LAW No. 21 of 2007 on the eradication of trafficking crimes. In addition, the Government is also making a draft of the Gender Equality and Justice Act (KKG BILL) which is one of the BILL that will be discussed in the national legislation Program (Prolegnas) 2009-2014, which is expected to be the legal basis Regarding the establishment and implementation of the equality and Gender Justice by state institutions in Indonesia.

The success rate of development that has accommodated gender issues can be measured, one of which is with the Gender Development Index (IPG), which has been introduced by the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) in the development Report Man in 1995. IPG is a measure of human development that is a composite of four indicators, which emphasizes the status of gender, particularly in measuring basic capabilities. It is hoped that the IPG figures are able to provide some explanation on development programs that have accommodated equality and gender justice.

3.3. Development of Gender Development

Establishing equality and gender justice cannot be done in a short time (Sen: 1995). Various constraints related to the legitimacy of cultural constructions that tend to be patriarchy, inaccuracy of the interpretation of religious teachings, and political policy are the biggest obstacles. Gender equality and justice in practice refers to the absence of differences in rights and obligations between men and women who are guaranteed

by the abuse of the state and community environment. The guarantee of the absence of differences in the status and position of women and men in national and state life includes participation in development programs, especially in improving the quality of life through the program improvement of capability or Basic capabilities. The Program includes a variety of basic health services, education, and ease of access to the economy provided by the government. But the implementation of the efforts to increase the basic capability of female population has not been fully realized because of some obstacles above. To realize the equation of status and position of women and men implemented through various development programs such as increasing the role of women in decision making in various development processes, strengthening the role of society, Institutional quality improvement of various government agencies, women's organizations, and other institutions.

The Government's efforts to encourage gender equality in various areas of life have begun to appear as a result. In quantity, many women have held strategic positions that allow women to act as decision makers. But from the aspect of quality, there are still many things that need to be improved related to the competencies they have. To further examine the role of women in decision making, political and economic roles can be used by the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG).

IDG is measured by three components, namely the representation of women in Parliament; Women as professionals, managers, administrations, and technicians; and income donations. Thus, the fig and IDG changes are strongly influenced by these three components. The number of indicators recorded by the data collection activities (survey) is the result of the accumulation of various policies both directly and indirectly from development programs that have been implemented. The results describe the current condition of women's role in decision making in various areas of life.

Gender equality and justice are often interpreted as a condition in which the portions and social cycles of women and men are equal, harmonious, balanced and harmonious, without any one party feeling harmed or benefited (Facio: 1995). The meaning of gender equality is not only the issue of achieving the equality of status and position between women and men, but it can also mean as a matter of achieving the equality of roles. The purpose of the equation here is that women have a propotional role in the matter: Decision making process of politics, governance, and economic life, especially the contribution of women in home income Stairs.

The description of gender equality shows that the progress of human development in various provinces in Indonesia is still not always in line with the improvement of gender equality. However, efforts to improve gender equality in general have given

positive results in most parts of Indonesia. Hard work and high commitment are required among all parties to realize the development of a truly gender-just Indonesian human being in accordance with the ideals of the 1945 Constitution, namely Indonesian human development.

4. Conclusion

Various efforts to improve Indonesia's gender-based human development continues to be undertaken and supported by various parties. The Government guarantees equality in all areas without distinguishing opportunities and opportunities between women and men. All have equal roles, opportunities, and responsibilities. All parties should support the government programs that materialize the ideals of Indonesia's human development.

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