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GENDER EQUALITY IN THE MODERNISM ERA

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Abstract

Discrimination against women is a problem that often occurs in almost all walks of life, even in most parts of the world. The reason is quite clear, patriarchal culture cannot be released by and people who for thousands of years ensnare and force women to always be in the power of Adam, namely men. Not without reason if education is very important for women, because women have a very important role in improving the quality of the younger generation. With this, awareness is needed to increase the quality of education for a woman, given her responsibilities and role as the first and foremost educator. Bringing up a generation from the nation's successor that is naturally due to or caused by emotional closeness to children is a matter of giving birth to a child in the world that is adjusted to its dignity, or even the dignity of women who are not separated from their role and form, and gives color to the quality of the nation and its generation. The purpose of this study is to find out why women are often harmed or there is discrimination in aspects of life and gender equality in the current era of modernization. Research methods use juridical and normative research methods. in the current era of modernization.

Keywords: equality; gender; discrimination

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A. INTRODUCTION

Gender equality is also known as gender justice, is the view that all people must receive the same treatment and not be discriminated against because the gender identity is of a natural nature. The cries of gender equality are often echoed by women, where men and women also demand that their rights be equal.

Gender equality is one of human rights, such as the right to live honorably, free from fear and free to determine the choice of life and / or intended only for men, but women also have the same rights as men. Unfortunately the figure of women is considered very weak and often occurs or in other words figure which is considered complementary. Moreover, the emergence of a pattern in thinking if women have a role in the limit of completing work at home such as dealing with the kitchen, are busy taking care of their children and their families, which in the end is considered as not important, especially the purpose for women's progress.

Fulfillment of these rights is not only a problem of human rights and its existence, but is a foundation in achieving a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable life that is peaceful, prosperous and sustainable, if these rights have been fulfilled, women's participation in the economic, social, and politics has been maximized, it will benefit the wider community, because women can contribute to their participation in taking a significant role in society.

In this era of modernization it seems that women have begun to fight for their rights. Something that is considered important in the very basic education sector, women have proclaimed that education is one of the primary needs, where in some parts of the world women are still difficult to obtain¹. This is due to several reasons, one of which is cultural factors or stigma found in society. In a partisan culture, the role of women is greatly minimized. Women are considered only able to work in the kitchen and take care of the household alone. This is very unfair, because it is only based on the distribution of responsibilities within the household that can close women's access to their rights. The responsibility of a mother to take care of her child certainly does not mean prohibiting her from obtaining other rights such as education, economics and politics.

Although in this modern era gender awareness seems to have progressed in several aspects such as education, but without us realizing it, discrimination and even violence against women still occur, either on a large scale or just small things in daily life that are often considered as

¹<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/> “Sustainable Development Goals” Diakses Jumat, 31 Mei 2019 pukul 15.00 wib

natural thing. As well as harassment of women. Maybe some people consider this event not dangerous and is a natural thing².

The existence of an illegal base that guarantees rights and opportunities for men and women has been around for a long time. This has been seen far from the existence of the provisions of the Declaration on violence and also the Elimination of Women, but this declaration by the people in Indonesia is still not well known, and is very rarely made in the guidelines for resolving issues related to the existence of gender. In Indonesia, gender welfare issues lately have become endless issues and are still struggling to continue.

B. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Based on what has been stated in the background of the problem, the question arises that is formulated as follows:

- a. Why are women disadvantaged compared to men?
- b. How is gender equality in the current era of modernization?

C. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study the method that is actually used is a normative juridical method of research, namely the method of research principles and theories. While the part of a data and that will be used is in the form of secondary training obtained from literature (tracing library material). The normative analysis of this study can use normative logical analysis based on legislation and logic. Research on legal principles is carried out by using unwritten and written regulations that are part of positive law to assess concrete decision making because the objective of using juridical normative law from this paper is the norms that cover the principle of law, rules in the sense narrow (values) and regulations.

D. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(i) Becoming a Woman

Being an Indonesian woman in the modern era is not easy compared to being a woman in the sixties to seventies. Being a woman in the modern era presents a specific challenge, where many women today have a career outside the home from morning to evening and even evening. This is a very difficult dilemma for a woman. On the one hand, women can socialize with their colleagues, but on the other hand women are shackled by their position as mothers of their children. This is a culture that is very difficult to remove. How can emancipation be achieved through the efforts of women as a change is a matter of obscurity, where women's emancipation cannot be driven by women themselves without the help of

² Natapraja, *Perempuan Dan Perannya Dalam Kesejahteraan Sosial (Women And Its Role On Social Welfare Development)*, Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Volume 3 Nomor 1 Tahun 2015, Online, hal. 46

community elements³. In connection with this, a reflection on the change and the role of women in the family, which is a social unit for the formation of a more equal position of women, seems rather difficult to implement.

