

Longwe Women Empowerment Analysis on P2WKSS Program of Kampong Pamoyanan

Annisa Salsabila¹, Ratri Virianita²

{anisa.salsabi11@gmail.com¹, ratru_v@apps.ipb.ac.id²}

Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences Faculty of Human Ecology
IPB University, Gedung FEMA Wing 1 Level 5 Kampus IPB Darmaga^{1 2}

Abstract. The P2WKSS program is implemented by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to increase women's role in development and create quality families. This study aims to analyze the empowerment of women assisted by the P2WKSS program according to Longwe's women empowerment analysis framework. This study used a survey method with questionnaires and interview guides as data collection tools. Respondents consisted of 50 women assisted by the P2WKSS program who were selected by cluster random sampling in Kampong Pamoyanan, Sukamekar Village, Sukaraja District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java. Data collected were analyzed descriptively and presented as frequency tables, interview quotes, and narratives. The results showed that most respondents were less empowered. However, most respondents were highly participative in the program and had control over their families. The need for the implementation of the P2WKSS program is intended to increase the role of women in realizing quality families and increase women's empowerment in achieving quality families.

Keywords: Longwe women empowerment analysis framework; P2WKSS program; women empowerment.

1 Introduction

The problem of women's powerlessness in development practices must be resolved immediately. Efforts to empower women are expected to make women more empowered. The Indonesian government has certainly realized women's empowerment programs to support development in Indonesia. The presence of women's empowerment programs is expected to result in women's empowerment.

One of the women empowerment programs pursued by the government is the P2WKSS program, which aims to increase the role of women in development and cover the education, health, economy, and environment sectors. The P2WKSS program focuses on improving the position and involvement of women in development, starting from the family scope [1]. The General Guidelines for the P2WKSS Integrated Program [2] explain that this program has efforts to realize and develop healthy, prosperous, and happy families in the context of

village community development with women as the driving force. The P2WKSS program is run with the participation of women as targets in every stage, starting with planning, implementation, utilization of results, and evaluation [3].

The empowerment program's success is assessed not only by welfare achievement or poverty alleviation levels but also by the extent to which the program can empower women [4]. The level of women's empowerment can assess the success of women's empowerment programs such as P2WKSS.

One village that has implemented the P2WKSS program is Kampong Pamoyanan, Sukamekar Village, Sukaraja District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java. The program was implemented because no positive activities could foster women's empowerment. The tendency of women in Kampong Pamoyanan to gather in their spare time to look for each other's lice, etc., thus inspired the Village Head to form the P2WKSS program to empower women.

So far, many studies have been related to the P2WKSS program [5]; [6]. The P2WKSS program implemented in Sukakarya Village proved ineffective in improving women's quality of life [5]. Meanwhile, there is a positive relationship between women's empowerment and the effectiveness of the P2WKSS program in Sumedang Regency [6]. Neither study has yet to examine the effectiveness of the P2WKSS program in increasing women's empowerment based on Longwe's women empowerment analysis framework. Therefore, examining Longwe's women empowerment analysis framework on the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan, Sukamekar Village, Sukaraja District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java, in increasing women empowerment is interesting.

2 P2WKSS (Improving the Role of Women toward Healthy and Prosperous Family)

To alleviate poverty, the Government of Indonesia seeks to increase the role of women in development through the Integrated Program for Improving the Role of Women towards Healthy and Prosperous Families (P2WKSS). The targets of this program are women with a relatively low level of welfare or who fall into the category of poor families, pre-prosperous families, and stage I prosperous families, according to the results of data collection by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). In the General Guidelines for the P2WKSS Integrated Program [2], it is explained that the general objective of the P2WKSS program is to increase the role of women in development to create quality families. The specific objectives of the P2WKSS program are as follows:

1. Improve the educational status of women
2. Improving women's health status
3. Improving women's knowledge and skills in productive economic enterprises
4. Increase women's participation in environmental conservation

The P2WKSS program is prioritized in vulnerable village areas in socioeconomics, health, and education. A cross-sector government supports the P2WKSS program. The core sectors that support the P2WKSS program include the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and many more. The

sustainability of the P2WKSS program also goes through monitoring, evaluation, and reporting stages. Each agency and region prepare the implementation of the P2WKSS program according to local conditions.

