

Women Empowerment: An Analysis of Influence on Gender Equality in Eban Village, Timor Tengah Utara

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the Influence of Women Empowerment on Gender Equality. The sample in this study was 128 women in Eban Village, Timor Tengah Utara Regency. The results showed that the variable Women Empowerment in Women in Eban Village, North Central Timor Regency had a significant effect on Gender Equality by 0.513. The presentation of the data can be seen that the Women Empowerment (X) variable has a positive regression coefficient value of 0.707. The value of this positive regression coefficient shows that if there is an increase of one percent in the Women Empowerment (X) variable, it will increase the value of Gender Equality by 70.7%. Indigenous women in Eban Village are the successors of identity for the sustainability of dawan traditional culture through weaver groups which can be passed on to the next generation. This potential becomes social and economic capital for the development of cultural identity through the involvement and participation of women in Eban Village.

INTRODUCTION

Gender equality is still a problem in Indonesia. The Global Gender Gap Index 2020 report released by the World Economic Forum, reveals that Indonesia is ranked 85 out of 153 countries with a score of 0.70. This figure has not changed since 2018 (mix.co.id, 2021). The gap regarding gender equality in every field is a crucial issue that causes the absence of women's choices in obtaining proper opportunities and positions. This problem is suspected to be caused by uneven development and the livelihoods of the people who are generally in the agrarian sector, with agricultural systems that are still traditional, and it is still difficult to accept new ideas and the latest technologies that become obstacles in community empowerment (Purnamasari, et al., 2020:2). Apart from that, geographical conditions and poverty are separate problems for women to be able to access their various needs, especially to participate in public activities (Karwati, 2017).

This condition occurs in the NTT Province (East Nusa Tenggara) so that the local government formulates in the NTT Province TPB Regional Action Plan (RAD) which is in its final stages by using the 'SDGs of Nusa Tenggara Timur Province' application to monitor the filling of the matrix. (<http://apps.bappelitbangda.nttprov.go.id/landing/>), The Timor, Just and Equal Consortium in NTT consisting of CSOs on issues of children, gender and community empowerment oversees the implementation of SDG 1 Without Poverty, SDG 5 (Sustainable Development Goals) Gender Equality and SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth. In this regard, within the SDGs framework, achieving Goal 5. Gender Equality is part of human development (social pillar), but gender equality is a Goal that has cross-Pillar and cross-Goal roles. Gender mainstreaming is a principle that is adhered to in the implementation of all development sectors and means the implementation of all Goals in the SDGs (Alisjahbana, 2018).

Until now, cases of violence against women, especially domestic violence (KDRT) in North Central East District (TTU), East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT) are an iceberg phenomenon, which means that what is recorded is only a small part of what actually happened. happens in society. Komnas Perempuan noted that in 2017, the Province of NTT was a province in eastern Indonesia with the highest number of reported cases of VAW. There are actually various forms of violence against women in NTT, including physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, broken marriage vows (IJM), and household abandonment. According to one of the sources, the phenomenon of IJM is starting to be common in TTU in general. This phenomenon is a source of anxiety for women, because they are simply abandoned by their partners for various reasons, one of which is because they make a living outside NTT. As a result, it is women who have to bear the burden of life, including taking care of their children. Women Empowerment is a solution for handling issues of gender equality such as women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming through community education, which is considered very strategic by integrating various programs planned by the government with life skills programs. So that it will produce human resources who are noble, intelligent,

skilled and independent (Sutisna, 2012). Empowerment models that need to be built are community awareness of gender quality, public awareness about the commercialization of the world of work for men and women, supporting government policies that are responsive to gender, optimizing formal and informal education for women, providing space/opportunity and trust in women to be able to show self-actualization, provide positive appreciation, and develop skills based on hobbies so that they are able to have creative ideas (Sulistiyowati, 2015). It can be concluded that Women Empowerment can be carried out by developing the potential of every woman with the direction of government policies that are in favor of increasing women's capacity in the dynamics of gender equality.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Implementation

Implementation includes policymakers' efforts to persuade what Lipsky refers to as "street level bureaucrats" to deliver services or govern the conduct of the target population (target group). Simple policies, such as public infrastructure development plans to assist people in living better lives, require only one agency to act as an implementer. For macro policies, such as poverty alleviation programs in rural areas, implementation activities would involve a variety of institutions, including district bureaucracy, sub-district, and village government (Syukur; Surmayadi, 2005). Edward III's strategy includes four aspects that strongly influence policy implementation success: (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic organization.

