Gender Stereotype towards SDGs in Indonesia

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Abstrac

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) is blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. SDGs is an agenda to be reach at 2030 with 17 goals. Sustainable Development Goals is officially adopted by 193 members state of United Nation since September 2015. Indonesia is involved in those 193 members state.

Since 1950, Indonesia was admitted as 60th member state of United Nations. As the United Nation member state, Indonesia actively adopted the Sustainable Development Goals. How ever Indonesia still have to face gender stereotype in all aspects with the indicators of religion, ethnic, sex, culture and others. It has strong relationship with patriarchy culture. This research is aims to know how the gender stereotype affected the sustainable development goals in Indonesia. The author use qualitative research method by compile the secondary data and analyzing through thematic analysis approach. The result shows that five from 17 goals has stereotype from society in every single goal. The background reason of stereotype is come from culture, behavior, religion, ethnic and other social reason.

Key words: *Gender stereotype, Patriarchy, Sustainable development goals, United Nation*

Abstrak

Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan merupakan rencana untuk perdamaian dan kemakmuran bagi rakyat dan bumi, untuk masa sekarang dan nanti. Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan merupakan agenda yang direncanakan untuk diraih pada tahun 2030 dengan jumlah 17 tujuan utama. Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan secara resmi diterapkan oleh 193 anggota Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa sejak November 2015. Indonesia termasuk salah satunya. Sejak 1950, Indonesia dinobatkan sebagai anggota ke 60 Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa. Sebagai anggota aktif, Indonesia turut serta menjalankan misi Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. Akan tetapi Indonesia dihadapkan dengan permasalahan seterotip gender dalam segala aspek kehidupan berdasar agama, etnik, jenis kelami, budaya dan lain lain. Hal tersebut memiliki hubungan yang kuat dengan budaya patriarki. Penelitian ini berjutujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana stereotip gender dimasyarakat berpengaruh pada misi Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia. penulis menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan mengkombinasikan data sekunder dan dianalisa menggunakan metode pendekatan analisis tematik. Adapun penggunan teori inteksionalisme simbolik oleh George Herbert Mead untuk membantu menjawab pertanyaan. Hasil menunjukan bahwa 5 dari 17 tujuan utama yang diuji memiliki stereotip yang berbeda beda. Alasan yang menjadi latar belakang adalah budaya, kebiasaan, agama, etnik dan alasan sosial lainnya.

Introduction

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) is blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. SDGs is an agenda to be reach at 2030 with 17 goals. SDGS has been adopted by United Nation membership. SDGs recognize to end poverty and other deprivations with the strategies which can improve health, education, reduce inequality and spur economic growth while tackling climate change and preserve environment. (United Nations, n.d.)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) try to reach the sustainability in every aspects such as gender. Gender issue become the goal number 5 in SDGs Agenda of 2030.The goal call gender equality and women's empowerment is supported with 9 main targets. Such as end all forms of discrimination to women and girls, eliminate the violence, eliminate all harmful practices, recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work, ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities, universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, Enhance the use of enabling technology, and adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation (UNDP, n.d.).

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Since its creation 70 years ago, the UN has achieved important results in advancing gender equality, from the establishment of the Commission on the Status of Women, through the adoption of various landmark agreements such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (United Nations, n.d.). The gender inequalities issue are still can be found in every society since long time ago. In 1993, the UN General Assembly declare to eliminate the violation against women by provide a framework for action on the pandemic, but 20 years later still 1 in 3 women experienced physical or sexual violence (UN Women).

Sustainable Development Goals is officially adopted by 193 members state of United Nation since September 2015 (United Nations, 2015). Indonesia is involved in those 193 members state. Since 1950, Indonesia was admitted as 60th member state of United Nations (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia, n.d.). As the United Nation member state, Indonesia actively adopted the Sustainable Development Goals. The implementation was proved by the Presidential Regulation no. 59/2017 concerning the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia mandated the Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia to provide the Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia (Ministry of National Development Planning, 2019).

In addressing the issue of gender inequality in Indonesia, one of the biggest problem is to avoid the stereotype in the society. Stereotype exist with the background of social indicators such as religion, ethnic, sex, culture and others. In Indonesia, stereotype has strong relationship with patriarchy culture. The practice of patriarchy culture still exist till now through the activities of

domestic, economy, politics and culture which bring the result of social problem such as violence, sexual harassment, child marriage, and stigmatism about divorce (Sakina & Siti, 2017).