3 Longwe Women Empowerment Analysis Framework

The women's empowerment program was analyzed using Sara Longwe's gender analysis theory. Sara Longwe's gender analysis theory is intended to understand women's issues in the implementation of empowerment programs, starting from the needs analysis phase to the program evaluation phase. Sara Longwe developed the Women's Empowerment Framework with two women's empowerment analysis phases. Longwe's women's empowerment analysis begins with identifying the level of equality and continues with assessing the level of recognition of women's issues in a program [7].

Based on Longwe's gender analysis theory, the level of equality is measured by looking at five levels in the form of well-being, access, awareness, participation, and control [7]. Sara Longwe's level of equality has a hierarchical nature, where if the level of equality of women only reaches the well-being dimension, women's empowerment cannot be achieved. Empowered women are expected to be one of the spearheads in advancing development in Indonesia. The measurement of women's equality level with the five indicators of Longwe's women empowerment analysis is explained as follows:

1. Welfare

The welfare dimension is defined as women's level of material security. Women can have the same access as men to resources such as primary needs, income generation, and health care. If the intervention is limited to the level of welfare, then women are only given welfare benefits, not producing or gaining welfare benefits for themselves. Therefore, this is a level of empowerment where women are passive recipients of benefits provided by higher authorities.

2. Access

The access dimension is the equal opportunity for women and men to access marketing facilities, capital loans, and public services such as education and health. Equality of access is achieved through the principle of equal opportunity to eradicate all forms of discrimination against women.

3. Awareness

The awareness dimension is defined as a knowledge and understanding of gender and the role of women in development. Awareness also includes the belief that the gender division of labor should be fair and agreeable and not involve economic or political domination of one sex. It involves an awareness that women's relative lack of access to resources arises from discriminatory practices and rules that give priority access and control to men. Therefore, awareness-raising linked to a collective push for action is needed to remove discriminatory practices that impede women's access to resources.

4. Participation

The participation dimension is women's equal involvement with men in decision-making, policymaking, administration, and planning. Participation is a level of action that complements awareness. It is an essential aspect of a development project. Participation is defined by involvement in needs assessment, project formulation, implementation, and evaluation. Equal participation means involving women in decision-making.

5. Control

The control dimension is defined as women's control over the decision-making process through awareness to achieve equal control over the distribution of benefits and factors of production. Equal control means a balance of control between men and women, so neither side dominates. They have taken what is theirs and no longer wait indefinitely to be given resources solely at the discretion of men or at the will of patriarchal authority.

The level of recognition of women's problems or issues can be identified once the phase of assessing women's equality has been completed. Sara Longwe defines 'women's issues' as all that have a bearing on women's equality and thus involve levels of equality ranging from well-being, access, awareness, participation, or control in social and economic roles. Longwe's levels of recognition of women's issues are described as follows:

1. Negative Level

At the negative level, the program's objectives do not match the problems experienced by women. Projects whose program objectives do not match women's problems allow women to be left worse off.

2. Neutral Level (Conservative Level)

At the neutral level, the program acknowledges the problems experienced by women. However, the program's presence does not make women worse off than before.

3. Positive Level

At the positive level, the program's objectives are positively related to women's issues. The program will aim to improve the position of women relative to men.

4 Method

This research used a survey method with questionnaires and interview guides as data collection tools. The questionnaire consists of several statements covering the dimensions of women's equality with five aspects, namely welfare, access, awareness, participation, and control, as well as dimensions of recognition of women's issues. These statements contain scores of 1 – 4, which indicate suitability with the respondent's condition. The interview guide is used in in-depth interviews to dig deeper into more information and complete the data obtained through the questionnaire.