B. Gender Equality Goals

The SDGs' aims are summarized in the aims for Goal 5, Gender Equality, namely 2018 (Alisjahbana) (5.1.). Put an end to all forms of prejudice against women worldwide. (5.2.). Eliminate all forms of violence against women in the public and private realms, including human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and other forms. (5.3). All detrimental practices, such as child marriage, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, must be abolished. (5.4.). Recognize and appreciate unpaid care and domestic work by providing governmental services, infrastructure, and social protection programs and promoting nationally suitable household and family co-responsibilities. (5.5). Ensure women's full and practical involvement in political, economic, and societal life, as well as equitable chances to lead at all levels of decision-making. (5.6). Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as stipulated in the International Conference on Population and Development Program of Action and the Beijing Platform, as well as the papers resulting from evaluating these conferences. (1). Carry out reforms to offer women equal rights to economic resources, including access to and control over property and other forms of ownership, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in conformity with national law. (2). Increase the use of enabling technology, mainly information and communication technology, to

empower women. (3). Adopt and strengthen strong policies and relevant legislation to advance gender equality and women's empowerment at all levels.

C. Women Empowerment

Women empowerment has two features (Zakiyah, 2010). First, it reflects emancipatory interests that inspire individuals to work together to enhance their communities. Second, as a method of incorporating individuals or communities in the process of enlightenment, consciousness, and collective organizing for them to participate. Women's empowerment is carried out to promote and expedite the accomplishment of equal partners and quality of life for men and women in all disciplines or sectors. Everyone wishes for the achievement of women's empowerment. However, the markers for determining success as a process of gaining success are as follows (Suharto, 2005): (1) There are sufficient facilities to assist women in obtaining as much education as feasible. (2). There is an upsurge in women's participation and passion for pursuing education and teaching for themselves. (3). The increasing proportion of women completing higher education provides women with equal opportunity to advance in their careers as men. (4). women in legislative, executive, and government institutions are increasing. (5). Increasing women activists' participation in educational empowerment campaigns for women.

METHODOLOGY

The research design (Cresswell, 2014) employed in this study is a hybrid of qualitative and quantitative methods to provide an accurate description or explanation of the subject under investigation and systematically evaluate and explain existing data based on visible facts or as they are. A combination of techniques, often known as combined research techniques, is a research strategy that mixes or connects quantitative and qualitative research methods. Mixed methods research is effective when quantitative or qualitative approaches alone are insufficient to grasp a research problem or when combining quantitative and qualitative methods will provide the best knowledge of a single method. Data collection methods include observation instruments, interviews, field notes, and document utilization. Primary data sources are data gathered directly from informants or direct sources through interviews. Primary sources are data sources that offer data directly to data collectors. Respondents/women from Eban Village served as primary data sources for this study. The population is a broad category that includes objects/subjects with specific attributes and characteristics.

The population in this study is the Eban village community that participates in empowering women's groups. This study uses research respondents as a sample since it uses a questionnaire as a data-gathering instrument. According to BPS data, the Eban Village population 2020 was 2,686 people. If the population exceeds 100 persons (Arikunto, 2012), 10-15% or 20-25% of the overall population can be selected. The sample size is then 160 persons. The analysis technique used in creating the frequency distribution table regulates the classification of answers into up to four classes, considering

that the classification of answers is adjusted to the number of categories/classes used in creating the Likert scale questionnaire.

