

Indonesian transcript:

Pewawancara: Kalau mengenai olahraga, atlet-atletnya, apakah banyak atlet wanita di Indonesia?

Wawan: Banyak. Untuk badminton banyak, dan berprestasi. Untuk sepakbola sudah digalakkan di beberapa tempat ada sepakbola wanita tapi eh ... untuk dipertandingkan di tingkat internasional belum ada dari Indonesia, atau mungkin sudah ada, saya ga, tidak tahu tentang itu. Kalau untuk tinju belum ada ya, jadi ada beberapa olahraga yang tidak bisa dilak, bukan tidak bisa dilakukan oleh wanita, wanita belum tertarik dengan olahraga itu. Sebenarnya kalau mereka tertarik tidak ada larangan. Saya pikir tidak ada bedanya itu untuk wanita dan laki-laki ikut olahraga tertentu hanya keinginan mereka di bidang apa mereka bisa, tapi kebanyakan wanita biasanya ke fitness atau gym agar menjaga tubuhnya tetap bagus.

Pewawancara: Jadi wajar di Indonesia wanita berolahraga?

Wawan: Sangat wajar.

Pewawancara: Bagaimana dengan pendidikan, apakah wanita memiliki kesempatan yang sama dengan laki-laki?

Wawan: Saya pikir ya. Saya belum dengar adanya pembatasan wanita untuk masuk jurusan tertentu, untuk masuk sekolah tertentu, bahkan di beberapa jurusan wanita biasanya lebih banyak terutama jurusan akuntansi misalnya, jurusan kebahasaan, pendidikan, dan beberapa jurusan engineering di Indonesia eh ... sudah diikuti oleh beberapa wanita, dan mereka cukup berprestasi. Terus, kegiatan wanita secara akademis pun didukung secara nasional misalnya beberapa ... se ... menteri pemberdayaan perempuan beberapa kali mengatakan perempuan harus berdaya dan perempuan merupakan salah satu aset bangsa, katanya. Jadi, beberapa institusi yang memberikan beasiswa lebih mengutamakan perempuan sekarang ini ...

Pewawancara: Daripada laki-laki

Wawan: Daripada laki-laki. Mungkin untuk menunjukkan atau mengejar eh ... dominasi laki-laki saat ini, jadi belum seimbang antara jumlah laki-laki yang aktif di sektor tertentu dan perempuan misalnya di sektor pendidikan tinggi secara umum itu masih didominasi oleh laki-laki. Jadi untuk mengatasinya, beberapa institusi yang menyekolahkan, yang memberikan beasiswa kepada warga Indonesia, saya dengar paling tidak seimbang antara jumlah laki-laki dan perempuan. Atau jumlah perempuan bahkan dipermudah dalam memperoleh beasiswa itu.

Pewawancara: Bagaimana dengan jenjang karir. Apakah jenjang karir wanita memiliki kesempatan yang sama dengan laki-laki di Indonesia untuk menempati posisi managerial?

Wawan: Oh ... saya pikir iya. Tapi mungkin secara jumlah itu wanita tetap lebih sedikit daripada laki-laki. Tapi secara akses, mereka memiliki akses yang sama. Cuma itu ada norma tertentu biasanya di departemen-departemen tertentu yang lebih menyukai laki-laki dari wanita sebagai pemimpin. Tapi beberapa departemen di Indonesia dipimpin oleh wanita. Jadi tidak ada masalah. Dan pernah wanita menjadi presiden di republik Indonesia beberapa waktu yang lalu.

English translation:

Interviewer: Are there many female athletes in Indonesia?

Wawan: Yes, there's a lot. For Badminton, there are many female badminton players and they are great achievers. For soccer, in some places, women's soccer has been popularized but uh ... for competitions at the international level, Indonesia doesn't have a team yet. Or probably it has, but I'm not aware of it. There have not been any female boxers as well. So some sports cannot, I don't mean cannot, but women are not yet interested in those sports. Actually, if they are interested in them, there is no way for them to pursue the sports. I think there is no difference between women and men doing sports, only the level of interests in sports that differentiates between the genders. However, most of the women usually go to fitness centers or gyms to maintain their figures.

Interviewer: So, it's common in Indonesia that women do sports?

Wawan: Yes, indeed.

Interviewer: How about education? Do women have the same opportunities as men?

Wawan: I think they do. I've never heard that there is a limit that women could only go to particular schools. Women are even dominant in some academic departments, for example, in accounting, language studies, education, and women have been attending some departments in engineering faculties in Indonesia, and they have been great achievers. Women's academic activities are supported on a national level. For example, the Minister of Female Empowerment has said many times that women should be empowered and that they are national assets. That's what she said. Then, some institutions granting scholarships would prioritize women now ...

Interviewer: ... more than men.

Wawan: More than men. Perhaps, this is an attempt to reduce male domination. This means that the number of men and women working, especially in higher education, for

example, is not proportionate. To solve this, I heard that some institutions that grant scholarships have been trying to balance the number of men and women. So women have better access to the scholarships compared to the men.

Interviewer: What about career pursuits? Do women have the same opportunities as men for pursuing managerial positions in Indonesia?

Wawan: Oh ... I think so. In terms of numbers, women remain less than men, but in terms of access, they have the same rights. However, there are usually conventional norms in certain departments where men are favored to be leaders. But nowadays, some departments in Indonesia are led by women, and a woman became the president of the Republic of Indonesia a few years ago.

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