

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN GOVERNANCE: MODEL AND POLICY

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Abstract. Gender inequality is a condition that places women after men which then raises the gender equality movement through Gender Mainstreaming (PUG). Gender mainstreaming has not been too revealing of results and enjoyed equally in Lampung Province so that a policy is needed as a real effort in implementing Gender Mainstreaming. This study aims to look at the efforts of the Lampung Province government as policy makers in realizing gender equality in Lampung Province through a qualitative approach. The results of this study indicate that Gender Mainstreaming in Lampung Province is stated in the Lampung Provincial Regulation Number 10 of 2011 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in Regional Development and is at the socialization stage as a form of strengthening the acceleration of the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Lampung Province.

Keywords: Policy, Gender Equality, and Gender Mainstreaming

INTRODUCTION

Women have been regarded as a minority whose position is number two after men, this condition called gender inequality. In the end of 19th until 20th century, the history of women's movements in Indonesia is began in the era of R.A. Kartini, and continue voiced in various forms until now, which focus on woman protection tried to get equal rights and position with men. Gender equality is affirmed in the CEDAW Convention which bases three main principles, namely the principle of substantive equality, the principle of non-discrimination, and the principle of state obligations. Nationally, the existence of Gender Mainstreaming (*Pengarusutamaan Gender - PUG*) in Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 which explains that PUG is a strategy to achieve gender equality and justice through policies and programs that pay attention to the experiences, aspirations, needs, and problems of women and men into the process of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating all policies and programs in various fields of life and the development sector. Gender mainstreaming guarantees that development provides access, participation, control and benefits for women and men in various planned activities including legislation, policies or programs in all midwives and levels. Access means that both women and men, including marginalized groups, have equal access to development resources. Participation means that every citizen, both women and men, including disabled, can play an active role in development, they are not just objects but also subjects.