



Garning of Post Tsunami Gender in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar District

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Abstract

Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict was one of the areas affected by the 2004 tsunami which had the majority of victims as women so that they experienced the most severe impacts. Post-disaster, women in the midst of modern society currently have capacities like men, but the space provided is not yet maximal like men, this is caused by aspects of women's lives that are always seen as insignificant that have become cultural, giving rise to inequity and gender equality . This study aims to analyze PUG and analyze the practical and strategic needs in post-tsunami PUG in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar District. The data used in this study used primary data obtained from interview observations and questionnaires and secondary data obtained through reference books, journals, and the Central Aceh Statistics Agency. There were 86 respondents in this research. This research uses descriptive qualitative method and Moser analysis. The results showed, of the four PUG indicators namely activity, access, control, and participation, the most dominant indicator was control, because the determination of the granting of permits in conducting activities was dominated by men so that women had difficulty developing, even though women were also required to earn a living. . If it is related to gender injustice, this is included in the form of subordination. By using MOSER analysis, two activities can be formed to meet the practical and strategic needs of PUG, namely the routine socialization program on PUG which is carried out by the Government annually and routine work training once a year to develop knowledge and skills to grow entrepreneurship so that it can increase income. It is hoped that these two programs can run well and have a positive impact so as to create justice and good gender equality.

Keywords: *Gender; Gender Mainstreaming*

Introduction

Post-earthquake bu mi and tsunami in 2004, many foreign NGOs and within the country who came to Aceh to provide relief to victims of disasters, not least in the District Grand Mosque, both in terms of basic commodities to other needs (Gaillard, et.al , 2008) . In this case, many opportunities can be utilized by the community to earn income in activities and programs established by these foreign institutions, including women, they also take advantage of these opportunities to earn income to meet their needs.

In every activity NGO assistance includes gender issues , both gender training and gender socialization (Phelps, Bunnell, & Miller, 2011) . The gender mainstreaming process has been strong in bringing about changes in the concept of gender in all community activities. In the context of disaster, women are treated the same as other adult groups, but it still causes injustice because women with different conditions should receive special treatment that is different, so that gender discrimination does not appear because gender discrimination is manifested in various social, cultural, economic realities, politics, and understanding of religious teachings (Matsumaru, Nagami, & Takeya, 2012) . This injustice stems from how society distinguishes social, cultural, as well as religious functions of men and women.

Based on this phenomenon , the author tries to examine how the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Post- Tsunami in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar District ? What is the impact of gender mainstreaming on the behavior of male and female communities in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar District?.

Research Objectives (1) Analyze the application of gender mainstreaming in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar District. (2) Analyzing the impact of GM on the behavior of men and women in the Subdistrict of Masjid Raya. Results of the program mainstreaming gender would be the fulfillment of the needs of gender, namely the need for practical and strategic gender. When both of these needs are met, the implementation of gender mainstreaming can be said to work in a positive direction.

Methodology

The approach of research this is a quantitative and qualitative (Sandelowski, 2000) . Research Quantitative is research in the form of figures and analysis using statistical data in depth terhadap result . Reasons to use research of quantitative and qualitative that is research it will reveal the fact that there is , including the things that exist in the field and understand the fact that. Then do the understanding and interpretation of the data and the results of research by utilizing the numbers are there so that will be obtained a result the findings in the conduct of research.

The population in the study of this is people who 've become victims of catastrophic earthquake and tsunami that are in the District of Mesjid Raya. In this study, the total population in Mesjid Raya District was 560 people. By using the Slovin formula, there were 86 respondents. There are two data analysis in this study, namely:

1. Analysis s Data implementation of gender mainstreaming in post-tsunami Aceh Besar Mesjid Raya subdistrict, using quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis.
After being analyzed then it is processed by Moser model analysis to get practical needs and strategic needs to know.
2. The impact of PUG on society through the activities of women and men

Table 1. Matrix of Moser Method Analysis

No	Type of Activity /Program	Gender Needs	
		Practical	Strategic

Results and Discussion

Gender mainstreaming is analyzed in four indicators:

1. Activity

Table 2. Indicators of Domestic Community Activities in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict

No	Activity	Frequency			Percentage		
		M	F	M & F	M	F	M & F
1	Provide water for the family	65	0	21	76%	0%	24%
2	Parenting	0	59	27	0%	69%	31%
3	Cook	0	74	12	0%	86%	14%
4	Taking care of family health	0	0	86	0%	0%	100%
5	Take care of children's schools	0	62	24	0%	72%	28%
6	Manage family finances	2	62	22	2%	72%	26%

Source: 2019 Research Results

M= male and F= female

Table 3. Public Activities of Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict Community

No	Activity	Frequency			Percentage		
		M	F	M & F	M	F	M & F
1	Management of local institutions	86	0	0	100%	0%	0%
2	Attend various community activities	75	0	11	87%	0%	13%
3	Committee for holidays (Independence day, new year, birthday celebration, or commemoration of isra 'mi'raj	86	0	0	100%	0%	0%
4	Mutual cooperation activities	86	0	0	100%	0%	0%

Source: Research Results, 2019; M= male and F= female

P there are indicators of this activity is 31% of men and women admitted to taking care of their children together, because sometimes the wife also works, but the 31% is not too big, so it illustrates the problem of inequality, forms of gender injustice is included in the form workload which is actually not their main task.

