

# Discourse on Social Change and Gender Equality in Child Rearing

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## **Abstract**

Cases of high child criminality in various forms: stereotypes, bullying, harassment, violence, restrictions on expressing opinions, diversification of family models as a form of moral crisis. This research aims to: 1) Analyzing APKM indicators (access, participation, control and benefits of women in childcare in the discourse of social change. 2). Elaborate gender equality in childcare in Japan. Research methodology: Qualitative, empirical, comparative research. A comprehensive literature review consisting of existing studies, reports, empirical evidence related to the collected data was used for analysis. The results showed that: 1). Modernization requires the competition of women and men in all areas of life. The burden of women in the form of obligations, work and household responsibilities has become heavier. The role of women, which is limited to reproductive roles and taking care of the household, makes women synonymous with devotion to husband and children. This condition creates a gender gap that shows significant differences in roles, duties, and responsibilities in household management. 2) The policy is a manifestation of the basic plan for gender equity which focuses on male participation in childcare. Furthermore, the Japanese government also established the Ikumen Project, which is a government strategy in addressing the issue of gender inequality, which is a form of empowerment.

Keywords: Empowerment, Child, Ikumen

## **Introduction**

Welcoming National Children's Day in 2023 takes the theme of Realizing Child Friendly Indonesia in 2023 and Indonesia Towards the Golden Generation in 2045. The theme actually focuses on the basic rights of children which include: 5 (five) clusters, namely civil rights and freedoms; family environment and alternative care: basic health and welfare; education, utilization of leisure time, cultural activities; and special protection. The realization of a child-friendly Indonesia prioritizes optimizing the fulfillment of children's basic rights. Children's growth and development is built on the family environment and the surrounding environment that is conducive to supporting the care of children's growth and development.

Cases of high child criminality in various forms: stereotypes, bullying, harassment, violence, restrictions on expressing opinions, diversification of family models as a form of moral crisis are paradoxical conditions between values and facts. (Udin, 2010). Value is something abstract that is only thought about, understood and lived so that value is related to ideals, hopes, beliefs and inner nature. (Kaelan, 2014: 85) Facts are what appears in the form of events that are applied in the form of actions or behavior. Alisyahbana explained that "values as integrating forces in personality, society and culture" (Udin, 2010). Cases that occur in children are related to parenting patterns which are the obligations and responsibilities of parents. The role of parents is very significant in the formation of children's personality.

In reality, childcare has been more dominantly carried out by a wife or mother than a father. This positioning is a form of patriarchal culture that positions the role of men higher than women in the domestic, public and political sectors formulated in social rules manifested in all forms of social life in society. In everyday life, the husband's job is only to earn a living, while women have a double burden function in household affairs. The role of mothers in the family according to Stollz (1987) and Gunarsa (1991) is: fulfill the physiological needs of children patiently, painstakingly and consistently, educators who are able to organize and control children, as examples and role models, as managers, provide energy assistance to overcome limitations in raising children, provide economic support. The dynamics of social change, the role of women has shifted from traditional to modern roles..

## **Literatur Review**

The dynamics of social change, the role of women has shifted from traditional to modern roles. The traditional role of giving birth to children (reproduction) and taking care of the household, transformed into public and socio-economic and political roles supported by higher education. Traditionally, the role of women seems to be limited and placed in a passive position as a supporter of the husband's career. Changes in the role of women in modernity are required to be highly educated, play an active and critical role (Health Woman, 2008). Changes in the role of traditional to modern women in practice that are less balanced have an impact on the phenomenon of child delinquency, the level of achievement, the level of child behavior and the diversification model of parenting. This impact is due to the excessive dominance of the role of women who are considered significant as determinants of family harmony and bear household responsibilities in all aspects.

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and taking care of the household, makes women synonymous with devotion to husband and children. This condition creates a gender gap that shows significant differences in roles, duties and responsibilities in household management.

## **Method**

The type of research used is doctrinal research. Cohen defines legal research or doctrinal research which provides a systematic exposition of the rules governing a particular legal category, analyzes the relationship between rules, explains areas of difficulty and, perhaps, predicts future development. The legal concept used refers to the legal concept that interprets the law as a reciprocal relationship in society. The approach used is socio-legal, namely law that is not only seen as a set of normative rules, but sees how the law interacts with society. This research is classified as qualitative.

