

LOOKING AT THE FUTURE OF INDONESIA IN GEDSI MAINSTREAMING THROUGH THE PRABOWO-GIBRAN VISION AND MISSION DOCUMENT

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ABSTRACT

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) is a concept which enables the realization of sustainable inclusive development. The mainstreaming of GEDSI is also explicitly or implicitly contained in the vision and mission documents of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo-Gibran, who are the winning pair of the election based on quick counts. In contrast to previous studies that tend to analyze policy documents that have been issued by agencies or institutions, this study aims to dissect the Prabowo-Gibran pair's ideas in implementing the GEDSI concept contained in the vision and mission document. The analysis of term frequency and density using the R application was carried out to calculate the frequency and density of keywords, while content analysis was used to understand the context of each word occurrence. This research is expected to make it easier to see Indonesia's future in mainstreaming GEDSI. The results found that 33 times the keywords appeared in the Prabowo-Gibran mission vision document, the context of the appearance of keywords contained in the Prabowo-Gibran mission vision document at least has a serious commitment to mainstreaming GEDSI.

KEYWORDS Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Disability, Inclusion, Indonesia.



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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable inclusive development has become a concern for many countries. This is also affirmed in global goals through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which emphasize that no one should be left behind in development. Including Indonesia, which is determined to carry out a more inclusive and equitable development program, this determination is pursued through the process of planning

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and implementing development that is more in favor of segments of society that have been marginalized, such as the poor, women, and people with disabilities. (Tamyis et al., 2022).. Specifically, the mainstreaming of GEDSI in Indonesia has at least begun to be encouraged in several agendas, including in the preparation of regional planning documents, poverty alleviation, disaster management, energy transition, politics, and education. (Administrator, 2022; Anonymous, 2022, 2023; Hertani et al., 2023; INOVASI, 2020; siagamin, n.d)..

Sustainable inclusive development with mainstreaming of gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) has begun to be widely studied. On a macro scale, gender equality will create a climate of justice, providing maximum space for all children of the nation to work and develop their creativity, so that it is hoped that a just, noble and dignified nation will be realized. (Susanto, 2016). Development should also involve groups with disabilities, but in reality groups with disabilities continue to be sidelined in the design and implementation of national development. (Hastuti et al., 2020). Social inclusion is also important in inclusive development, social inclusion is an effort to encourage people prone to marginalization towards welfare, not an outcome or welfare itself. (Gutama & Widiyahseno, 2020)..

The sustainability of GEDSI mainstreaming is still constrained by the government's commitment to the idea. The lack of understanding of various stakeholders towards the idea of GEDSI, reflected from families to the government to the exclusion of people with disabilities still occurs in development. (Hastuti et al., 2020). This causes these groups to be excluded economically, politically, and physically (Gutama & Widiyahsahsah, 2020). (Gutama & Widiyahseno, 2020)..

This research aims to find out the mainstreaming of GEDSI contained in the vision and mission documents of the provisionally elected president and vice president pair based on quick count results, namely the Prabowo-Gibran pair. Furthermore, this study aims to dissect how GEDSI is seen through the words that appear and how the word is placed in each idea contained in the program of each presidential candidate. Different from previous research (Alves & Lee, 2022; Behrendt, 2019; Roberts et al., 2006). This research places documents that are not in the form of policies but ideas through programs contained in the vision and mission of presidential candidate pairs as the object to be studied. This research has the output of arguments to provide novelty in analyzing a document, especially the vision and mission document in seeing how the ideas that will be brought by the presidential candidate pair related to sustainable inclusive development based on mainstreaming GEDSI.

There are several previous studies that analyze the occurrence of words in documents. For example, conducted by Roberts et al. (2006) who examined words in road safety policy documents from WHO and GRSP with the aim of finding out how car manufacturers can make an important contribution to road safety in poor countries. Furthermore, there is research from Behrendt (2019) 39 relevant European Commission (EC) policy documents from 2014 to 2018 were identified and examined through keyword searches and document analysis to find out how cycling, a form of sustainable urban mobility, is discussed in the context of smart cities in EC policy documents, and how this compares to discussions around cars. Another study was conducted by Alves & Lee, (2022) who examined the words

contained in China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) document in an effort to find out what narratives are contained in the document. These three studies provide an overview of how analytical techniques using words in a document are used, but these studies tend to analyze policy documents that have been issued by an agency or institution.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is part of mixed research. By combining quantitative and qualitative methods, mixed research is based on the researcher's assumption that collecting diverse types of data best provides a more complete understanding of a research problem than quantitative or qualitative data alone (Creswell, 2014). (Creswell, 2014). In this research, the quantitative approach was carried out using the word term frequency and density method on documents, while the qualitative approach was carried out using the content analysis method on documents.