IDN Times explain the reason of why patriarchy still exists in Indonesia till now. First is because it exist since stone age which limit the women to work outside the house. Second is the parents that stick with that condition by teach to their children. Third is the capitalism involve by use women as the object of advertisement. Fourth the rules and regulation of ethnic and religion reason. Last is stigmatism of the society to every single people by divided through their sex. (Revitasari, 2019)

Through stigmatism which based on patriarchy culture and produced stereotype in the society limit the action of women in activities. How ever the goal number 5 of sustainable development is to reach the equality for women. Then how the Sustainable Development Goals works in Indonesia, meanwhile the gender stereotype is still strong in the society.

- **Research Question**

How the gender stereotype affected SDGs in Indonesia?

- **Research Objective**

To know how the gender stereotype affected SDGs in Indonesia and what kind of stereotype is that.

Literature Review

- **Operational definition**

SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. There are 17 SDGs that has been assigned to reach by 193 develop and/or developing countries. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. (United Nations, n.d.)

The 17 goals of sustainable development goals, are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and faster innovation

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development Stereotype

According to Cardwell (1996), stereotype is a fixed, over generalized belief about a particular group or class of people (McLoed, 2015). Stereotypes have been defined as a false classificatory concept to which as a rule a strong emotional feeling tone of likes or dislikes, approval or disapproval is attached (Deeksha, n.d.). It is the believe of other people

and apply by rules of social interaction about people which classify them into one category and not allow for variation of individual. (Franzoi, 2008)

Gender stereotype is the believe of existence between attribute of men and women. People have respect more to the men other than women that lead to the discrimination. Sometimes the gender stereotype become the unfairness to the high-quality women. Usually the stereotype for women are emotional, easy to follow, un-logic, and passive. (Dosen Sosiologi, 2018)

Gender construction for women stick the characters of feminism, patient and lovable that exists since born and strengthen with the social environment. gender bring the concept about men and women should think and act as the previous generation for justification towards different social roles because of different sex. The concept of gender in patriarchy context makes women hard to change the stigmatism from the society. That stereotype impacted to the violence and discrimination against women. (Puspitasari & Muktiyo, 2017)
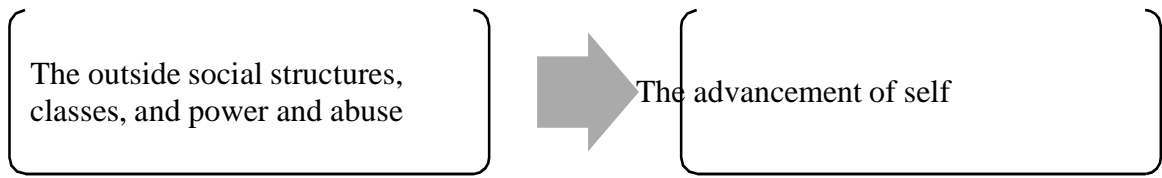
Symbolic Interactionalism Theory

The theory was conceived by George Herbert Mead and Charles Horton Cooley. It is the sociological theory which developed by practical considerations and alludes to people's utilization of dialect to make images and normal implications, for deduction and correspondence with others (Hall, 2007). According to Mead, the outside social structures, classes, and power and abuse are affect the advancement of self, personality for gatherings verifiably denied of the ability to characterize themselves (Brewster, 2013).

The theory of Mead about symbolic interactionalism can lead to the gender issue. He state that the outside social structures, classes, and power and abuse can impact the advancement of self which is means that the gender stereotype from the society can impact to the limitation of the women in doing something. In the framework below, the outside social

structures and classes is when the society classify men and women based on sex. The power and abuse is when they are doing discrimination towards women such as women is weak, powerless, un-logic. The advancement of self is about the strength or ability and capability of someone.

- **Theoretical framework**

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┌──────────────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ The outside social        │   ▶    │ The advancement of self   │
│ structures, classes, and  │        │                           │
│ power and abuse           │        │                           │
└──────────────────────────┘        └──────────────────────────┘
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Literature Review

Fatima in Pemberian Stereotype Gender research is try to find from where the root of stereotype gender. Based on the result, she said that based on psychoanalytic and cognitive social theory, the socialization of children is the main role. The source and target of information is affected the achieved information process. The stereotype create the hope of certain in group and out group. (Saguni, 2014)

In this case the stereotype gender is impacted to the activity of the subject. However the process of stereotype become powerful is because of the environment. in this research, the author would like to know how the stereotype affected the process to reach SDGs agenda of 2030.