(ii) Emancipation Problems of Indonesian Women in the Modern Age

We understand very well about the story of R A Kartini who lived in pre-independence services, who questioned the position of women at that time. His anxiety about the differences in treatment of men and women, a patriarchal culture that dominates women and emancipates women in social life. Even as time goes on, women are no longer facing cultural ties and traditional customs as experienced by R A Kartini. Now many women who are highly educated and work in the public sector become career women besides carrying out their jobs as mothers who have children in the family. But this situation does not mean that the problem of a woman's dual role is over. But women still face new problems, namely the lack of protection in the form of laws against women or unequal division of labor with their partners in the family, namely men, so that in addition to the wider role of women, household problems are still fully charged. But the struggle of women did not stop there by labeling the nomination of women. In every era women never stop trying to get out of their confines to fight the culture and myths that marginalize their position. The resistance was carried out not because women wanted to against his nature⁴. But women try to get out of "cage" nomination in society, for example women want their rights to be valued as women, the right to education, the right to decent work, and the right to develop themselves, as well as the right to aspire, which rights These rights are guaranteed by law without women or men. A distinction is made. Women who are fighting for their rights are women who want their existence as women to be equated with men⁵.

³ Sharyn Graham Davies, *Keberagaman Gender Di Indonesia*, Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, Jakarta, 2018, hal. 133-236

⁴ Azmiani dan Ratna Supradewi, *Hubungan Sikap Laki-Laki Dalam Kesetaraan Gender Dengan Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran*, *Jurnal Psikologi, Proyeksi*, Online, Volume 10, Nomor 1, April 2015, hal. 55

⁵ Sri Djoharwinarli, *Dilema Kesetaraan Gender*, Polgov Fisipol UGM, Yogyakarta, 2015, hal. 18

(iii) Overview of the Double Theory

In gender studies there are several theories that are quite influential in explaining male and female gender.

1. Psychoanalytic Theory

Sigmund Freud who first introduced (in 1856-1939), this theory states that sexuality and the development and behavior or personality of men and women are the beginning of their determination

2. Theory of Structural Functionality

The existence of an assumption that the existing society is part of this theory and also consists of various various parts that influence each other. The influence of the elements called fundamental in people's lives, identifies the functions of these elements in society.

3. Conflict Theory

This theory assumes that in the structure of influence or power of some societies is dominated by existing classes between men and women.

4. Feminist Theory

In the past two decades, feminist groups have raised a number of theories highlighting the position of women in various societies and their lives, especially women. The feminists always try to act against the establishment of patriarchy (men) in terms of "suppression" of feminists. So that feminists give a general view of the differences in the roles and gender of women and men who can be categorized into 3 (three) groups:

a. Liberal feminism

The idea that is the basis that men and women are created in balance and harmony and is not permissible is an oppression, because it is considered a human family. There is no difference between that the principle of a sex enlightenment is inseparable from ontologism specificities (science relating to human nature), both are the same, men's rights are women's rights as well. Despite being said to be liberal feminism, these feminists still reject equality with men as a whole. In some cases, especially those related to reproductive functions, this opinion still views the existence of women and adam called difference. After all, reproduction of a woman gives a function and brings a life in society as logic and consequence. This feminism group is one of the most moderate groups, aka does not want to act violently.

b. Marxist - Socialist Feminism.

This stream seeks to eliminate differences in the types of women and men, that there are role inequalities between the two communities, which are caused by cultural factors. This school also rejects the notion that traditional biological and historical factors suggest that the status of women can be said to be far more and also lower than

that of men. Women are always "haunted" by anxiety in the field of economic security, so women provide support power to her husband. Therefore, in order to have a balance in dignity and dignity with the men, a fundamental review is needed by eliminating various kinds of conflicting differences.

c. Radical Feminism.

Raising the issue of women, suing all patriarchal "institutions" that harm women. This flow gives a view that all people of their lives should not depend on men alone. The oppression of women is long and very long, where this oppression and this must be stopped immediately with various regulations and resolutions. But there are obstacles, from feminists and their circles as well as from various sociologists themselves, because total equality is not possible, because the ends are detrimental to women and also troublesome.⁶

(iv) Gender Roles and Social Change

Gender issues have the potential to lead to conflict and social change, due to the widespread patriarchal system that prioritizes itself, so that placing women in disadvantaged positions, women are cornered into classic affairs like giving birth, raising children, and looking after the house. Along with the passage of time and the advance of the industrial revolution, it has caused various social changes, including changes in the social position of women. Slowly women rise up and leave the old pattern to a new pattern by performing a dual role, in addition to playing a role in that of a mother in her home and ladder or outside. So that these restrictions form the basis of the growing desire for women to take part in the public sector and demand equal rights with men such as obtaining higher education, as well as the existence or skills that men have.⁷