Word term frequency and density is the frequency of occurrence of a word in a particular document, the frequency of occurrence of a word in a document can also indicate how important the word is in a document. (Nurjannah et al., 2013). In this research, we conducted several stages in processing words contained in the vision and mission documents of each presidential candidate pair using R software.

In general, this method is a text transformation that explores word term frequency and density and builds a different classification model, so as to know the interpretation of the differences of each source document and different authors. First, it removes non-alphabetic characters (symbols, numbers, etc.) from the document. Second, it converts each word in the document into a base word or standard word. Third, separating each text into tokens per word. Fourth, remove words that do not give meaning to the existing text. Fifth, selecting 3 keywords contained in the vision and mission document as an illustration of the ideas of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates regarding the mainstreaming of GEDSI as follows: "women", "disability", "inclusion". Sixth, each keyword that is successfully found will be calculated and visualized the intensity of its appearance in the document. To calculate the density of these keywords in the document, we use the formula from Karabirer, (n.d.) as follows:

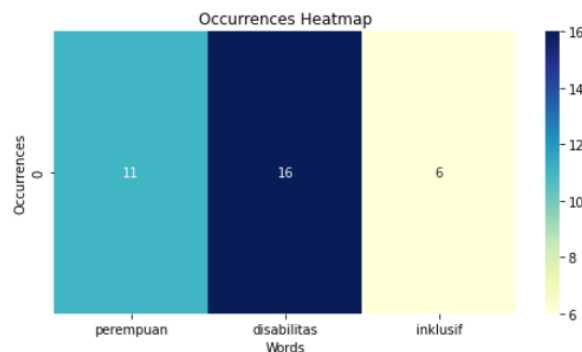
$$\text{keyword density} = \frac{\text{term frequency}}{\text{total word number document} \times 100}$$

Furthermore, the vision and mission documents of the Prabowo-Gibran presidential and vice presidential candidates will be analyzed using the content analysis method. The content analysis method is intended to make replicable and valid inferences from text (or other meaningful things) to the context of its use. (Krippendorff, 2019).. In analyzing the content of documents we use the principles of research Alves & Lee, (2022) which has the main objective of uncovering certain vocabulary similarities across documents, based on the assumption that they are indicative of the basic pillars upon which discourse is built.

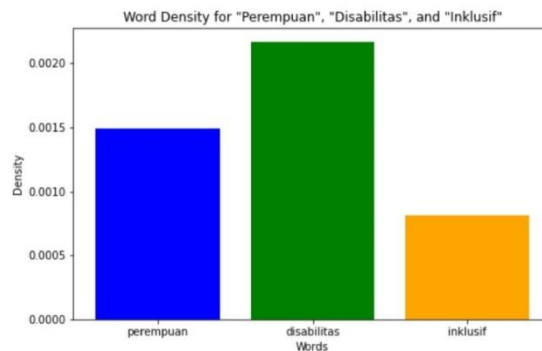
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The vision and mission document of the Prabowo-Gibran presidential and vice presidential candidates consists of 81 pages (Subianto & Raka, n.d). Furthermore, after cleaning the words and converting each word into standardized words, we found a total of 1571 words contained in the document. The occurrence of the keyword women was found 11 times with a density of almost 0.0015, while the keyword disability was found 16 times with a density of 0.0022, finally we found the keyword inclusive 6 times with a density of 0.0008. More details can be seen in the following figure:



Keyword Frequency in Prabowo-Gibran's vision and mission document. Source: Analysis result, 2024



Keyword density in Prabowo-Gibran's vision and mission document. Source: Analysis result, 2024

The keyword "women" appears in various contexts in the Prabowo-Gibran pair's vision and mission document. First, the Prabowo-Gibran pair is committed to the protection of women's rights by encouraging policies and initiatives that protect the rights to education, employment, and political participation, so that the government can eliminate gender discrimination in fully contributing to the country's development as stated in point 10 of the 17 priority programs in the Prabowo-Gibran vision and mission document. Second, in the Asta Cita 1 work program in upholding human rights, the Prabowo-Gibran pair is committed to

ensuring that every policy is inclusive, gender-perspective, and prioritizes efforts to empower women and prioritizes making laws related to the protection of women. Third, in order to strengthen human resource development, the Prabowo-Gibran pair is committed to strengthening the roles, functions, institutions and budgets related to women's empowerment efforts.