To know how the gender stereotype affected the sustainable development goals in Indonesia, the author use qualitative research method. By compile the secondary data such as books, report, news, journal, research study and analyzing through thematic analysis approach, the

author will give the description related to the issue discuss about. The subject research is the goals which related the most to the social gender interaction issue which number 1 to 5.

Discussion

There are 17 goals of sustainable development goals that must be achieved by Indonesia. The 17 goals are already cover all the aspects and concern about sustainability. However the gender stereotype or the believe of existence between attribute of men and women is still strong in Indonesia. The gender stereotype might be the obstacles for the sustainable development goals. Here is the goals:
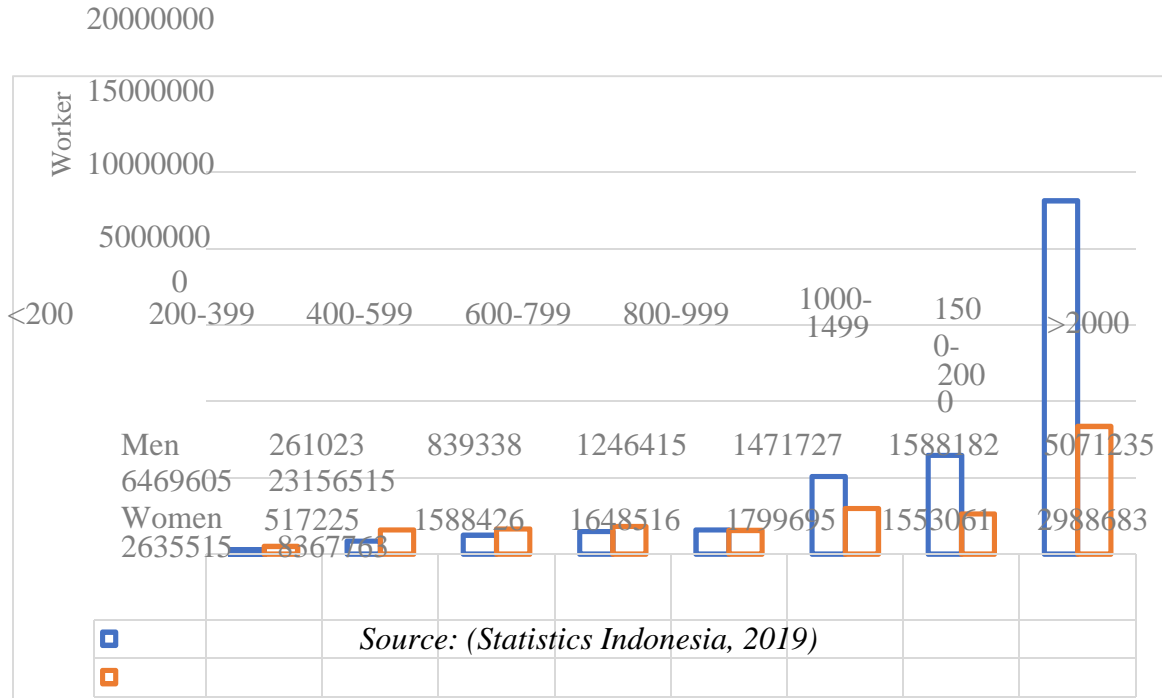
• End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The first goal is by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day (United Nations, n.d.). The report of 2019 shows that number of women which live in poverty is higher than men, especially in childbearing years. Women and girls around the world are 4% more likely than men and boys to live in extreme poverty, and the risk rises to 25% for women aged 25 to 34 (UN WOMEN, 2019).

The end of poverty can only be achieved when the discrimination towards women is gone. All over the world, gender inequality makes and keeps women poor, depriving them of basic rights and opportunities for well-being (UN Women). Indonesia use three strategies to eradicate the poverty. Such as high quality social protection and basic services, strengthening the synergy of governance and institutions, and sustainable economic empowerment for society (Ministry of

number of salary between men and women in Indonesia.

