

THE WOMEN'S ROLE IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

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A. Introduction

We can trace the development of sociology from the writings of Robert K. Merton who grouped sociological themes into sociology of law, sociology of politics, sociology of religion, sociology of family, sociology of education, sociology of health, sociology of art and sociology of economics, and so on. One of the developing branches of sociology is rural sociology. Nevertheless, the object of sociological study remains rooted in sociology, which focuses on human life in relation to its environment.

Rural sociology first grew and developed in the United States, so that the development of rural sociology cannot be separated from the role of academics in the United States, as in the writings of Smith, Zopf and Galeski (Zainuddin, 2009). Through this paper, rural sociology is an attempt to find solutions to problems that arise in rural communities. This problem arose at the same time as the birth of industry in the Americas which caused some rural areas to be neglected, so that some rural areas in New England and the Northeastern United States had experienced depopulation. The impact of these conditions is the emergence of humanitarian issues that come to the surface. One of the impacts of the issues mentioned above is the birth of courses on rural social issues at the Universities of Chicago, Michigan, and North Dakota. This issue led President T. Roosevelt to form a commission on rural life (Commission on Rural Life) whose main mission was to study social problems in rural America and further make suggestions for improvement (Zainuddin, 2009).

Rural psychology then experienced development is one of the issues discussed at the end of the 21st century was the issue of gender. Gender is a socially and culturally constructed division of men and women, Ann Oakley (Fakih, 1997). For example, women are considered gentle, emotional, motherly, and so on. Meanwhile, men are considered strong, rational, mighty, and so on.

Women, when viewed according to their gender, have various roles, including roles as mothers, wives, farmers, company managers, volunteer workers, village heads, and others. This condition shows that women in their lives do not only play multiple roles but also have multiple roles in society.

The role of women is also visible in the field of development in order to elevate the dignity and quality of women themselves. Involving women in the development process is an action in order to elevate the dignity and quality of women themselves. Thus, the author wants to discuss how the role of women in rural development in the perspective of rural sociology.

B. Sociology

Terminologically, Sociology comes from Latin and Greek, namely the word '*socius*' which means society and *logos* which means science. Thus sociology can be defined as the study of society. The word sociology was originally used by Auguste Comte (Soebadi, 2008) who stated that sociology is a general social science which is the end result of the development of science based on advances that have been achieved by other sciences, formed based on observation and not on speculations. Speculation about the state of society and the results must be arranged systematically.

Emile Durkheim (Soebadi, 2008) states that sociology is the science of social institutions namely the thoughts and actions that subjugate the citizens more or less, furthermore, Giner (Soebadi, 2008) states that sociology is a science that discusses social interactions and the results achieved as well as social phenomena that arise including social institutions, groups, collectivities and social relations, social behavior according to patterns / frameworks of social relations in the public community. This definition is in line with the sociological definition of Selo Soemardjan and Soelaeman Soemardi (1982) which states that sociology is the science of social structure and social processes, including social changes which as a whole are a link between the main social elements, namely social norms, social institutions, groups and social layers.

C. Rural Sociology

Rural Sociology is the application of sociological theories in studying society. It is as a branch of sociology from rural life according to Smith and Zophf (Bahrein, 1996). This study is a systematic knowledge as a result, the application of the scientific method in an effort to study rural communities, their social structures and organizations, the basic systems of society, and the processes of social change that occur. Meanwhile, Rogers (Bahrein, 1996) states that rural sociology is a science that studies the spatial behavior of people in rural settings related to their groups. Thus it can be said that rural sociology emphasizes its knowledge on rural communities.

John M Gillette (Zainuddin, 2009) defines rural sociology as a branch of sociology that systematically studies rural communities to reveal their conditions and tendencies and formulate the principles of progress. Meanwhile, according to T. Lynn and Paul E. Zopf (Rahadjo, 1999) stated rural sociology as a collection of knowledge that has been systematized generated through the application of scientific methods into the study of rural communities.

Raharjo (1999) explained that developing times showed changes in rural and urban areas, so he stated that the new rural sociology should be a study of how rural communities (not only agricultural villages) adapt to the entry of modern capitalism in their lives.

D. Women in Village Development

Understanding the development process is namely socio-cultural changes that will include changes in values. Development is all efforts to bring about massive social change from a state of national life to a new, better state. These social changes cover various aspects of life and take place continuously. In the national development policy in Indonesia, village development is an integral part of national development. Mubyarto (Manembu, undated) defines village development as development that takes place in rural areas and covers all aspects of community life which is carried out in an integrated manner by developing self-help mutual assistance.

Bryant and White (Manembu, undated) stated that one of the factors forming the ability to realize the planned future according to him is empowerment. Communities who have the opportunity to continue to develop their abilities and roles in planning and implementing the changes they want to create a better future.

