

## The Relevance Of Patriarchal Culture In Developing Countries To Gender Equality And Female Labor Participation

Nia Karniawati

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to explore the relevance of patriarchal culture in developing countries to gender equality. 'Patriarchate' which means a structure that positions the role of men as the sole ruler, center and everything, this can be said that in human society, the systemic oppression of women and gender-based discrimination have deep roots. The research employs a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The research results found Patriarchal culture actually causes gender inequality. The presence of women in various aspects is not only about social justice, but also about empowering women in all aspects. This includes economic independence for women, which can ultimately contribute to national economic resilience.

**Keywords:** *Patriarchy, Gender Equality, Female Participation, Developing Countries*

### INTRODUCTION

In many developing countries, patriarchal culture still prevails. Patriarchy has been transformed into a culture, is already very strongly attached and seems to be a common thing (Vioni, E., & Liansah, I. :2022). In contrast to matriarchal culture, patriarchal culture dominates people's lives worldwide (Kebingin, B. Y., & Riyanto, A: 2022). Patriarchy comes from the word 'Patriarchate' which means a structure that positions the role of men as the sole ruler, center and everything. Women's resistance to male power is inextricably linked to an unjust patriarchal system (Wayan, K. Y. I., & Nyoman, S: 2020). With the patriarchal system adopted by society, people often assume that men have a big role in raising the status of women. (Apriliandra & Krisnani: 2021).

From the start, a patriarchal society believed that men were more powerful than women in all areas of life, including the personal, familial, communal, and political spheres (Wayan, K. Y. I., & Nyoman, S: 2020). Man seem to be given power over everything in various sectors of social roles. Meanwhile, women are given very little space, both economically, politically, socially and educationally. (Vioni, E., & Liansah, I. :2022). Gender-based discrimination and the systemic oppression of women have their roots in human civilization (Gupta, M., Madabushi, J. S., & Gupta, N. :2023). According to Wayan, K. Y. I., and Nyoman, S., a patriarchal political culture fosters the idea that women are unsuitable and do not belong in the political sphere because: (a) Women are better suited to work in the house; (b) Politics is synonymous with masculine traits (hard, dirty, cunning, evil, etc.) and is undoubtedly only appropriate for men; (c) women who are feminist traits (gentle, gentle, etc.) do not belong in that world; and (d) Women are led by men, not the other way around (Wayan, K. Y. I., & Nyoman, S: 2020). The aim of this research is to discuss about the relevance of patriarchal culture in developing countries to gender equality.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Patriarchal Culture

Patriarchal culture is a popular culture in society (Rakow, L. F. : 2022). Patriarchy originally had a narrow meaning, this patriarchy historically originated from Greek law, namely the head of the family, who was always a man, held complete authority over all members of the family, regardless of gender, in terms of law and finances (Swari Puspita, Rani : 2023).

With a particular structure that may be observed with remarkable consistency across a wide range of social situations, from small-scale contexts like the family, kin groups, and gangs to larger institutional contexts like the police, the military, organized religion, the state, and more, it is a social formation of male-gendered power (Ortner, S. B. : 2022). There are groups in society that still adhere to patriarchal culture, namely family, religion, economic institutions, political institutions and the media. (Swari Puspita, Rani : 2023).

### Gender Equality

One of the key cornerstones of promoting progress is gender equality. Women have the chance to reach their full potential in a variety of fields because to equality. Furthermore, one of the things impeding a nation's progress is the disregard for the significance of women's equality in roles and rights (Wayan, K. Y. I., & Nyoman, S: 2020).

The majority of developing-world societies have significant gender disparity, with women lagging behind males in practically every aspect of life (Pervaiz, Z., Akram, S., Ahmad Jan, S., & Chaudhary, A. R. : 2023). The Gender Inequality Index is shown to have a negative and statistically significant correlation with economic development (Girón, A., & Kazemikhasragh, A. : 2022).

### Developing Countries

Developing countries is a term used to describe and categorize countries worldwide with a relatively low standard of living, an underdeveloped industrial sector, a lower-middle Human Development Index (HDI) score, and a low per capita income. Developing countries are countries that are not yet developed but are still developing to improve the welfare of their people.

