

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nationally, the male population in Indonesia amounts to 136.66 million people or 50.58 percent of the total Indonesian population, while the female population is 133.54 million or 49.42 percent of the total Indonesian population. However, according to the Central Statistics Agency, the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line by gender from 2021 to 2022 is controlled by women with a total of 9.99% and a male percentage of 9.60% (Data Sensus, 2022). Although the numbers are almost evenly matched, this is proof that the quality of life of women is lower when compared to men (Kidul, 2018). When viewed from the potential of women's human resources, the composition of the productive population turns out to be more female than male. However, the current human resources potential of Indonesian women is unfortunately not balanced. Although currently quite a lot of Indonesian women have shown that they can compete and contribute in various fields such as development, science, technology, politics, economy, society, and even defense and security, it turns out that many more Indonesian women have not been able to show their potential and identity optimally (Azizah, 2012).

The low quality of life of women will affect Indonesia's overall Human Development Index, especially in strategic areas such as education, health, and the economy, which in turn will jeopardize the nation-building process we are currently undergoing. This shows that the quality of life of the Indonesian people is still low and the economic potential of women is a burden on development. Women who have an excellent quality of life can become national development assets that make a positive and significant contribution to the process of equal

and equitable development. So it can be said that in Indonesia the problem of poverty and the quality of life of women or gender equality still needs to be addressed (Agusni, 2012).

Poverty is a problem that is intensively faced in various regions in Indonesia, one of which is the Yogyakarta Special Region Province (DIY). Poverty is seen as the inability from the economic side to meet basic food and not food needs when measured in terms of expenditure. Based on data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Yogyakarta has a population of 3.68 million people (Kusnandar, 2021). However, the average number of poor people from 2019 to 2021 in Yogyakarta is more than 476 thousand (Statistik, 2022). The number is certainly quite large because Yogyakarta is one of the most visited tourist cities in Indonesia which has received many jobs from various tourism sectors and also other sectors.

To end the poverty, Yogyakarta local governments are making various efforts to reduce the poor as the priority in development. To solve the problem of poverty in society, one of the efforts made by the government is to focus on empowering and increasing the productivity of women. This is done because women play an important role both in the family and in society (B3PA, 2018). The involvement of women is not a burden or obstacle in development, but rather a potential and asset in development. One of the efforts of the Yogyakarta Government through the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Control to reduce poverty is to optimize the "Desa Prima" or "Prima Village" (Women of Advanced Independent Indonesia) program. (Dinsosppakp, n.d.)

1.2. Research Question

On the basis of the context's description and explanation, the primary research question may be formulated: "*Why Special Region of Yogyakarta initiate the 'Desa Prima' or Prima Village Program?*"

1.3. Theoretical Framework

a. Regime Theory

Regime theory is a theory of international relations derived from the liberal tradition (AhmadJay, 2017). Regime theory argues that international organizations or international regimes influence the behavior of states and other international actors. When it comes to the regime, the word Regime itself comes from the Latin "Regimen" which means power (Alfarisi, 2020). Hence, a regime is a set of rules, and cultural or social norms that govern the operation of a government or institution and its interaction with society. This theory states that cooperation is possible in the world system of anarchy because the regime itself is the result of international cooperation. Regime theory could be conceived of as intervening variables standing between basic causal variables and outcomes and behavior. The first attempt to analyze regimes thus assumed the following set of casual relationships. The regime will affect behavior or things that happen, which is a prime village program. In other words, the International regime will affect state behavior, then it will affect local behavior. Regime theory analyzes the dynamics of international cooperation in specific issue areas. An international regime is defined as a set of explicit and implicit norms, rules, and decision-making procedures in which all the expectations of actors converge in international relations. From a regime theory perspective, the main actors in this regard are states because they ratified the convention, but the United Nations as an international support structure as well as non-governmental organizations may also play a role in international cooperation.

According to Stephen Krasner, the Regime should be understood as something more than a temporary agreement, 4 things exist in the International Regime at once that characterize it;

- a. Principles (trust in facts, Causation, and rectitude)
- b. Norms (standards of conduct outlined in rights and obligations)

c. Rules (forms of provisions and prohibitions specific to conduct)

d. Decision Making Procedures (general practice for making and implementing joint decisions or collective choices).

The regime operates as a necessity that requires the state to behave under certain principles, norms, and rules. On the other hand, they help create a social world along with correcting the meaning of behavior. The regime is considered to be able to create an international social order based on shared beliefs and norms.