RESULTS

A. Data Reliability

The reliability of the questionnaire data exceeds the Cronbach Alpha value, which is $> 60\%$. Where the reliability value of Gender Equality shows data of 77.5% , namely $> 60\%$. Women Empowerment of 77.4% , namely $> 60\%$ and Financial Confidence of 78.47% , namely $> 60\%$. So the results of processed data are said to show reliable data.

B. Data Validity

Shows that the Gender Equality data as the dependent variable is 0.716 , which is > 0.3 , while for the Women Empowerment Variable the validity value is 0.716 , which is > 0 , so from the data obtained it can be concluded that the data in this study are said to be valid.

C. Women Empowerment Indicator

The respondents' answers related to Adequate Facilities, the most respondents' answers, namely 71.9% stated that regarding Adequate Facilities the village government did not provide. While the total score is 179 . From the total score, the results of calculations related to the respondent's response are 34.9% , which is in the Not Providing category.

D. Women's Participation and Women's Spirit

The respondents' answers related to Women's Participation and Women's Spirit, the most respondents answered, namely 72.7% who stated that related to Women's Participation and Women's Spirit never involved themselves in activities to obtain education for themselves. While the total score is 170 . From the total score, the calculation results are obtained related to the respondent's response, namely 33.20% which is in the Less Good category.

E. Female Higher Education Level

The respondents' answers related to the Level of Women's Higher Education, the most respondents' answers, namely 75% , stated that related to the Level of Women's Higher Education in Eban Village was not good. While the total score is 171 . From the total score, the calculation results are obtained related to the respondent's response, namely 33.39% which is in the Less Good category.

F. Position of Women in the Legislature, Executive and Government

Respondents' answers related to the Position of Women in the Legislative, Executive and Government Institutions, the most respondents' answers, namely 54.7% , stated that related to the Position of Women in the Legislative, Executive and Government Institutions, they were in the Never category. While the total

score is 223. From the total score, the results of the calculation related to the respondent's response are 43.55% which is in the Fairly Good category.

G. Involvement of Women Activists in Women's Education Campaigns

Respondents' answers related to the involvement of women activists in women's education campaigns, the highest number of respondents' answers, namely 56.2%, stated that those related to the involvement of women activists in women's education campaigns in Eban Village were included in the Never order. While the total score is 206. From the total score, the results of the calculation related to the respondent's response are 40.23% which is in the Fairly Good category.

Analysis of Research Results and Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis Test Results

The form of the relationship is expressed in the significant regression equation model, in which the dependent variable, namely Y, is a function of the independent variable, namely X. The influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is shown by positive and negative signs (+/-), and the magnitude of the regression direction coefficient. The (+) sign indicates a unidirectional effect, while the (-) sign indicates the opposite effect. The interpretation of the regression direction coefficient also depends on the form of the regression equation itself. The estimation of the variable relationship model in this study is a linear model, so the direction coefficient obtained represents the marginal effect.

To determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable with the regression equation: $Y = a + bX$, the hypothesis in this study is stated as follows:

Ha: It is suspected that there is influence between Influential Women Empowerment Against Gender Equality in Eban Village, North Central Timor District.

H0: It is suspected that there is no influence between Women Empowerment Against Gender Equality in Eban Village, North Central Timor District.

Table 1. Simple Linear Regression Test Results Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.634	537		3.044	003
KSTRN.GNDR	707	061	716	11.515	000

From the table above, show the results of the Simple Linear Regression test which can be seen the estimated results of the analysis as follows:

$$Y = 1.634 + 0.707X$$

then from the presentation of the data it can be seen that the variable Women Empowerment (X) has a positive regression coefficient value of 0.707. The value of this positive regression coefficient indicates that if there is a one

percent increase in the variable Women Empowerment (X) it will increase the Gender Equality value by 70.7%.