The type of research is descriptive, exploratory type of descriptive, exploratory research. The form of research is research that takes a contextual approach to social phenomena. A holistic approach that understands socio-cultural phenomena as a whole. Through this kind of perspective, it will be able to know that the belief system formed is strongly influenced by the social and cultural context. Types and sources of data and secondary. Secondary data includes primary legal materials, namely juridically binding legal materials and secondary legal materials (non-binding legal materials). Data collection techniques through inventorying, literature searches. Data analysis technique is content of analysis,

## **Results and Discussion**

In order to minimize the gap between men and women, the Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development was issued. Gender Mainstreaming, hereinafter abbreviated as PUG, is a strategy to integrate a gender perspective into development, starting from policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

PUG has been stipulated in Law Number 7 of 1984 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and PUG policy is one of the indicators of Human Resources (HR) development to be achieved in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). In line with this, gender mainstreaming and the implementation of gender equality in various development sectors in Indonesia is an important part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially goal 5 (five), namely achieving gender equality and empowering women.

PUG aims to realize gender equality so as to create fairer and more equitable development for the entire Indonesian population. Gender equality can be achieved by reducing the gap between women and men, including the elderly, children, people with disabilities, vulnerable groups and Low-Income Communities (MBR), as well as customary law communities, including Remote Customary Communities (KAT) in accessing and controlling resources, participating in all development and decision-making processes, and benefiting from Development.

gender analysis a systematically constructed process to identify and understand the division of labor/roles of men and women, access to and control over development resources, participation in development processes and the benefits they enjoy, unequal patterns of relationships between men and women, which in its implementation takes into account other factors such as social class, race, and ethnicity.

gender bias an attitude of view and behavior in favor of one particular sex, both women and men based on gender stereotypes (labeling) and / or on the basis of prejudices or assumptions that are not necessarily true to the detriment of individuals / groups of a particular sex.

gender analysis pathway a gender analysis tool developed to identify gender gap issues as a basis for developing action plans (reducing/eliminating gap issues) and developing indicators and benefits of gender responsive programs/activities.

Modernization requires competition between women and men in all areas of life.

The burden on women in the form of obligations, work and household responsibilities has become heavier. The role of women, which is limited to reproductive roles and taking care of the household, makes women synonymous with devotion to husband and children. This condition creates a gender gap that shows significant differences in roles, duties and responsibilities in household management.

In realizing the formation of children's character, it takes a balance of childcare, the presence of fathers and mothers to accompany children's growth and development.

Observing the case of gender inequality that has an impact on the basic needs of children in care, Japan made a breakthrough through revising the child and family care leave law which is more oriented towards adding a policy of shortening and exempting overtime hours on work that can be taken simultaneously by fathers and mothers. The policy is a manifestation of the basic plan for gender equity which focuses on male participation in childcare.

Observing the case of gender inequality that has an impact on the basic needs of children in care, Japan made a breakthrough through revising the child and family care leave law which is more oriented towards adding a policy of shortening and exempting overtime hours on work that can be taken simultaneously by fathers and mothers. The policy is a manifestation of the basic plan for gender equity which focuses on male participation in childcare. Furthermore, the Japanese government also established the Ikumen Project which is a government strategy in addressing the issue of gender inequality which is a form of gender empowerment as an effort to promote work-life balance for men and women. The Ikumen document initiated the NPO organization Fathering Japan, which is a symbol of the country's approach to empowerment and gender equality by targeting men as the main strategy. Fathering Japan is a social community that aims to change the perspective on the role of fathers in the family from one focused on work to one focused on family harmonization. Fathering Japan aims to raise awareness of traditional Japanese cultural stereotypes and change gender roles in family and home life in order to improve women's quality of life. The

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The Fathering Japan program through ikuboss provides mechanisms and facilities for employees to take childcare leave at their companies. Fathering Japan is a form of social change that is embedded in changing the mindset of men to want to be involved in domestic household affairs, especially childcare, by taking leave and being willing to take care of children represents a harmonious relationship between father and child that contributes to gender equality in family and work life.

## Conclusion

Observing cases of moral degradation of children as a form of fulfilling children's rights should reflect on the childcare model implemented in Japan through the Ikumen project in Fathering Japan which is oriented towards changing the mindset of men in childcare in order to realize family resilience that is focused on fulfilling children's rights. Optimal childcare will have an impact on the formation of superior national character towards the target of forming a golden generation. It is necessary to establish solid cooperation between the government, society and the community in changing mindsets towards gender equality.

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