The research was conducted on women assisted by the P2WKSS program in Kampong Pamoyanan, Sukamekar Village, Sukaraja District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java. Respondents were selected using cluster random sampling because the population was divided into groups or clusters. Cluster random sampling is a sampling from a group or cluster that draws individual samples from selected clusters [8]. The population of this study was women assisted by the P2WKSS program, which numbered 100 women. Women assisted by the P2WKSS program are divided into ten assisted groups; each group has 10 group members. The sample was taken from as much as 50% of each group, namely, five women representing the group, so the respondents had a total of 50 women. Quantitative data acquisition is analyzed using descriptive analysis and presented in frequency tables, while the qualitative data are presented in the form of excerpts, interviews, and narratives.

Table 1. Dimensions, Aspects and Data Collection Methods based on Longwe's Women Empowerment Analysis Framework

Dimensions	Aspect	Data Collection Methods		
		Questionnaire	In-depth Interviews	Observation
Women equality	• Welfare	√	√	√
	• Access	√	√	√
	• Awareness	√	√	√
	• Participation	√	√	√
	• Control	√	√	√
Recognition of Women Issues		√	√	√

5 Results and Discussion

Respondent Characteristics

Most respondents were in the 19-44 age group, which numbered 74% of the total respondents. Meanwhile, the elderly have the lowest number, which is 4%. The average age of respondents is 37 years, and 98% of respondents are at a productive age, which is an age that can produce goods and services [9].

There were no respondents who did not go to school. Most respondents completed primary school or equivalent, with a percentage of 74%. Meanwhile, the highest education attained by respondents was at the diploma/graduate level, which numbered 2%. Since 2013, the Indonesian government has started a 12-year compulsory education program in which all Indonesian citizens must complete primary, junior high, and senior high school. Most respondents must still fulfill the government's recommendation to complete their education at the senior high school level. Only 18% of the respondents followed the government's recommendation to complete their education until senior high school. The financing of education determines the smooth running of educational activities [10]. Based on one respondent's statement, economic difficulties make it difficult for respondents to implement the government's 12-year compulsory education recommendation. It is in line with [11] that economic limitations are one of the factors for women's low education.

"...Most people here have only graduated from elementary school, but there are also those who went to junior high school and high school, but not many. Here, most of them, when they finish school, work to help earn money for their daily meals. Besides, it is hard to find the money if you want to attend high school. There must be needs if you want to go to school, like buying books, school uniforms, and everyday school snacks; you also must have money, if just for food, and you still lack money to attend high school. Even though only elementary school graduates can read, write, and count, the people here can do it..." (YA, 32 years old).

The husband was the breadwinner in most families, at 66%. Then, only 4% of respondents said their breadwinner was their wife—meanwhile, 15% of respondents whose husbands and wives also earned a living together. Most respondents only rely on their husbands as breadwinners to meet their daily needs. It is in line with [12], where the patriarchal culture

that develops in society brings the character of the husband as someone who must be the breadwinner in the family.

"...The one who makes a living must be a husband; it is the man who makes a living. A mother's job is to care for the house and the children. Now that children have grown up, I care for them by getting angry at them if they are naughty..." (TA, 42 years old).

Most respondents are housewives, with a percentage of 66%. Only 1% of respondents answered that work as tailors to fulfill their daily needs. 66% of respondents, as homemakers, rely on their husbands to fulfill their family's needs. Meanwhile, 34% of other respondents have jobs with the intention of helping their husbands earn a living and meet their own and family needs. It is in line with [13] that the income of women working to make money is only considered additional income.

"...I trade just to help my husband so that his income increases; the results are not much, but it is enough to buy rice or cooking oil..." (TA, 42 years old).