Table 4 . Public Activities of Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict Community

No	Activity	Frequency			Percentage		
		M	F	M & F	M	F	M & F
1	Management of local institutions	86	0	0	100%	0%	0%
2	Attend various community activities	75	0	11	87%	0%	13%
3	Committee for holidays (Independence day, new year, birthday celebration, or commemoration of isra 'mi'raj	86	0	0	100%	0%	0%
4	Mutual cooperation activities	86	0	0	100%	0%	0%

Source: Research Results, 2019; M= male and F= female

2. Access

Table 5. Access to Community Resources in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict

No	Activity	Frequency			Percentage		
		M	F	M & F	M	F	M & F
1	Manage agricultural land	41	23	22	48%	27%	26%
2	Obtain various information, innovation, and technology	45	0	41	52%	0%	48%
3	Get training for self-development	25	0	61	29%	0%	71%
4	get capital loans to do business to improve the economy	65	0	21	76%	0%	24%

Source: Research Results, 2019; M= male and F= female

Table 6. Access to Community Benefits in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict

No	Activity	Frequency			Percentage		
		M	F	M & F	M	F	M & F
1	Have income or salary or wages	34	0	52	40%	0%	60%
2	Who have more wages between men and women	71	15	0	83%	17%	0%
3	Get health insurance	0	0	86	0%	0%	100%
4	Get the opportunity to add networks in business	78	0	8	91%	0%	9%
5	Manage family finances	21	0	65	24%	0%	76%

Source: Research Results, 2019; M= male and F= female

In this indicator the most dominant statement is getting a capital loan from various opportunities. In this statement, only 24% of women stated that they had the opportunity, even though the reality was that they also had to work to help meet the daily needs of their household and buy personal necessities for them. This condition is included in the form of subordination, because there is a reason they must first ask permission from men, while men do not need to ask permission from their wives.

3. Control

Table 7. Control of Domestic Community Activities in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict

No	Activity	Frequency			Percentage		
		M	F	M & F	M	F	M & F
1	Maintain heritage (home)	44	11	42	51%	0%	49%
2	Determine the family food menu	12	24	50	14%	28%	58%
3	Taking interest in children's education	0	0	86	0%	0%	100%
4	Determine children's school sustainability activities	0	0	86	0%	0%	100%

Source: Research Results, 2019; M= male and F= female

Table 8. Resource Control Community Benefits Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar District

No	Activity	Frequency			Percentage		
		M	F	M & F	M	F	M & F
1	Determine the choice of agricultural land and what will be planted	24	11	51	28%	13%	59%
2	Determine permissions for the use or application of information, innovation, and technology	86	0	0	100%	0%	0%
3	Determine training that can be followed by children or other family members	8	0	78	9%	0%	91%
4	Make a decision to get a capital loan	37	0	49	9%	0%	91%
5	Determine spending on income or salary or wages	11	17	58	13%	20%	67%
6	Make a decision to get health insurance or not	0	0	86	0%	0%	100%
7	Determine to be able to expand the business or employment network	82	0	4	96%	0%	4%

Source: Research Results, 2019; M= male and F= female

In the control indicator the form of injustice is seen in the determination to be able to expand the business network, where in this case 96% are decided by men. Even though many women also have their own businesses, one of which is woven and salted fish. If it is related to gender injustice and discrimination, it is included in the form of subordination.

4. Participation

Table 9. Participation in Community Activities in Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict

No	Question	Frequency			Percentage		
		M	F	M & F	M	F	M & F
1	Attend a meeting	75	0	11	87 %	0%	13%
2	Determine the program or activity to be carried out	78	0	8	91%	0%	9%
3	Sign a contract	72	0	14	84%	0%	14%
4	Decision making related to programs or activities carried out	82	0	4	95%	0%	5%
5	Related to internal and external parties of the community	63	2	21	73%	2%	24%
6	Which composes the structure and regulations in a group	85	0	1	99%	0%	1%
7	Provides consumption	0	72	14	0%	84%	16%

Source: Research Results, 2019; M= male and F= female

In the participation indicator, there is no inequality, everything is normal. So the most prominent indicator of gender injustice and discrimination is control, where 96% are decided by men. Even though many women also have their own businesses. But women also want to help meet their daily needs.

Practical and Strategic Needs Assessment to Know the Impact of PUG on Society

Regarding the details of practical and strategic needs are as follows:

Praktis Practical needs of gender are the fulfillment of short-term individual needs that aim to change lives through basic needs.

- Strategic needs gender is the fulfillment of a long-term aimed at changing gender roles that women and men can share in the construction fair.