Correlation Coefficient Test and Determination Coefficient

Table 2. Correlation Coefficient Test and Determination Coefficient (R²) Model

Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.716 ^a	0.513	0.509	1.84466	2.301

The related guidelines provide an interpretation of the correlation coefficient according to Sugiyono, namely:

0.00 - 0.199 = Very Low

0.20 - 0.399 = Low

0.40 - 0.599 = Moderate

0.60 - 0.799 = Strong

0.80 - 1.000 = Very Strong

Based on table 2, it shows that the correlation coefficient (R) data is 0.716 which shows that it is related to the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable having a strong relationship so that it can be concluded that the relationship between Women Empowerment has a strong relationship with Gender Equality. Based on table 4.2 it also shows the results of the analysis related to the value of the determination coefficient R² of the Women Empowerment variable in this study showing a value of 51.3% for Gender Equality, while the remaining 48.7% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study. The calculation results also obtained a simple regression equation from the variables Y and X namely: $Y = 1.634 + 0.707X$. So from the results of this analysis it shows that if X then Y is 1.634. Because every time there is an addition of X, Y will increase by 0.707.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Influence of Women Empowerment on Gender Equality

The results of the research and hypothesis testing show that the variable Women Empowerment for Women in Eban Village, North Central Timor District has a significant effect on Gender Equality of 0.513. In indicators related to Women Empowerment, namely First, there are adequate facilities to support women to get as much education as possible; In terms of research that has been carried out, the results of the research were found, namely on this indicator, it was found that in terms of adequate facilities in terms of supporting women in pursuing education, they were still in the 34.9% category or in the Less Good criteria. In this case, it is necessary to have additional improvements related to adequate facilities so that they can support higher education for women, especially in Eban Village. Second, there is an increase in the participation and enthusiasm of women to try to obtain and obtain education and teaching for themselves; in this study it was found that the participation and enthusiasm of women to try to get and obtain education and teaching for themselves, was still

in the order of 33.20% or was in the Poor category. So the role of the village government is needed again in this case to be able to increase the enthusiasm and participation of women so that they have high enthusiasm for self-development for women in Eban village. Third, the increasing number of women attaining tertiary education, so that by doing so, women have greater opportunities to develop careers as well as men.

Related to this study, it was found that the increase in women achieving a higher education level was at 33.39% or in the Less Good category. So, the role of the village government is needed again in providing space and movement for women so that women can also increase their creativity and innovation so that more and more women get good tertiary education, so that there is an increase in the quality of women in Eban Village. Fourth, there is an increase in the number of women in legislative, executive and government institutions. At this level the research results show 43.55% or are in the Fairly Good category. Even though the results of this study show that there are quite good results, the village government still needs to increase the number of women involved in the legislative, executive and government institutions so that more women take part. So that there are no gaps and the occurrence of good emancipation of women in terms of voice and input for the government. Fifth, increasing the involvement of women activists in education empowerment campaigns for women. Based on the results of the study, it showed that the data was 40.23% or in the Fairly Good category. although in this arrangement it is in the fairly good category, the involvement of women activists is very much needed, in order to voice the rights of women and be able to empower women so that women are not only secondary, but the role of women can have an impact and provide value for development and development in the Village.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are adequate facilities to support women in pursuing education to the greatest extent possible; In terms of research that has been conducted, the results of the research were discovered, namely on this indicator, it was discovered that in terms of adequate facilities in terms of supporting women in pursuing education, they were still in the 34.9% category or the Less Good criteria. There is an increase in the participation and enthusiasm of women to try to obtain and obtain education and teaching for themselves; however, it was discovered in this study that the participation and enthusiasm of women to try to obtain and obtain education and teaching for themselves was still in the order of 33.20%, or the Poor category. They are increasing the number of women pursuing university education so women have equal possibilities to create jobs as men. According to this report, women earning a higher education level rose 33.39%, or in the Less Good category. Women are increasingly represented in legislative, executive, and government institutions. The research results at this level reveal that 43.55% are in the Fairly Good category. They are increasing women activists' participation in educational empowerment campaigns for women. According to the study, the data was 40.23% or in the Fairly Good category. The Dawan traditional women's group in Eban Village has distinctive

independence, particularly the ability to serve as a family companion and the creators of additional value for cultural identity that has a monetary value, such as weaving and agricultural products. However, their capacity to grow their talents still needs to be improved by factors such as access and assets.

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