The P2WKSS (Improving the Role of Women Towards Healthy Welfare Family) Program of Kampong Pamoyanan

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Ministry of PPPA) runs the P2WKSS program every year. In 2022, RW 09 Kampong Pamoyanan Sukamekar Village was selected as the location to implement the P2WKSS program to represent the Sukabumi Regency. It became a particular location for the implementation of the P2WKSS program. The program was implemented from March to November 2022. The nine-month program has provided many benefits to the fostered women. The P2WKSS program in Sukamekar Village was attended by 100 women divided into ten groups. Each group has one group leader assigned to liaison between P2WKSS and other members.

The P2WKSS program aims to increase the role of women in development to create a quality family. In Kampong Pamoyanan, training, and socialization are routinely carried out during the P2WKSS program. Every week, 2-3 programs are implemented so that the women assisted by the P2WKSS program get a lot of new knowledge and skills. Some of the training presented in the form of socialization conducted during the program include:

1. Cake making
2. Coconut oil and vegetable chips making
3. Knitting
4. Batik sponge making
5. Mocaf making and mocaf food processing.
6. Non-rice and non-flour local food processing training
7. Chicken-based food processing
8. Establishment and training of disaster-resilient villages
9. Law counselling
10. Establishment and guidance of waste banks to care for the environment.
11. HIV/AIDS counseling and establishment of AIDS care Posyandu
12. Fire hazard prevention counseling and establishment of fire service red car
13. Blood donor movement
14. Socialization of uninhabitable houses (rutilahu)

Each group must send a representative of its members to each training course. Each representative from each group who attends the training is expected to share the knowledge gained from the training with other group members who have yet to have the opportunity to attend the training. The training is conducted by presenting speakers who are experts in their respective fields.

Longwe’s Women Empowerment Analysis Framework of the P2WKSS Program of Kampong Pamoyanan

Longwe's women empowerment analysis framework adapted from March et al. [7] in the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan began by identifying the level of women's equality, including welfare, access, awareness, participation, and control. It continued assessing the recognition level of women's issues as presented in **Table 2 - 9**.

Table 2 Number and percentage of respondents based on the empowerment level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program Kampong Pamoyanan, 2023

Category	Level of empowerment of women assisted by P2WKSS Kampong Pamoyanan	
	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Less empowered	27	54
Empowered	18	36
Very Empowered	5	10
Total	50	100

Table 2 shows that 54% of respondents are in the less empowered category, while 36% of respondents are in the empowered category, and 10% are in the very empowered category. It shows that the P2WKSS program in Kampong Pamoyanan has yet to be able to increase women's empowerment. This finding aligns with [14] that the Program Keluarga Harapan, a women's empowerment program, still cannot create full empowerment in women. The general purpose of the P2WKSS program is to increase the role of women in development and create quality families, so the P2WKSS program has not been able to increase women's empowerment.

Table 3 Number and percentage of respondent based on the equality level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan, 2023

Category	Equality level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program Kampong Pamoyanan	
	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Less equal	25	50
Equal	20	40
Very equal	5	5
Total	50	100

Table 3 shows that most respondents (50%) are in the less equal category, but most other respondents are in the equal (40%) and very equal (5%) categories. It means that the P2WKSS program is not quite capable of providing equal conditions for men and women in

obtaining opportunities and enjoying their rights to play a role, participate, and enjoy the results of the P2WKSS program as seen from the level of welfare, level of access, level of awareness, level of participation, and level of control.

Respondents tended not to know the urgency of equality between men and women. Most respondents received education until elementary school. The low level of education of respondents is one of the reasons that respondents do not understand the urgency of gender equality. The implementation of the P2WKSS program has also not yet reached the topic of gender equality awareness. It contradicts [15], which found that although the Home Industry program did not raise the topic of gender awareness, gender equality was still mentioned during the introduction before the training event.

Respondents believed that the culture that has existed for a long time should be accepted and be grateful. Many women in the village are housewives. It is supported by the culture that women will end up in the kitchen, well, and bed. Equality should be an important topic that should be noticed in the P2WKSS program. Unfortunately, the P2WKSS program has not yet reached the point of providing knowledge about the importance of gender equality.

