

Indonesian transcript:

Pewawancara: Bagaimana dengan masalah gender di Indonesia, terutama pendidikan di Indonesia, pendidikan menengah. Apakah masih menjadi masalah? Laki-laki lebih banyak daripada perempuan atau perempuan lebih banyak daripada laki-laki?

Dedi: Kalau bicara gender saat ini, sekarang berdasarkan pengalaman saya di dunia pendidikan, sekarang tidak ada lagi diskriminasi laki-laki dan perempuan, semua orang boleh eee.. bersekolah. Dan di pondok kami, justru perempuan yang pertama kali bisa lulus tingkat Master, bukan laki-laki, justru perempuan yang bisa pertama kali bisa lulus dari pendidikan Master. Alumni yang bersekolah di pondok kami

Pewawancara: Jadi di pondok pesantren, perempuan dan laki-laki tidak ada masalah dalam hal proporsional.

Dedi: Ya tidak ada persoalan, bahkan sejauh ini rasio, jumlah perempuan jauh lebih banyak daripada jumlah laki-laki.

Pewawancara: Bagaimana dengan pendidikan tinggi? Apakah pendidikan tinggi masih dikuasai oleh dominasi laki-laki?

Dedi: Hmm... Saya tidak melihat sejauh ini ada dominasi gender. Karena di samping kesadaran masyarakat kepada pendidikan itu semakin tinggi, juga keterbukaan mereka terhadap perubahan juga semakin tinggi juga. Jadi saya tidak melihat diskriminasi. Termasuk ketika saya kuliah, kami itu lebih banyak perempuannya daripada laki-laki. Di kelas saya paling banyak perempuan daripada laki-lakinya.

Pewawancara: Bagaimana kalau akses ke teknologi atau engineering? Apakah perempuan banyak disana?

Dedi: Eee.. termasuk ke teknologi dan engineering, di tetangga pondok kami ini disebelah sini, itu ada sekolah kejuruan dan ternyata itu seimbang antara jumlah laki-laki dan perempuan.

Pewawancara: Bagaimana kalau akses perempuan ke departemen-departemen tertentu? Apakah di Indonesia atau di Lampung misalnya banyak perempuan yang memimpin departemen?

Dedi: Ketua DPRD Lampung yang sejauh ini adalah perempuan Masalah gender tidak ada.. tidak ada masalah. Bahkan beberapa temen-temen kami yang kepala sekolah justru perempuan bukan laki-laki. Di pondok kami disini sekarang hmmm kepala eee... Taman Kanak-kanaknya perempuan.

Pewawancara: Kalau Kang Dedi sendiri apakah ada preferensi khusus bahwa laki-laki selalu harus jadi pemimpin atau perempuan juga bisa jadi pemimpin?

Dedi: Eeee.. saya melihat tergantung konteksnya, kalau dalam konteks professional, saya berpendapat tidak ada persoalan perempuan memimpin menjadi kepala sekolah, atau menjadi direktur atau apa... ga ada persoalan. Bahkan saya merujuk kepada bagaimana, kalau kita merujuk kepada pendidikan agama itu sendiri tidak ada salahnya perempuan menjadi pakar dalam bidang-bidang tertentu.

Pewawancara: Katanya Islam itu menghendaki bahwa perempuan tidak seharusnya jadi pemimpin. Barusan dikatakan dalam hal agama itu tidak menjadi masalah. Bisa dijelaskan lebih lanjut bagaimana masalah gender dalam Islam?

Dedi: Hmm sejauh ini yang saya tahu karena kami berkecimpung di pesantren, dalam hal-hal tertentu tidak ada persoalan. Misalnya, kalau misalnya di level sekolah atau di level perusahaan, atau di level departemen, itu tidak.. tidak ada persoalan. Cuman, yang selalu dipersoalkan oleh masyarakat itu ketika perempuan menjadi misalnya Imam Sholat, kalau dalam hal profesi yang saya tahu sekarang sudah semakin acceptable di masyarakat, semakin diterima gitu mau jadi.. di bidang apa saja, di bidang enterpreuner atau di bidang pendidikan, atau di bidang profesi yang lainnya banyak dari mereka adalah perempuan.

English translation:

Interviewer: What about gender issues in Indonesia, especially education in Indonesia, mid-level education. Are there any problems? Are there more men than women, or more women than men?

Dedi: If we talk about gender nowadays, based on my experience in the world of education, there is no more discrimination between men and women. All people are able to ... uh ... go to school. And in our *pondok*,¹ in fact, it was a woman who was able to graduate and get her Master's degree first, an alumna from our *pondok*.

Interviewer: So, in the *pondok pesantren*, there is no problem in terms of male to female ratio?

Dedi: Yes, there is no problem, even though so far in terms of ratio, the number of women are much higher than the number of the men.

Interviewer: What about higher education? Is higher education still dominated by men?

Dedi: Hhmmm ... I don't see that there is gender domination. Besides, people's awareness on education is getting better; they are also open to any kind of changes. So, I don't see any discrimination happening. When I was an undergraduate, there were many

¹ *Pondok* stands for *Pondok Pesantren*. *Pondok Pesantren* are Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia.

more female students than males. The number of women in my class is much larger than the number of men.

Interviewer: What about access to technology or engineering? Are there also many women there?

Dedi: Uh ... including in technology and engineering, we have a neighbor beside our *pondok*, in this side, there is vocational school, and in that school the number of women students and men students are equal.

Interviewer: What about the access that women have to specific ministries in the country? Are there many women who lead a ministry in Indonesia or Lampung,¹ for example?

Dedi: The head of Regional Representatives in Lampung is a woman. There are no gender problems. It is not a problem. Some of colleagues who are principals from other schools are women, not men. In our *pondok* recently, hmm the head ... eeee ... of the kindergarten section is a woman.

Interviewer: What about you *Kang*² Dedi, do you have a special preference that men should be the leader or do you think that women could also be leaders?

Dedi: Eeee ... What I've seen is it depends on the context, on the context of professionalism. I think it won't be a problem that women become heads of schools, or become a director, or anything ... There won't be any problems. Moreover, if we look return to religious education, there is no problem with women being experts in certain fields.

Interviewer: Islam requires that women shouldn't be leaders. You mentioned that gender isn't an issue in religion. Could you please explain more about gender issues in Islam?

Dedi: Hmmm ... as far as I know, because we are in a *pesantren*, there are no issues for certain things. For example, for schools and companies, or even in the level of ministries, it will not ... there won't be any problem. One thing that's always been an issue for the community is when a woman becomes, for an example Imam³ Sholat.⁴ What I know recently, communities are more accepting of ... it's more acceptable, in all areas and professions, entrepreneurship, education, or other professions, a lot of them are women.

¹ Lampung is a province in Indonesia.

² *Kang* is Sundanese language for brother.

³ Imam is an Islamic leadership position. Often the leader of a mosque and the community, the imam is the one who leads the prayer during Islamic gatherings.

⁴ Sholat refers to a ritual observance that requires Muslims to pray five times a day.

About CultureTalk: CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use everyday. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

© 2003-2009 Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and Five Colleges, Incorporated