



GENDER EQUALITY AWARENESS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS IN TIME OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC

Hotmaulina Sihotang,

Mita Yesyca, Lolom E. Hutabarat and Santrichintia
Purba

The 2nd International Conference on Education and
Science: New Normal on Education



Presentation Outline:

Background

Research Question

Research Method

Result & Discussion

Conclusion

Background

- Globally, there are still many women who are not literate and do not go to school. Their limited access and opportunities to get an education are often due to intertwined economic and cultural factors. To transform the unequal social relations, understanding and awareness on the principles of equality expressed in daily experiences must be developed by people in the community (Gobo, 2016).
- Indonesia has made a lot of progress in improving access to education in recent decades (Rosser, 2018; Wicaksono & Friawan, 2011). Not only that, but major improvement has also been done to prevent adolescent girls drop out from school, primarily because of marriage, work, pregnancy, or the poor quality and irrelevance of their education.
- However, constraints remain specially for the young women and girls to participate in higher education. Many problems associated with girls' poor access relate to cultural values or poverty, requiring them to work instead of going to higher education institutions. To address the barriers, it would require both men and women to question if both share the equal positions in their own culture and social practices.
- In addition, during Covid-19 pandemic, the massive change in roles and responsibilities between men and women brings possibilities to improve gender equality among people. Such situation would be possible with the awareness on daily gendered social practices which will then encourage activism to bring positive change to the community.

Research Question

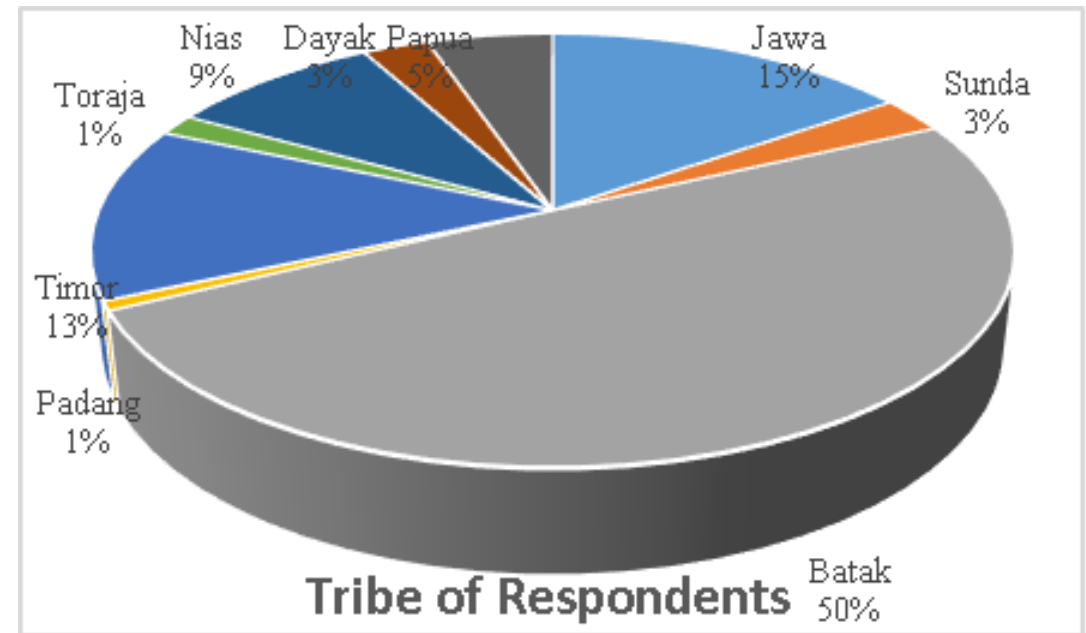
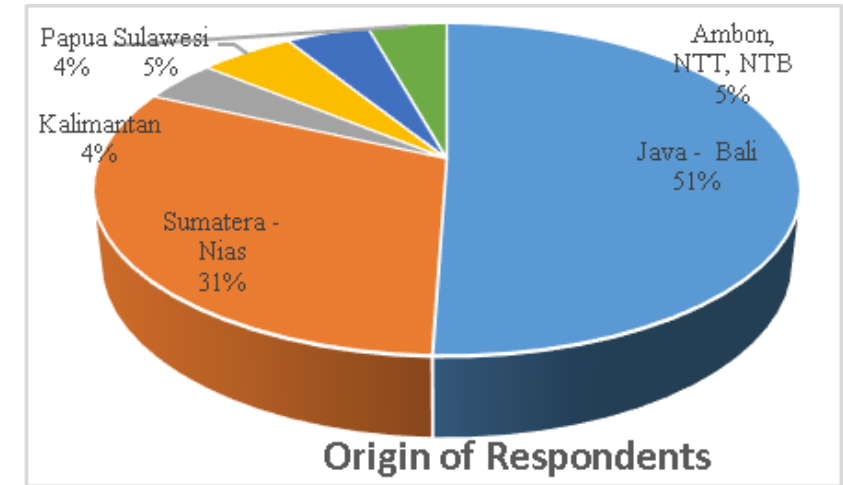
' How is the profile of gender equality awareness among students in time of Covid-19 pandemic?