"... It is not a woman if she is not in the kitchen, well, or bed. Whatever the condition, I am grateful; maybe God has destined me to be a woman, so accepting my fate is okay. The ones who take care of the children are mothers, the ones who gave birth to us, so we are also the ones who must take care of the children, surely at home too; in the end, we take care of the children along taking care of the house..." (TA, 42 years old).

Table 4 shows that most respondents (76%) are in the less prosperous category, while other respondents are in the prosperous (8%) and very prosperous (16%) categories. It means that the P2WKSS Kampong Pamoyanan program is less able to provide material security to women, where women can have the same access as men to resources, such as primary needs, income generation, and health care. The level of women's welfare will determine women's equality.

Table 4 Number and percentages of respondent based on the welfare level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan, 2023

Category	Welfare level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program Kampong Pamoyanan	
	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Less prosperous	38	76
Prosperous	4	8
Very prosperous	8	16
Total	50	100

When the P2WKSS program was running, the respondents enthusiastically sold the products resulting from the training. The products sold include shredded meat, dish soap, and wet cakes. The women assisted by the P2WKSS program had earned a little additional income from selling the products from the training. The money from sales is only used to buy basic foodstuffs or snacks, so no respondents use the money from product sales for medical expenses. Unfortunately, this did not last long. After the P2WKSS program was completed,

they no longer sold the products from the training, so the program did not give the assisted women additional income to meet their needs. This contradicts the research of [14], who found that the Program Keluarga Harapan as a women's empowerment program has increased women's welfare, especially in fulfilling life needs.

The lack of women's welfare through the P2WKSS program is evidenced by the informant's statement as follows:

"...In the past, we used to sell products per group; after the training to make shredded meat, then each group tried to make their shredded meat and sold it to the surrounding community; the proceeds were used to buy rice or snacks at most, if it was for medical treatment, no, because there was not enough money, not much. However, because the P2WKSS program has finished, we do not continue selling it anymore; in the past, it was because we wanted the program to win, so we were enthusiastic, but when the program finished, we were no longer enthusiastic..." (Z, 23 years old).

It can be stated that the respondents have less prosperous conditions because they only get additional income when the P2WKSS program takes place. Additional income from sales is also a little, so it is only enough to buy additional food ingredients or snacks. In addition, no respondents use the money from product sales for additional medical expenses because the number of sales is not enough for medical expenses.

Table 5 Number and percentage of respondent based on the access level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan, 2023

Category	Access level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program Kampong Pamoyanan	
	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Less access	28	56
Had access	16	32
Very good access	6	12
Total	50	100

Table 5 shows that 56% of respondents were categorized as having less access, while 32% had access and 12% had excellent access. It shows that respondents lack equal opportunities between women and men for land, marketing facilities, capital loans, and public services, such as education and health. Women's level of access determines their level of equality. Respondents have always had the right and opportunity to own a place to live. However, the respondents have not obtained the right to own land in their name. On average, land ownership rights are in the name of the husband or the name of the parents for those who still live in the parents' house.

The average respondents are housewives. The stereotype that breadwinners must be men still exists in the community of Kampong Pamoyanan. Wives have the task of taking care of home affairs and children. If there is a wife who takes part in earning a living, the wife still needs to be considered a breadwinner actor; the wife's activities in earning money are considered only to help the husband. It is in line with [16], which states that women cannot be considered the primary breadwinners due to the marriage law, which states that the primary breadwinner should be a man.

"...The one who makes a living is the husband. Mothers are at home taking care of the children and cleaning..." (HN, 35 years old).

Most respondents had formal education up to the primary school level. Women are not required to attend high school because it is assumed that they will eventually become housewives. Formal education pursued by women is solely to gain reading and arithmetic skills. The women assisted by the P2WKSS program were offered capital to open a business by the Bank in collaboration with P2WKSS. However, the women did not dare to take the loan because they were worried that they would not be able to repay the debt in the future. However, this is purely the respondents' opinion and has nothing to do with the opinion of the respondents' husbands. It is consistent with research by [17], which found that women do not dare to access credit because they do not dare to take risks. However, respondents already have the right and opportunity to get health services from the government so that if they are sick, they can go directly to the nearest health service center from where they live.

