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Analysis of the Gender Equality Application in Japanese and Indonesian Elementary School Education through Class Pickets

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ABSTRACTS

In the practice of implementing gender equality, education is one of the receptacles for students to comprehend the implementation of gender equality starting from a very early age. However, many hindrances happened upon the implementation of gender equality on students, especially on elementary school students. The purpose of this research is as stimulation to implement the social reality which became an issue to role holders in implementing character building-related gender equality by observing Japan's implementation of gender education which can be a reference to look at. The research covering this topic has been done by many. One of them almost publishes a similar topic which was conducted in 2012 which discussed Gender Equality on Education at PPL PGSD-partnership Elementary School. Therefore, the writers try to research this by adding new formula by comparing discoveries in Indonesian and Japanese Elementary School. This research is a combination of descriptive-contrastive methods, historical research, data collecting by interviews on elementary school students, and supported by a few journals which discuss Japanese character building. The results of the research show that Indonesia does not fully enforce gender equality in the education system. This is proven from the daily classroom cleaning schedule which is inversely proportional to Japan's character building that enforces gender equality, starting from the act of classroom cleaning modelled after the

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tokkatsu model or educational model . Hopefully , the upcoming researches which study these issues can be a literature study of social symptoms which can meet the solution so this issue can be resolved.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Primary school education is the main vessel for character building for children. Misconceptions about gender must be realized and immediately resolved (Khotimah, 2008). Justice and equality are the basic ideas, goals and main mission of human civilization to achieve prosperity, build harmony in social life, maintaining the national existence, and build a quality family (Sumar, 2015). The purpose of this research is to realize a gender social phenomenon that causes a problem. Research has been carried out on this subject, namely research in 2012 by Ampera (2012) regarding the Study of Gender Equality in Education in PPL PGSD Partner Primary Schools. Referring to that research, the authors conducted a similar study by adding a new formula comparing the findings of the implementation of gender equality in Indonesian elementary schools with elementary schools in Japan.

2. METHODS

This research was conducted by conducting interviews with two students from two different elementary schools. This aims to strengthen the results in the form of social symptoms that occur in every school. In addition, to obtain information on elementary school education in Japan, researchers are assisted by daily sources of elementary school students in Japan via YouTube and several journals that discuss Japanese Community Character Education (Mulyadi, 2014). The used method is descriptive-contrastive. It is a method of comparison between one thing and another which is done by describing the data obtained and presented in the form of a narrative.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study stated that two female students from two different schools experienced gender inequality in the form of gender division of tasks when the picket (cleaning) activities took place (Mariani, 2017). Besides that, sometimes male students did not do picket assignments and chose to go home after learning was complete. The majority of female students do "Sweeping and Mopping" in the classroom, while the boys only lift chairs on tables or clean windows. This causes the strong role of women being dubbed a domestic role and having a double burden that replaces the picket duties that should be done together with male students (Wahyuni, 2015). However, students who are victims of gender inequality never report this social symptom.

This is due to the lack of understanding of students regarding gender and character education. The lack of the teacher's role in this activity makes this problem fine without any evaluation to correct a mistake in it. (Mulyadi, 2014) The absence of counseling on gender education that is related to character education is a factor in gender inequality, which is not a problem. In contrast to elementary schools in Japan, students are able to show gender equality by doing class picket activities together and the division of tasks is measured by ability not gender. This is supported by the role of the teacher who supervises and provides direction on class picket assignments. Japan uses the tokkatsu model or model education that aims to shape children's education as a whole. This success has led the Japanese nation which is known for its various advantages as a result of the character-building process carried out, one of which is in formal schools.

4. CONCLUSION

Gender equality in elementary school education in Indonesia through class pickets has not been implemented properly. This is due to the strong inherent tradition that makes women have a domestic role. In addition, a lack of understanding of gender education is another factor that creates a problem that has been hereditary. As a reference for evaluation of activities, Japan can be used as an example of the implementation of gender equality which fosters the success of character education.

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