Patriarchy as a Barrier to Women Entrepreneurs in Indonesia

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to discover the impact of Patriarchal System as a barrier to Women Entrepreneurs in Indonesia. The Method used in this research was qualitative Method by collecting the data through the Documentation. In collecting the Data, the writer will use Secondary data to complete this paper taken from the Tempo.Co’s Survey about the development of Women Entrepreneurs in Indonesia 2018. Interestingly, the result of this research shows that Patriarchy cannot always be a burden to most of Entrepreneurs specifically Women. Though the patriarchal system is increasingly grown so fast in Indonesia and become a troublesome for women including entrepreneurs, the results of a survey by Tempo shows that the increase in female entrepreneurs is based on the courageous attitude of Indonesian women against patriarchy. This research can be a reference to investigate more about the issues discussed. Based on this study it can be concluded that the Patriarchy System is indeed a barrier for women entrepreneurs in Indonesia.

1. Introduction
Walby defines “patriarchy as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women” [1]. A system where women have no power over men in all aspects makes this system full of imbalances based on gender differences. The discrepancies that occur in gender differences provide so much impact on the gender life that is oppressed, namely Women. The patriarchal system is still very strong in Indonesia, which has a significant impact on the development of the career of women, especially entrepreneurs or entrepreneurs. Women are often distressed or left behind because of a system that is classified as very sexist. Discrimination against Indonesian women through a system called Patriarchy can have an impact on the Indonesian women's business journey in a career of entrepreneurship.

In the previous journal, the writer stated that Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESR) accompanying the Convention on the Rights of the Children [2]. However, the reality in women's daily lives in Indonesia is still discriminated by many parties, especially those with male gender. Therefore, this what makes women, especially entrepreneurs, difficult to reach their accomplishment. Smhiln argued, most of female entrepreneurs in developed and developing countries face obstacles and barriers when they are starting their own business [3]. Another description of the female entrepreneur is offered by Buttner and Moore [4]. “a woman who has initiated a business, is actively involved in managing it, owns at least fifty percent and has been in operation for a year or longer”. Entrepreneurs become a place to seek profit, both for women and men. In doing business,
women are more dominant to give all of their efforts described by Sexton [5] that being entrepreneurs can become a place for self-development, being hard-working and can also have communication skills. This article aims to validate the statements of the previous article about the Effect of the Patriarchal System on Career Development Indonesian women, especially entrepreneurs.

2. Method
The method used in this research was a qualitative method, qualitative research was research used to describe and analyse phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and individuals individually or in groups.

3. Results and Discussion
3.1. Patriarchy
According to Alfian Rokhmansyah in his book entitled Introduction to Gender and Feminism, patriarchy comes from the word patriarchal, meaning structure that places the role of men as the sole, central, and everything else. The patriarchal system that dominates community culture causes gender inequalities and injustices that affect various aspects of human activities [6]. Patriarchy is a system where men will have power over women in all aspects of life, for example just like small things at home where the Father holds the full power in his family [7].

System of injustice has long been in place in the World. With the representation of the patriarchal system which is associated from generation to generation, so that the division of roles in society emerges, namely the role of men in the public sphere and women in the domestic realm [8].

Thus, the role or status of men is considered to be higher because they play a role in the public space and receive material rewards. While the status of women is considered inferior because it plays a role in the domestic space does not get respect at all (materially). In this all-embracing world of material aspects, from the differences in awards in the domestic and public spheres, women must also accept the stigma that they are a weak people, people who must always be feminine, gentle and obedient, while men are a people who strong and powerful [9].

The patriarchal culture in Indonesia is also influenced by the existence of a patrilineal system. Patrilineal is a community custom that regulates the flow or lineage of a man or father. There is a similarity of terms between patriarchy and patrilineal. Both words contain the same word, "pater" which means father. Indonesia is a country that consists of many tribes and cultures. Besides patrilineal culture, there is also a matrilineal culture. In contrast to patrilineal, matrilineal is the custom of the community which states that the line or lineage is derived from the woman or mother. This matrilineal culture is rarely used, especially in Indonesia.

Therefore, the strong patriarchal pattern in Indonesia has made it difficult to increase gender equality towards women. Most Indonesians still think that a woman can only become a home-based woman in the end. Thus, there are still many families that do not allow their daughters to access education to a higher level. When women cannot get proper education, women will continue to be discriminated against.