"...The important thing is for the mothers to be able to read and count; that is enough; they will end up working in the kitchen, too, when they get married. In the past, when P2WKSS was offered to take a loan or not, the women were afraid that they would not be able to pay, so no one took it, but that was because the women did not want to, not because they were not allowed by their husbands..." (TA, 42 years old).

Respondents only have access to housing and government health services. Although they can access housing, they must be trusted to own land in their name. Respondents also need more motivation to pursue higher education because they believe women will end up in the kitchen. Furthermore, husbands did not restrict access to and the decision to take out loans, but women did not want to take the risk of being unable to repay debts, so the opportunity to get capital loans was not taken.

Table 6 Number and percentage of respondents based on the awareness level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan, 2023

Category	Awareness level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program Kampong Pamoyanan	
	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Lack of awareness	35	70
Have awareness	10	20
Very aware	5	10
Total	50	100

Table 6 shows that most respondents (70%) were in the category of having less awareness, while 20% of respondents already had awareness, and 10% of respondents were very aware. It means that respondents do not yet understand gender, the role of women in development, and the belief that the division of labor based on gender should be done relatively and pleasantly and not involve economic or political domination of one gender. The level of awareness of women will determine the level of equality.

Most respondents have the view that men have a higher position than women, so in their view, women and men are not equal by nature. It is influenced by the condition of women who do not understand gender equality. The low level of education of respondents is one of the factors that causes respondents not to be aware of gender equality. This statement is also supported by

[18], which found that women's low awareness was due to the level of education limited to elementary school. The result is that women need to be aware that they can participate in income-generating activities. Respondents believed that their job was to do housework. Most respondents also view that men are better suited to be leaders and that women leaders are still taboo. Although women can be leaders, they are not leaders in the household.

The respondents' lack of awareness occurred because they did not know the importance of equality between men and women, so men were considered to have a higher position than women. Men are also considered more suitable to be leaders. Respondents must also be aware that although women can take small actions if trusted, they can also have a role in Indonesia's development.

Table 7 Number and percentage of respondents based on the participation level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan, 2023

Category	Participation level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan	
	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Less participate	17	34
Participate	2	4
Highly participate	31	62
Total	50	100

Table 7 shows that 62% of respondents were classified as highly participating and 4% as participating, while 34% were classified as less participating. It means most respondents were equally involved with men in decision-making, policymaking, administration, and planning. Equal participation means involving women in making decisions. At the family level, participation is seen from the equal role of men and women in family decision-making [19]. Most respondents have been involved in family decision-making; all family decisions are discussed between the wife and husband. The husbands do not limit their wives from being involved in making rules in the family. Usually, respondents are more involved in rules for keeping the house clean and rules for children.

"...All decisions must be discussed together first; the husband must ask the wife's opinion too, but the highest opinion is still with the husband. When it comes to rules, I also like to make rules so that the house is not messy and the children behave properly..." (HN, 35 years old).

Administrative needs in the family are also taken care of together. In some families, the wife is fully trusted to care for the family's administrative needs. Meanwhile, in other families, tasks were divided between the husband and wife to take care of the family's administrative needs. Furthermore, most respondents were also involved in family planning activities; for example, the husband and wife jointly planned which school to send their children.

"...If it is my job to pay for electricity or water, sometimes my husband also pays if he can. For planning, we talk first; it is also called being husband and wife..." (LS, 27 years old).

There has been equal involvement of women with men in decision-making, policymaking, administration, and planning. Women's participation is very much needed in family life, thus

explaining women's high participation in every decision-making, policymaking, administration, and planning activity.