Research Method

- Conducted from September to November 2020 at Universitas Kristen Indonesia in time of Covid-19 pandemic, using quantitative approach (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).
- The research instrument was a questionnaire consisting of 25 statement items, of which 18 items were for conditions before the Covid-19 pandemic and 7 items for conditions afterwards.
 - The latest literature related to gender issues are used prior to the survey.
 - Validation of the questionnaire was done through expert validation.
 - Data obtained: the condition of students, i.e. identity, sex, and changes in attitudes/actions during the Covid-19 pandemic
- Respondents are incoming students of undergraduate programs and diplomas in the 2020/2021 academic year, consisting of 7 faculties and 23 study programs with total 463 respondents with purposive sampling technique.
- Data collection and instrument dissemination were carried out by distributing instruments in Microsoft Office 365 forms which are integrated with android devices.
- All data collected is processed and analyzed using SPSS after a validation test is carried out on each statement item in the questionnaire (Cronk, 2018). Descriptive analysis is used to describe the profile of gender equality and justice.

Result & Discussion

1. Profile of Respondents



Gender	Parameter		Statistics	Std Error
Female	Mean		68.45	.329
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower	67.81	
		Upper	69.10	
	5% trimmed mean		68.29	
	Median		68.00	
	Variance		31.249	
	Std of Deviation		5.590	
	Minimum		56	
	Maximum		100	
	Range		44	
	Interquartile Range		7	
	Skewness		1.089	.143
	Kurtosis		5.034	.286
	Male	Mean		67.74
95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Lower	66.89	
		Upper	68.58	
5% trimmed mean			67.69	
Median			68.00	
Variance			32.207	
Std of Deviation			5.675	
Minimum			52	
Maximum			97	
Range			45	
Interquartile Range			7	
Skewness			.598	.184
Kurtosis			3.377	.366

2. Students' awareness of gender

3. Changing gendered attitudes in time of Covid-19 pandemic among students

a. Before the pandemic

Parameter		Higher Education Participation	Economy Participation	Reproductive Health
Mean		3.1793	2.1605	3.2408
Std Error of Mean		.01487	.01604	.02407
Median		3.1667	2.00	3.00
Mode		3.33	2.00	3.00
Std of Deviation		.31993	.34524	.51786
Variance		.102	.119	.268
Skewness		-.748	-.103	-.103
Std Error of Skewness		.113	-.113	-.113
Kurtosis		.871	-.615	-.615
Std Error of Kurtosis		.226	.226	.226
Percentiles	25	3.00	2.00	3.00
	50	3.16	2.00	3.00
	75	3.5	2.33	3.5

3. Changing gendered attitudes in time of Covid-19 pandemic among students

b. After the pandemic

Parameter		Higher Education Participation	Economy Participation	Reproductive Health
Mean		1,8002	2.4352	3.2354
Std Error of Mean		.01510	.01408	.03068
Median		2.00	2.50	3.00
Mode		2.00	2.50	3.00
Std of Deviation		.32490	.30305	.66015
Variance		.106	.092	.436
Skewness		-1.376	-.415	-.478
Std Error of Skewness		.113	.113	.113
Kurtosis		.631	.914	.054
Std Error of Kurtosis		.226	.226	.226
Percentiles	25	1.50	2,25	3.00
	50	2.00	2,50	3.00
	75	2.00	2,50	4.00

Conclusion:

- (1) Male students have gender awareness with a mean of 67.74 and female students have gender awareness with a mean of 68.43. It can be interpreted that women's awareness of gender is higher than that of men, although there is not too much difference.
- (2) Before the pandemic, student awareness in the aspects of desire and achievement of studying in higher education is very high. After the pandemic, student awareness in the aspects of desire and attainment to study in higher education decreases drastically.
- (3) Before the pandemic, student awareness in the aspect of participation in supporting economy in the family is quite good. After the pandemic, student awareness of supporting the family economy increases.
- (4) Before the pandemic, students' awareness of reproductive health is very good. After the pandemic, the awareness of students in the aspects of knowledge on reproductive health is also very good.



Thank you!