25000000

The Salary of worker based on sex

	<200	200-399	400-599	600-799	800-999	1000-1499	1500-2000	>2000
Men	6469605	261023 23156515	839338	1246415	1471727	1588182	5071235
Women	2635515	517225 8367768	1588426	1648516	1799695	1553061	2988683

Source: (Statistics Indonesia, 2019)

Based on the graph above, we can see that women's salary is far away from men's salary. The women's worker which dominant is only in the low salary such as low as low than 800 thousand rupiah. Above 800 thousand rupiah, men worker is more than women. The group of above 2 million rupiah show significant different between men and women. Men's worker is three times than women worker which get the salary above 2 million rupiah. The condition indirectly shows that the number of poverty is mostly fulfill by women.

The stereotype in Indonesia that adjust to this goal is women only works in domestic. Biologically, women will become a mother and feed the baby. That is why the men should go outside to find the food for family. This paradigm brings the stereotype that women will only stay at home and looking for children while men can go outside and have a job. This is the reason why women is hard to find the job or placed the specific position in structural. Because people are already underestimate women.

- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Second goal is by 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round (United Nations, n.d.). Women prepare up to 90 per cent of meals in households around the world, yet when times are tough, women and girls may be the first to eat less. Households headed by women may not eat enough simply because women earn at lower levels, and are less prepared to cope with sudden crisis (UN Women).

Based on the data of archeology and antropology shows that human being will do farming if the nature condition was change which there is impossibility to get the food. So that usually, the housewife is doing farmer for fulfilling primary needs. In contrast, the behavior that become the culture is for those who are marriage should wait their husband for having meals. It means, they will wait for husband to eat together and/or should prioritize the husband or men. This is become the behavior generation to generation. If they are not doing that then, people may think its impolite. The condition shows how the discrimination against women, even though most of women do not realize it. Then condition may lead the women to hunger than men.

- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Access to skilled birth attendance is strongly associated with wealth and urban residence. In 2017, nearly 300,000 women died from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth (UN WOMEN, 2019). In Indonesia, the problem related to healthy lives is about maternal mortality. The maternal mortality rate of 2019 is about 305 per 1000 birth (Putri, 2019). The number is still high and have to reduce.

The root of problem of maternal mortality is child marriage. The culture of some ethnic in Indonesia still use child marriage. Many reason are use to do child marriage such as economic, social strata, and parent's wish. The age that use for marriage is 13-15 years old. As we know that in that age, usually women is not ready yet to have baby. When they get pregnant, there is opportunity to get maternal mortality.

- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Education is one of the important thing. Before sustainable development goals, united nation found that the world failed to meet the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations, n.d.). An estimated 15 million girls and 10 million boys of primary-school age are out of school (UN WOMEN, 2019). Along with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, UN Women has developed a non-formal educational curriculum to prevent violence against women and girls, which educators and youth leaders are being trained to deliver in more than a dozen countries (UN Women).

The effort of women in Indonesia in accessing education has been started since long time ago. In the era of colonialization, the women has limited to access education, only those with the high social status which can access it. RA Kartini is the hero of Indonesia which survive to get equality in education. So that till now we can see that the women can access education. However the current report shows that at the higher secondary level, the following provinces exhibit a high

gap of girls to boys net ratio: West Sumatera (124.15), West Nusa Tenggara (86.18), and Gorontalo (143.63) (Ministry of National Development Planning, 2019).

The staff from ministry of national development planning Indonesia Umiyatun Hayati Truastuti said that the gender gap is caused by socio-culture of patriarchy (Pikiran Rakyat). The patriarchy culture lead the mindset that useless for women to access education because women will always be the housewife. Mutia mention the reason of gender gap in education are the tradition of women as the housewife which do not need formal education, the men should be prioritize in education, and after marriage women should stop access education (Swasono).

The representative from UNESCO Mr Arief Rahman mention five factors of limitation for women to access education. First is patriarchy culture which accepted and applied the most by society in Indonesia. Second is the structural system in the school which not give opportunity to the women. Third is the weaknesses of gender inequality in Indonesia. Fourth is unbalancing of household management which treat the women should relent with men. Last is the couple agreement which put women after men. (Waspada)

• Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The current snapshot progress of SDGs show that 18% OF WOMEN AND GIRLS aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, In the 30 countries where female genital mutilation (FGM) is concentrated, 1 in 3 GIRLS aged 15 to 19 had been subjected to this harmful practice in 2017, and based on 2018 data from 69 countries, only 19% OF COUNTRIES have a comprehensive system to track budget allocations for gender equality (UN WOMEN, 2019). Worldwide, 35 per cent of women have experienced

either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence (UN Women).