When viewed from the daily activities of 86 respondents from Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar Subdistrict, in terms of practical needs, in fact they claimed that the provision of Government programs provided was less beneficial to the community, because the briefing was only in the form of socialization, there was no training to improve soft skills, whereas For the strategic needs of both men and women, so far the Government has made socialization activities on gender mainstreaming in each respondent's village, but like the previous practical needs, they claimed the results obtained from the socialization were not so significant, because they were only in the form of knowledge. Respondents hope that what is really needed is only an increase in skills in work and in the form of capital loans for businesses, because most of the male respondents work in the fields of fishing, commerce, private sector, and agriculture.

This gender issue basically cannot be separated from social factors, nature, division of work to culture in their environment. The nature of lack of openness and ego that makes justice and gender equality does not apply. The issues of justice and gender equality in Mesjid Raya

Sub-district respondents are not so complicated, it's just a matter of day-to-day activities, for example women who claim that the income earned by their men is not sufficient for their daily needs so that makes women come to work for meet their needs, for more details can be seen in the following Table.

Table 10 . Problems of Justice and Gender Equality in Respondents

No	Problem	Causative factor
1	Lack of social interaction between men and women to fulfill their respective obligations in the family	Problems caused by men have less income so women also have to work and do not have time to take care of family problems at home
2	The nature of openness between men and women	Lack of openness between men and women that causes problems in daily life in the household
3	The division of work and perceptions between the men and women	Problems that arise because of busyness and busy activities so that women and men feel their rights and obligations cannot be fulfilled by each partner
4	Culture and demands of extended families	Problems caused often by the existence of parents who demand in certain things that make couples in the family often fight

Source: Research Results, 2019

Based on the above table, it can be identified regarding the practical and strategic needs of gender in the needs and daily activities carried out.

Table 11. Identification of Gender Needs

	Activity Type	Gender Needs	
		Practical	Strategic
1	Routine Socialization of Gender Mainstreaming in Every Village	- Discussion on Gender Mainstreaming - Learning material about gender roles and rights - Form a forum and shring to voice the needs and aspirations of each gender	- Increased public knowledge and awareness of the rights and obligations that must be fulfilled and owned
2	Routine Work Training Every Year for Entrepreneurship Development	- Form groups in each village for skills training - Get training allowances and venture capital loans - Entrepreneurship development	- Enhancing skills for people who have skills and develop the quality of their entrepreneurs and increase community participation in the business world to increase income

Source: Research Results (Data Processed), 2019

Table 12. Identification of Practical and Strategic Needs

Practical Gender Needs	Realization	
	I have	Not yet
1	2	3
Routine Socialization of Gender Mainstreaming and Job Training for the Development of Entrepreneurship in Each Village		
1. Discussion about PUG	✓	
2. Learning material about gender roles and rights	✓	
3. Forming forums and sharing to voice the needs and aspirations of each gender as well as the skills and skills to be trained in job training programs		✓
4. Get benefits on every activity and capital loans to develop the business		✓
Gender Strategic Needs	Realization	
1	I have	Not yet
1	2	3
1. Increased knowledge and objectives about routine PUG in socialization	✓	
2. Raise awareness about the rights and obligations that must be fulfilled by each gender in routine socialization		✓
3. Increased skills and work skills in the business owned		✓
4. Developing the quality of entrepreneurship through marketing activities assisted by the Government in order to promote the quality of the results of entrepreneurs owned by the people of the Mesjid Raya Sub-District at the national level		✓

Source: Research Results (Data Processed), 2019

In the implementation of the program on gender mainstreaming that had been carried out by the Government, so far the respondents claimed that only a few participated and heard of the socialization, while the rest did not participate because they did not know about PUG, were not interested, and because they did not get any honorarium in the program. At this time, a kind of socialization program about PUG has never been made again by the local government in the respondent villages according to their acknowledgment. Since the earthquake and tsunami disaster in 2004, only one socialization about PUG has been made by the Government, namely in Neuheun Village and Krueng Raya. To solve the problem of gender equality and equity, from the results of the practical and strategic gender needs analysis described in the previous Tables, a step or strategy can be proposed through the following two programs.

1. The government establishes a routine outreach program on Gender Mainstreaming in Villages in Mesjid Raya District at least once a year so that the community understands what the concept of PUG, justice and equality is, and the objectives of the PUG by creating attractive programs in the socialization to attract public attention to take part in the socialization, because so far the community claimed not to be interested in the socialization agenda that had been applied specifically about PUG.
2. The government established a routine work training program at least once a year also to develop entrepreneurship owned by the community, especially Mesjid Raya Subdistrict, because most of the Mesjid Raya Subdistrict community are medium and small entrepreneurs

in industry such as fish/ shrimp/ fresh crab, typical woven regions, crackers, and other small and medium businesses.

If these programs are successful and run in a positive direction, the community will understand what rights and obligations must be fulfilled by each gender in carrying out daily activities, and in terms of revenue, the development of SME programs can certainly help solve the problem of income which has been the reason why justice and gender equality have not been able to run properly. If both programs can run well, they will certainly have a positive impact and can help solve the problems of justice and gender equality so far, especially in Mesjid Raya District.

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