Next, we explore the context of the appearance of the keyword "disability" in the Prabowo-Gibran pair's vision and mission document. The first appearance of the keyword disability is in point 10 of the 17 priority programs, namely to create a just and inclusive society, the state has a leading role in strengthening the equal rights of persons with disabilities by encouraging policies and initiatives that protect the rights of people with disabilities, including the rights to education, employment, and political participation, in contributing fully to the development of the country. Furthermore, the second occurrence of disability keywords is found in the Asta Cita 1 program, namely in upholding human rights, the Prabowo-Gibran pair is committed to providing guarantees for the fulfillment of basic community rights for people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. The third occurrence of disability keywords is in the Asta Cita 4 program, namely in strengthening human resource development, the Prabowo-Gibran pair in detail outlines its commitment to disability as follows: [1] Accelerate the issuance of incomplete government regulations, implementing guidelines (juklak), and technical guidelines (juknis) of Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities; [2] Intensify and expand public awareness-raising programs to not marginalize and degrade and provide equal opportunities to advance and develop for groups of persons with disabilities; [3] Encourage the development of infrastructure that is friendly to citizens with disabilities, especially for public facilities; [4] Expand formal and non-formal education programs that are inclusive, applicable, and humanist so that all the potential of each individual with disabilities can be developed; [5] Improve and expand access to education, employment, health, transportation, information, communication, and political participation services for persons with disabilities in every aspect of life in the community; [6] Encourage private companies and state-owned enterprises to provide job quotas for persons with disabilities; [7] Build facilities, infrastructure, and infrastructure that are friendly to persons with disabilities; [8] Expand programs to protect persons with disabilities from various forms of stereotypes, harassment, violence, and undue treatment in the community.

The keyword "inclusion" appears explicitly in the Prabowo-Gibran pair's vision and mission document in various contexts. In the first context, Prabowo-Gibran is committed to creating a just and inclusive society through policies that favor gender equality and disability groups. Furthermore, the second occurrence is in a program that focuses on a better and inclusive future by strengthening Pancasila, democracy, and human rights together in order to form a harmonious synergy and ensure that every policy is inclusive. The third occurrence of inclusive keywords is in the economic context, namely the Prabowo-Gibran pair thinks that sustainability and inclusiveness in economic growth are very dependent on meeting people's basic needs, including the provision of decent work, for that one way to encourage the younger generation to enter the world of entrepreneurship,

bring innovation, and provide job opportunities for many people. Furthermore, the fourth occurrence of the keyword inclusion is in the context of building quality human resources in terms of education and health, as well as inclusion of women, youth, and people with disabilities. The Prabowo-Gibran pair is committed to strengthening the development of human resources (HR), science, technology, education, health, sports achievements, gender equality, and strengthening the role of women, youth, and people with disabilities that are inclusive, which in the end everyone is given the same opportunity to develop and achieve excellence.

Discussion

Gender equality and justice are starting to be taken seriously in realizing inclusive development. However, the implementation has not been done evenly, so gender injustice is still real. This can be seen from the large number of women from underprivileged families who have not fully felt equality in the field of education, and there are still many cases of violence and sexual harassment against women, indicating that women still feel threatened in the social environment. (Sulistiyowati, 2021). In addition, gender equality in the field of labor also shows that gender inequality still occurs in Indonesia. (Nuraeni & Lilin Suryono, 2021).. In the end, gender issues are actually an important thing to pay attention to because it is the achievement of national development goals, even further than that, achieving gender equality is a catalyst for achieving sustainable development (Sari et al., 2021). (Sari et al., 2021).

In Prabowo-Gibran's vision and mission document, gender equality is one of the program focuses. Gender equality is part of 17 priority programs, namely the protection of women's rights by encouraging policies and initiatives that protect the rights to education, employment, and political participation, so that the government can eliminate gender discrimination in contributing fully to the country's development. Prabowo-Gibran is also committed to passing legal instruments (laws) in order to encourage the realization of gender equality.

Indeed, Prabowo-Gibran has made a clear commitment to realizing gender equality. For this reason, it is important to commit to implementing the promised program, because in realizing gender equality, the government needs to make strict laws for perpetrators of gender injustice and the community needs to participate in the gender enforcement movement by continuing to educate and slowly erasing the patriarchal culture that stands firmly in Indonesian society. (Sulistiyowati, 2021).