Table 8 Number and percentage of respondents based on the control level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan, 2023

Category	Control level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan	
	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Less control	16	32
Had control	25	50
Very much control	9	18
Total	50	100

Table 8 shows that most respondents (50%) have control 18% of respondents have very much control, while 32% have less control. It means that most women already have control over the decision-making process and the distribution of benefits and production factors. Equal control means a balance of control between men and women, so neither party dominates. Most respondents have equal control over their husbands when managing ingredients at home. They are free to make ingredients and occasionally make food their respective husbands want. Furthermore, the average respondents also had control over household decision-making. Wives can control decisions that will be made in the household. It happens because husbands are willing to listen to the opinions of their wives so that household decision-making is under their joint control. However, the most excellent control in household decision-making remains in the control of the husband as the head of the family, so although they have control in household decision-making, they are still not equal to the husband.

"...If we want to make a decision, we usually make it together with our husbands; our wishes are also sometimes listened to by our husbands, but still, the husband is the head of the family, so he has more influence..." (TA, 42 years old).

Some respondents already have equal control over their husbands regarding household income. Their husbands free them to manage and utilize household income. However, the rest do not have equal control with their husbands in utilizing household income. The husband must still authorize every expenditure made. The average respondent also does not have the same control over land ownership as her husband. Land ownership is usually in the name of the husband or the parents' name for those who still live with their parents. It is in line with [18], which found that even women who have participated in women's empowerment activities still do not have equal control over resources.

"...The house is in the husband's name, it is the husband who earns the money, so the name is in the husband's name..." (I, 46 years old).

Although women already have control in several aspects. However, the control in the household still needs to be equal. Husbands still have more control than wives. It is because the husband is the head of the household.

Tabel 9 Number and percentage of respondents based on the recognition level of women issues on women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan, 2023

Category	Recognition level of women issues on women assisted by the P2WKSS program Kampong Pamoyanan	
	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Negative	39	78
Neutral	6	12
Positive	5	10
Total	50	100

Table 9 shows that 78% of respondents were in the harmful category, 12% were in the neutral category, and another 10% were in the positive category. It means that most respondents need help understanding and recognizing women's issues. Recognition of women's issues plays a role in determining the level of women's empowerment. The P2WKSS program has yet to understand the needs, problems, and differences in conditions between women and men. Therefore, the program has yet to reach a buoyant level in terms of recognition of women's issues. It contrasts [14], which found that in the Family Hope program, the level of recognition of women's issues was positive due to the presence of P2K2 (Family Capacity Building Meeting) activities, which provided knowledge about discrimination that could occur in the household.

The P2WKSS program provides knowledge and skills benefits to women. The knowledge and skills obtained by respondents are mostly knowledge to make products that can have selling value. It has yet to reach the provision of knowledge about women's issues that should get more attention from the women assisted by the P2WKSS program.

"...P2WKSS teaches us to make food and products that can be sold. The program does not teach women to do this or that; it just teaches them how to sell the goods later. So, besides being given recipes, we are taught where the goods can be sold later." (YA, 32 years old).

The level of recognition of women's issues in the P2WKSS program is negative because the program has not yet reached an understanding of the needs, problems, and differences in conditions between women and men.

6 Conclusion

The empowerment level of women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan is less empowered because they have yet to understand the urgency of women's empowerment. In the aspect of equality, women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan are categorized as less equal because they do not have an adequate understanding of gender equality. Also, women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan are categorized as less prosperous, with less access and less awareness of the urgency of gender equality. However, women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan are very participative and have control in the household. However, their control still needs to be equal to their husbands. In addition to equality, recognition of women's issues in women assisted by the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan is

classified as unfavorable because the P2WKSS program still needs to provide an understanding of the needs, problems, and differences in conditions between women and men. The P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan has not become a women's empowerment program.

7 Recommendation

It is necessary to pay attention to the needs, problems, and differences in conditions between women and men in planning for the P2WKSS program of Kampong Pamoyanan to be considered a women's empowerment program. Also, the program should provide a better understanding of gender equality and women's issues in the activities carried out so that the role of women assisted by the program in efforts to achieve a healthy and prosperous family is also empowered.

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