Discrimination likely ultimately creates social inequality and justice between women and men. One of the early causes of patriarchal culture was the biological difference between men and women. Some Indonesian people still have a mindset that women do not have muscles as strong as men. In fact, what we have to understand more deeply is that physical strength cannot be used as a reason for the community to treat women less than men.

3.2. Entrepreneurs in Indonesia
Syamsudin Suryana stated, Entrepreneurship is someone who has the characteristics of confidence, task oriented and results, reasonable risk takers, straightforward leadership, creative innovation, and future oriented [10]. The Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) states, the number of entrepreneurs currently has reached a ratio of 3.1 percent of the total population of Indonesia. This figure has exceeded international standards, which is 2 percent.

The Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs, Anak Agung Gede Ngrah Puspayoga said, the entrepreneurial ratio in Indonesia had increased to 3.1 percent of Indonesia's total population from just
1.55 percent in 2014. If calculated with Indonesia’s population of around 260 million, the number of Indonesian entrepreneurs currently reaches around 8.06 million. The ratio of entrepreneurs in Indonesia is still low compared to neighboring countries, such as Singapore which has reached 7 percent of the total 4 million of its population, and Malaysia which is already at the level of 5 percent. The government provides initial capital assistance to beginner entrepreneurs for micro business development. Last year, the government's target was to channel capital assistance to 1,200 start-up entrepreneurs with a budget of 15.6 billion Rupiahs for underdeveloped regions, special economic zones and low-income inter-group regions.

Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Hanif Dhakiri in the IPEMI National Working Meeting 2017 revealed that women entrepreneurs in Indonesia increased from 14.3 million people to 16.3 million this year. However, the participation of women working in the formal and informal sectors also increased from 48.87 percent to 55.04 percent in 2016. In addition to the number of business actors, the level of women's participation in the employment sector also increased from previous years. Meanwhile, Chairman of the DPD RI, Oesman Sapta Odang or OSO said that women have a very strategic role and contribution in building the nation. According to him, women can be the key to the success of a nation in the field of national development Verification and application of the mathematical model.

3.3. Patriarchy as a Barrier to Women Entrepreneurs in Indonesia

According to Tempo.Co Survey, Indonesia's ranking is quite high in new entrepreneurship. Based on the results of research conducted by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, women entrepreneurs account for 14 percent of the total population [11].

With a value of 14 percent, it means there are 14 out of 100 people who open new entrepreneurs until their business is 3.5 years old in 2016. Women are considered more daring to open a new business than men.

Chairman of the 2013-2016 GEM Indonesia Catharina B. Nawangpalupi said the new entrepreneurship survey had been running for four years in Indonesia. "The results show that Indonesian women are more willing to take risks to start a new business," he said in a written statement, Wednesday, February 8, 2017.

In the annual Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) meeting which took place on 5-8 February 2017 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the organization reported the results of its latest study that entrepreneurship globally increased. In the GEM study, there is a TEA indicator (Total Early-stage Entrepreneurial Activity) that is stable from year to year. The indicator measures the percentage of residents aged 18-64 years who pioneered new businesses within 3.5 years.

However, the 14 percent value achieved makes Indonesia ranked 20th out of 65 countries. The number of women is also known to be more than men to open new businesses. The ratio is 1.24 or five women versus four men. Based on 2013-2016 survey data, said Catharina, among adult males in Indonesia feel they have the opportunity and ability to have entrepreneurship that is higher than that felt by women. "But the number of women who start businesses is more than men," he said. The survey results, according to Catharina, show the importance of ecosystem support for women entrepreneurs. The goal is that they can further develop their business and increase the impact on the surrounding community. The impact is surrounding community’s businesswoman will be developing just like the goal’s set.

4. Conclusion

This research can prove that patriarchy can be an inhibiting factor in the career of Indonesian women, especially entrepreneurs. Patriarchy that is growing rapidly in Indonesia has such a significant impact, one of which is the lack of acts of justice in gender equality in the field of entrepreneurial careers. It can also be concluded that women entrepreneurs in Indonesia have a strong determination to fight the system of injustice called patriarchy; making patriarchy a reference in breaking the habits of male society that dominates almost all aspects of life.
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