Furthermore, shifting to the issue of fulfilling disability rights, in Indonesia there are several challenges that are the main focus. Fundamentally, the lack of understanding from various parties, including families to the government, is the root cause of the exclusion of persons with disabilities in development. (Hastuti et al., 2020). Meanwhile, the government is still not optimal in providing the services needed by persons with disabilities, not to mention poverty, causing families to have limitations in finding information on services in providing special education to persons with disabilities. (Taruk Allo, 2022). For example, in fulfilling the accessibility of public services for people with disabilities, there is still a need for evaluation from policy makers regarding accessibility in inclusive city

development. (Propiona, 2021) Because the fact is that many cities in Indonesia are still not optimal in the accessibility of public services for people with disabilities (Pramashela & Rachim, 2021). (Pramashela & Rachim, 2022).. Also in the right to obtain employment and a decent livelihood, persons with disabilities are still constrained by low levels of education so that the skills gap between persons with disabilities and normal workers still occurs (Widjaja et al., 2021). (Widjaja et al., 2020) Although the government has made efforts to provide access to work for persons with disabilities, it still uses a lot of work channeling mechanisms, so that it has not fully provided opportunities for persons with disabilities to determine the choice of work they want (Erissa & Widinarsih, 2020). (Erissa & Widinarsih, 2022).. Fulfillment of disability rights should be done because in fact it is contained in the global agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), therefore the government needs to involve people with disabilities by protecting their rights and facilitating access to basic needs so that people with disabilities as a group who are inclusively targeted by the SDGs remain empowered and inequality and discrimination can be eliminated. (Rifai & Humaedi, 2020).

In response to the issue of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities, Prabowo-Gibran has offered several programs. The Prabowo-Gibran pair focuses on the Asta Cita 4 program in detail outlining commitments to persons with disabilities as follows: [1] Accelerate the issuance of incomplete government regulations, implementing guidelines (juklak), and technical guidelines (juknis) of Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities; [2] Intensify and expand public awareness-raising programs to not marginalize and degrade and provide equal opportunities to advance and develop for groups of persons with disabilities; [3] Encourage the development of infrastructure that is friendly to citizens with disabilities, especially for public facilities; [4] Expand formal and non-formal education programs that are inclusive, applicable, and humanist so that all the potential of each individual with disabilities can be developed; [5] Improve and expand access to education, employment, health, transportation, information, communication, and political participation services for persons with disabilities in every aspect of life in the community; [6] Encourage private companies and state-owned enterprises to provide job quotas for persons with disabilities; [7] Build facilities, infrastructure, and infrastructure that are friendly to persons with disabilities; [8] Expand programs to protect persons with disabilities from various forms of stereotypes, harassment, violence, and undue treatment in the community.

In the commitment to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities, Prabowo-Gibran is quite committed to the issues that are the focus of attention. The issue of accessibility of disability-friendly infrastructure, the issue of the right to a decent livelihood and employment opportunities, and the issue of social protection for persons with disabilities that are free from discrimination. However, the Prabowo-Gibran pair specifically mentioned their commitment to provide a regulatory framework through the issuance of complementary regulations to Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities. This at least answers the problem of weak law

enforcement against persons with disabilities due to the slow process of ratifying the Implementing Regulations of the Law. (Hastuti et al., 2020).

Finally, we try to discuss the idea of social inclusion offered by Prabowo-Gibran. Social inclusion is the process of ensuring equal opportunities for everyone, regardless of background, to reach their full potential in life, through policies and actions that promote equal access to public services and enable citizens' participation in decision-making processes that affect their lives. (United Nation, n.d). Based on this definition, Prabowo-Gibran offers a commitment that is stated in the vision and mission document. The Prabowo-Gibran pair is committed to creating a just and inclusive society through policies that favor gender equality and disability groups.

Indeed, the Prabowo-Gibran pair has placed the mainstreaming of gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) in their vision and mission documents. However, the future of GEDSI mainstreaming faces its biggest challenge, which is how to commit to implementing each program offered in a sustainable manner when Prabowo-Gibran become Indonesia's leaders for the 2024-2029 period.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that there are 33 occurrences of keywords related to the mainstreaming of GEDSI in the vision and mission document of the Prabowo-Gibran pair. With the description of the keyword "women" found 11 times of appearance, while the keyword "disability" has 16 times of appearance, and the keyword has 6 times of appearance.

Regarding the context of the appearance of the keywords "women", "disability", "inclusive" in the Prabowo-Gibran vision and mission document, it appears that Prabowo-Gibran has a serious commitment to mainstreaming GEDSI in the development process. This can be seen from the ideas outlined in specific programs related to gender equality, disability and social inclusion in the document. It remains to be seen how this commitment through program implementation can be carried out sustainably by the Prabowo-Gibran pair after being inaugurated as president and vice president for the 2024-2029 period.

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