Based on the 1945 Constitution Article 18 B paragraph (2) and Article 18 paragraph (7), the village is a hybrid organization between the self-governing community and local self-government. In this context, the village is not synonymous with the village government and the village head. The village contains the government and at the same time contains the community so that it forms a legal entity or an organic unit. The village is not reduced to a government within the Regency or City government system, but the village as a legal community unit located in the Regency or City area. Thus, the goals of village development are designed to be a solid foundation for regional development and national development, besides that village development is also expected to be future-minded and sustainable development, thus requiring the role of rural communities, both men and women.

The wider role of women is not only in domestic affairs taking care of their husbands and children in the house, but also women are expected to be active in organizations as husbands' companions who also determine the condition of their husbands (Soedarsono and Murniatmo 1986). The study of sociological theory, namely the theory of Parsons, states that although the measurements used to assess the status of women and men are different, the status of women is the same as that of men. This can be seen from the pattern of marriage according to Parsons is a relationship between two people who are equal (Saptari and Holsner 1997). Thus, it can be concluded that the status of women is obtained on the basis of the status of husband and wife, and can also be obtained on the basis of their work position.

Basically the role of women is needed to preserve the culture that is very useful for the next generation. Therefore, women not only need to improve their knowledge, abilities and skills, but women must also have greatness of soul and nobility of mind. For the success of development, the participation of women is needed, so encouragement, moral assistance, and understanding from men from their husbands are especially needed.

The role of women in development if examined based on the Sex-gender system, it can be seen that the condition of differences in social relations between women and men in the past is used as knowledge in making and analyzing policies on women in current development. Furthermore, Van Bemmelen (1995) states that women need to be given justice and fairness from the benefits of development for women. This is due to dissatisfaction with the biological differences between men and women and the categories of men and women as social constructions that shape the identities of men and women, the patterns of behavior and activities of men and women in urban and rural areas

Sumardjo in Manembu (undated) describes the involvement of women as a form of women's participation in household economic activities in rural areas, including:

a. Women's Participation in the Implementation of Economic Activities

Women's participation in the implementation of household economic activities can be seen from the time a woman spends on activities including taking care of the household (eg cooking, raising children, cleaning household appliances, educating children and other activities because they have the value of time). In addition, there are women who play a role in livelihood activities (for example: working on their own business or on other parties in farming and non-farming businesses that generate a living directly or indirectly). Other activities are activities that fulfill basic needs (eg recreation and worship/social).

b. Women's Participation in the Planning Process

Women's participation in the planning process of economic activities can be divided into two, namely: First, women are active in fulfilling household needs, for example which has to earn a living, who has to do certain jobs or division of labor for household members and marketing of products. Second, women are active in setting priorities for household members' basic consumption, for example women managing the consumption of food and clothing for household members, especially children, purchasing household equipment and housing.

c. Participation in Evaluation of Economic Activities

Women's participation in the evaluation of household economic activities can be measured by the extent to which women are involved in making decisions to determine the allocation of funds from household income for household economic needs. Household income is the result of household economic activities supported by the entire workforce in the household.

The active role of women can make development effective and efficient, especially development in villages. Because it is women who are in direct contact with the daily life of themselves, their families, and society. If women are not involved, it is certain that the policies produced in village development are not on target, not in accordance with reality and do not answer problems.

E. Conclusion

Sociology is the science of social structures and social processes, including social changes which as a whole are a link between the main social elements, namely social norms, social institutions, groups and social layers. Rural sociology is as a branch of the sociology of rural life.

The development of the times showed changes in rural and urban areas, so he stated that the new rural sociology should be a study of how rural communities (not just agricultural villages) adapt to the entry of modern capitalism in their lives. One of the issues is the role of women in rural development.

Development is all efforts to bring about massive social change from a state of national life to a new, better state. The wider role of women is not only in domestic affairs taking care of their husbands and children in the house, but also women are expected to be active in organizations as husband companions who also determine the husband's condition.

The study of sociological theory, namely the theory of Parsons, states that although the measurements used to assess the status of women and men are different, the status of women is the same as that of men. Basically the role of women is needed to preserve the culture that is very useful for the next generation. Therefore, women not only need to improve their knowledge, abilities and skills, but women must also have greatness of soul and nobility of mind. For the success of development, the participation of women is needed, so encouragement, moral assistance, and understanding from men from their husbands are especially needed.

The role of women in development if examined based on the Sex-gender system, it can be seen that the condition of differences in social relations between women and men in the past is used as knowledge in making and analyzing policies on women in current development.

Sumardjo in manembu (undated) describes the involvement of women as a form of women's participation in household economic activities in rural areas, including: (a) Women's participation in the implementation of economic activities; (b) Women's Participation in the Planning Process; and (c) Participation in the Evaluation of Economic Activities.

Women's participation in the evaluation of household economic activities can be measured by the extent to which women are involved in making decisions to determine the allocation of funds from household income for household economic needs. Household income is the result of household economic activities supported by entire workforce in the household.

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