(v) Patriarchy

In general, patriarchy can be interpreted as prioritizing men over women, where women are disadvantaged in everything, which implies gender inequality which is dominated by men who are oppressive, and exploit women. Thus giving rise to the rejection of feminism which states men are in a position below it. In a patriarchal structure at the economic level, for example, only men can have a salary, which prohibits women from entering into the type of work that earns money. Because the time is indeed continuing, the mindset of the patriarchal

⁶ Nur Syamsiah, *Wacana Kesetaraan Gender*, Jurnal Sipakalebbi Volume 1 Nomor 2, Desember 2014, hal. 268-269

⁷ Nasaruddin Umar, *Argumen Kesetaraan Jender*, Paramadina, Jakarta, 2016, hal. 15

structure is more dominant slowly shifting in accordance with the development and progress of the era. Now the feminists have "broken down" and risen against such a mindset⁸

(vi) Becoming a Feminist: Spreading Awareness

Indonesian woman figure, R A Kartini said that the root of all the problems of gender inequality in her time was due to the lack of access to knowledge, causing the narrow insight of women. Now women are fortunate to live in an era of progress when feminism and gender equality are already being discussed in both seminars and scientific pulpits about women, about men, about roles and social status, and about equality. Now people with a better level of knowledge are competing to encourage women to develop their potential, that women can be anything if they want and try. But the problem arises, when encouragement encourages women who come forward through the development of potential in the academic and career fields as if to discredit women who choose to develop their potential in the academic and career fields, which means women must be able to get out from domestic and conservative abilities, women must not only be good at cooking, but women must also be smart in school, so that later their careers will be good. When women only master household affairs, the development of their potential is considered to be incomplete and needs to be improved. Women who are still struggling with household affairs and a monotonous lifestyle (no change) will be labeled as women who are unable to liberate themselves, lack insight and knowledge, are still confined to patriarchal culture, so they need to be helped so that they are free, both through invitation and coercion⁹. But the term backwardness and lagging aimed at women is not right, because women want to be equal to men and even want to be in front of men is the life choice of women themselves. Because the woman has chosen to be what she wants¹⁰ because there is a moral that can be said to be very low and also almost the same as self-esteem, it can occur discrimination or more precisely discrimination from gender itself¹¹, the emotional

⁸ Sylvia Walby, *Teorisasi Patriarki*, Jalasutra, Yogyakarta, 2014, hal. 32-35

⁹ Nanik Mahmuda, *Perempuan Dalam Tantangan Modernitas*, Jurnal An-Nisa, Volume 8 Nomor 1 April 2015, hal. 4

¹⁰ Magdalene, *Menjadi Perempuan*, PT Elex Media Komputindo Kompas Gramedia, Jakarta, 2018., hal. 23-27

¹¹ Geordan Shannon, Melanie Jansen, Kate William, Carlos Cáceres, Angelica Motta, Aloyce Odhiambo, Alie Eleveld, Jenevieve Mannell *Gender Equality In Science, Medicine, and Global Health : Where Are We At And Why Does It Matter ?* Online, The Lancet, 09 February 2019 Volume 393, Number 10171, page. 565

level of a man in domestic violence is increasing and very far compared to women, and usually emotions height can bring disease to men, because it is triggered by anger, injustice and lack of tolerance in their lives

Patriarchal culture which is still adhered to by the community still assumes that secular women will be vulnerable in all aspects of life, where the notion that women are weak and can only serve their husbands and children or serve their households, in fact they may not attend high school because of their nature women give birth as mothers. Such an assumption that this modernization has not yet been fully realized between women and men has the same rights, there is still discrimination, even though high-school women continue to be regarded as weak creatures placed on the weak side. In the days of emancipation and modernization of thought and such assumptions there are no or omitted, because after all women can become fathers or act as husbands or as men, but if seen from physical presence, women are weak, but not shortcomings are considered as exceptions, where between each other must accept and fulfill each other's parts or rights.

E. CONCLUSION

1. As a result of the existence of biological anatomy between men and women problems often occur, because it creates a fundamental difference of type and sex which does give birth to different cultures and concepts, this causes the women to feel disadvantaged and discriminate in aspects of life.
2. Women are also human beings who have the right to be treated equally. In the era of modernization, there have been little changes but have not shown significant ones such as: The position in society of women and men is the same no longer or differentiated in society. There is no gap in the world of work. Sometimes discrimination is often found against women, working hours and salaries.

F. SUGGESTION

The current era of modernization is naturally no longer a difference between gender or gender of men and women in all fields and aspects of life, because all of them are equal in obtaining their rights, so that they are treated equally and there must be no difference or discrimination.

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