Global gender equality regimes have emerged, identifiable by principles, norms, legal instruments or rules, and mechanisms for compliance with procedures in decision-making. The principles of the gender equality regime are the prohibition of discrimination against women and the active promotion of equality between the sexes (Rendi Prayuda, Politik Institusi Rezim Internasional, 2019). There are many examples of regimes that exist in the world, all depending on their respective goals. An example is the International Monetary Fund (IMF), where this international organization aims to promote the maintenance of the global economy to always be healthy. Then there is the World Trade Organization (WTO) which is a world trade organization that plays a role in promoting and strengthening the implementation of agreed international trade rules and laws (Eddyono, 2014). All of these regimes aim to provide commonality in viewing a problem or an existing problem to provide a way of solving the problem, as well as regulate the behavior patterns of related countries.

b. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Poverty eradication or no poverty and gender equality are one of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that is made to achieve sustainable development. The SDGs is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders for a variety of purposes. This is an international agenda drawn up by 194 countries, civil society, and various economic actors

from various parts of the world under the auspices of the United Nations (UN). This agenda was created to answer the demands of world leadership in addressing social inequality and poverty and the changes that occur in the world (UN, n.d.). The SDGs was formed on September 25, 2015, and consist of 17 objectives covering the global environment. From the DIY case study runs the desa prima program which has the goal of eradicating poverty and fighting for gender equality, this is in accordance with SDGs 1 and 5 which are No Poverty and Gender Equality (Ishatono Ishatono, 2016).

The government of Special Region of Yogyakarta initiated “Desa Prima” or Prima Villages because Prime Villages make women in Indonesia (especially in regions or villages) more developed in terms of an economy that can eradicate poverty. Prima villages also help women in honing their potential because not only men, but women also have the same potential as men. These two SDGs point promise to emphasize that there is no difference between men and women. Because as it should be, women should have the same rights as men. Things like this have been widely applied in all countries in the world. However, in Indonesia, gender equality has not been properly implemented by all parties or the entire community. Women are still considered not potential enough when compared to men, where the fact is that women are very potential for various existing interests. For the size of developing countries, the poverty rate in Yogyakarta is still quite high when viewed from the existing percentage. This is a problem that has existed in Indonesia for a long time and must be resolved immediately for the sake of a better future for Indonesia.

1.4 Hypothesis

With this, the author hypothesizes that the Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta initiated “Desa Prima” or “Prima Village“ because:

1. Prima Village is a strategy to eliminate poverty, which is that is the first SDGs point that has also been stated in regional regulations in the Special Region of Yogyakarta to regulate and supervise the running of the Prima Village program.
2. Prima Village is the implementation of the gender equality regime at the global, national, and local levels.

1.5 Research Purposes

The purpose of conducting this research is to find out how the prima village program is one of the best solutions for Yogyakarta in terms of SDGs no 1 (No Poverty) and no 5 (Gender Equality) so that it can answer the formulation of the problem and prove the hypotheses found, and apply the knowledge gained during the lecture period in order to explain the problems under study.

1.6 Research Methodology

This research uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques through sources from books, journals, articles, scientific papers, and the results of direct interviews in the field. The qualitative method is a method used to write a study by observing the phenomenon or event to be studied. Qualitative methods also focus more on the human element or social changes that occur in society resulting from a policy or norm. This is what distinguishes it from quantitative methods that rely more on calculations using statistics.

This study is uses a qualitative method to explain how the phenomenon that occurs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta as an object in solving its problems, namely the issue of poverty and gender equality in the city of Yogyakarta. Thus, with qualitative methods the results of the

development of theories can be found, which will be written at the end of the discussion. For data collection techniques, techniques are used in the form of collecting all information through library studies.

1.7 Writing Systematic

In writing this research, the authors divide the research discussion into three chapters as follows:

Chapter I: This chapter will describe the reasons for choosing title, background of the problem, theoretical framework, hypothesis, research purposes, research method, and writing systematic.

Chapter II: This chapter will further explore the background of the problem in the previous chapter, where the author discusses the real reason for Special Region of Yogyakarta to initiate prima villages and is assisted by the hypotheses that have been proposed and the framework used.

Chapter III: This chapter is a concluding section that contains conclusions from various findings in the analysis that the author has carried out during the research to answer the questions raised.