The following are general characteristics of developing countries: population problems, a relatively high population growth rate, uneven population distribution, a relatively high dependency ratio, a low per capita income, a productive population but still focused on primary goods, suboptimal utilization of natural resources, continued dependence on developed countries, limited public facilities, relatively low gender equality and respect for human rights, a relatively low level of legal awareness, and low levels of education.

## METHODOLOGY

The research employs a descriptive method that adopts a qualitative approach. This research will explain about patriarchal culture and its relevance to gender equality in developing countries. Data collection techniques using the study of literature and and obsevation. Literature study through searching about the relevance of patriarchal culture in developing countries to gender equality and female labor participation in textbooks, research, reports and ather documents. The data analysis involved three key components: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

## DISCUSSION

In general, in developing countries, patriarchal cultures still prevail. Gender analysis is therefore necessary to comprehend women's perspectives on humanity, equality, democracy, freedom, and justice (Kebingin, B. Y., & Riyanto, A: 2022). Patriarchal culture actually causes gender inequality. This can be seen in the following phenomena in developing countries:

### Social Persectives on gender-based

- 1) Patriarchal culture; men work and women manage the household.  
There is a gender-based division of labor, where men work and women take care of the household. Unconsciously, society shapes this in everyday life.

- 2) Double role or double burden for working women: domestic role (unpaid care work ) and public role.  
For working women, they have a dual role or burden: a public role and a domestic role. This domestic role is unpaid. Both roles must be fulfilled, and working women are required to be able to fulfill both roles. Women are often used as subjects in the domestic sector, while men are used as subjects in public sector. (Vioni, E., & Liansah, I. :2022).
- 3) Limited access to education for women.  
There is an assumption that why should women study at a higher level, when in the end they will also have to take care of the household. Taking advantage of women's brilliance in their domains is therefore sensible educational behavior, just as men take advantage of women's aptitude in particular fields. It is indisputable that optimism and the bravery to take on new, difficult tasks increase with education (Kebingin, B. Y., & Riyanto, A: 2022).

#### **Discrimination in the workplace**

- 1) The wage gap between male and female workers.  
There is a wage gap between female and male workers. This occurs because of the assumption that for female workers, their wages are not a primary factor in supporting their families. Therefore, women are assumed to accept lower wages.
- 2) Many women work for low wages and with minimal legal protection.  
Many women work in the informal sector, where wages are very low minimal legal protection. This is due to low education and a lack of skills.

#### **Restrictions on women's participation**

- 1) Asset ownership rights are synonymous with men. This results in men becoming the owners of family assets.
- 2) Rules/norms that require women to obtain permission from a male guardian to engage in activities outside the home make women's activities highly dependent on their guardian's permission, thus limiting their public activities.

#### **Gender equality is difficult to achieve**

- 1) Restrictions on women's employment make it difficult for them to achieve economic independence, leaving them highly dependent on men economically.
- 2) Women will always be dependent on men.  
Women's independence will be difficult to achieve if women are still dependent on men.

An unfair patriarchal system is inextricably linked to women's resistance to men's authority (Wayan, K. Y. I., & Nyoman, S: 2020). An understanding of women's education emerged from this fundamental concept. Since men and women are equal before God, it is not prudent for males to dominate households or other sociopolitical responsibilities. In terms of intelligence, it is a shared trait rather than the exclusive domain of men or women (Kebingin, B. Y., & Riyanto, A: 2022). Patriarchal culture can cause Gender Based Violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW). GBV and VAW are the result of patriarchy, which socially constructs and defines gender roles, relationships, and power dynamics (Hamdy, M. K., & Hudri, M. : 2022).

Women's participation in various spheres of life has been limited by patriarchal traditions. Compared to men, they have less control over resources, fewer access to healthcare and educational institutions, and less involvement in the economy. This has had a negative impact on these nations' economic growth. (Pervaiz, Z., Akram, S., Ahmad Jan, S., & Chaudhary, A. R. : 2023)

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

The presence of women in various aspects is not only about social justice, but also about empowering women in all aspects. This includes economic independence for women, which can ultimately contribute to national economic resilience.

However, as long as patriarchal culture remains strong, gender equality will be difficult to achieve. Therefore, the collaboration of all parties in various aspects is necessary to achieve gender equality.

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#### ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Nia Karniawati, email : [nia.karniawati@email.unikom.ac.id](mailto:nia.karniawati@email.unikom.ac.id)

Dr. Nia Karniawati is Associate Professor and lecturer in Departemen of Government Science Unikom