The gender inequality in Indonesia is founded in every aspects. However the U.S News found that Indonesia is one of the worst countries in gender equality rank 10 (Radu, 2019). Among 149 countries in world economic forum, Indonesia placed in the rank of 85 regarding to the gender gap issue of 2018. Based on the 4 indicators, the indicator of educational attainment especially enrolment in primary education is the worst one and following by economic participation and opportunity such as labor force participation, estimated earned income and legislators, senior official and managers indicators (World Economic Forum, 2018). According to SUSENAS from 1000 people, number of women work in Indonesia is 254, not work women is 243, men work is 407, not work men is 96 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2016)

According to IDN Times, there are a lot of stereotype in Indonesia that lead to the discrimination against women. Women is emotional and sensitive which means women is more un-logic than men. Women cannot do men's activity such as driving. This thing is actually about skill that can be done by practice which means women can do so. Women who wear sexy clothes is naughty, this stereotype brings women as an object of discrimination. (Sjarief, 2015)

Based on theory of symbolic interactionalism by George Herbert Mead, the outside social structures, classes, and power and abuse are affect the advancement of self, personality for gatherings verifiably denied of the ability to characterize themselves (Brewster, 2013). In the goal of end poverty, the data shows that women's salary is far away from men's salary which is most of women earn more than 800 thousand rupiah and men ear above that (Statistics Indonesia, 2019). This is happens because of the stereotype women which only works in domestic or stay at home and looking for children while men can go outside and have a job.

The second goal is end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Based on the data of archeology and antropology shows that human being (women) will do farming if the nature condition was change which there is impossibility to get the food. In contrast, the behavior that become the culture is for those who are marriage should wait their husband for having meals. Because the stereotype in the household that wife should prioritize husband by prepare their food, save their food and wait to have meals.

The goal of ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages has to fight with the problem of child marriage in Indonesia. The maternal mortality which one indicator come from child marriage has rate of 2019 is about 305 per 1000 birth (Putri, 2019). The number is still high and have to reduce. The culture of some ethnic in Indonesia still practice child marriage for the reason of economic, social strata, and parent's wish.

Next goal is ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The current report shows that at the higher secondary level, the following provinces exhibit a high gap of girls to boys net ratio: West Sumatera (124.15), West Nusa Tenggara (86.18), and Gorontalo (143.63) (Ministry of National Development Planning, 2019). The staff from ministry of national development planning Indonesia Umiyatun Hayati Truastuti said that the gender gap is caused by socio-culture of patriarchy (Pikiran Rakyat). Mutia mention the reason of gender gap in education are the tradition of women as the housewife which do not need formal education, the men should be prioritize in education, and after marriage women should stop access education (Swasono).

Last and the core goal is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The U.S News found that Indonesia is one of the worst countries in gender equality rank 10 (Radu, 2019). Among 149 countries in world economic forum, Indonesia placed in the rank of 85

regarding to the gender gap issue of 2018. According to IDN Times, there are a lot of stereotype in Indonesia that lead to the discrimination against women. Women is emotional and sensitive which means women is more un-logic than men. Women cannot do men's activity such as driving. This thing is actually about skill that can be done by practice which means women can do so. Women who wear sexy clothes is naughty, this stereotype brings women as an object of discrimination (Sjarief, 2015).

Conclusion & Suggestion

Based on the explanation above, five from 17 goals has stereotype from society in every single goal. The background reason of stereotype is come from culture, behavior, religion, ethnic and other social reason. How ever the root of the problem is because of the mindset which underestimate women in doing activities. That thing become behavior and believe which continuously from time to time. So that the stereotype in Indonesia is cycling towards all the aspects in life. The conclusion is, there are still a lot of stereotype in the society of Indonesia which become an obstacles in doing sustainable development goals. It is not easy to eradicate, because it is stick on people mindset since long time ago. In order to achieve sustainable development goals, the government of Indonesia should consider how to change people mindset first.

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