

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Surabaya is the second biggest city of Indonesia after Jakarta. As the center of East Java, Surabaya has an extend influence to other parts of the region.

The objectives of Surabaya development cover the increasing of facilities and infrastructures for public, including education and working facilities.

II.1 EDUCATION IN SURABAYA

The escalating development toward education facilities is accompanied by the improvement of the quality of education programs and the extending opportunity of studying for every resident of Surabaya, male or female. (Information on East Java Development, 1995).

Surabaya takes consideration in the increasing role of women in the development to be equal to men. In the past women got less opportunity than men in education that was partly due to the traditional view towards women: woman's place is at home; there is no need for her to get a high educational grade since in the future she would depend on her husband. Today women have much more control over decisions about education than their mothers or grandmothers had.

Indeed, the percentage of young educated women in Surabaya is still lower than men, but the difference is insignificant. From 260 363 young women aged 25-34, 83.3% have already graduated from school (Table II.1.1): 26.3% elementary graduates, 13.1% junior-high-school graduates, 34.8% senior-high-school graduates, and 9.1% college graduates. While out of 214 413 young men aged 25-34, 91.4% have already graduated from school: 18.4% elementary graduates, 16.5% junior-high-school graduates, 45.7% senior-high-school graduates, and 10.7% college graduates. (Kantor Statistik Jatim, 1993:5-6). Thus, the difference between men and women was only 8.1% as a whole, and the college female graduates were 1.6% smaller than male. Note the distribution in college graduates; the data could be used as an indicator of the increasing opportunity and awareness of female inhabitants of Surabaya for studying.

Table II.1.1 The education of men and women in Surabaya

	Never went to school/ have not been graduated from elementary school	Elementary School	Junior- High-School	Senior- High-School	College	Total
Men	18 423 (8.6%)	39 542 (18.5%)	35 442 (16.5%)	97 986 (45.7%)	23 020 (10.7%)	214 413 (45.2%)
Women	43 465 (16.7%)	68 542 (26.3%)	34 207 (13.1%)	90 545 (34.8%)	23 604 (9.1%)	260 363 (54.8%)
Total						474 776 (100%)

(Kantor Statistik Jatim, 1993:5-6)

There is expanding opportunity for women in the area of education from year to year though there is

still 'gender bias'. From the 1987 data of university degree in Indonesia (restricted to state universities), women tended to choose the faculty of law (82%), literature (79%), psychology (78%), management (68%), service (62%), office administration (60%), and veterinarian (55%). On the other hand, a small number of women were in the faculty of technology (8%), forestry (12%), and agriculture (30%). Until now, male students dominate the faculty of technology. (Tan, 1996).

The increasing number of educated women is supported by their better perceptions towards education. From 1993 survey (BPS, 1993) both young women and men wanted to continue their study. They have already realized the importance of education.

As stated by Wilson (1994) for women education becomes more important of labour force activity than for men. Then the increasing number of educated women with their informal skills influence the extending number of their activity in labour force.

II.2 EMPLOYMENT IN SURABAYA

Surabaya pays attention to the increasing role of women in development to be equal to men and to make legislations in order to give protections of the hours and conditions of women's work and to prevent exploitation of female employees. The reasons are: first, women

are valuable human resources in developmental process since more than half of Surabaya inhabitants are women, most of them belonging to productive age group. Second, women also participate directly in the improvement of human resources. (BPS, 1993).

The increasing need of skilled and professional human power is not proportional to the availability of the skilled and professional human power in employment. This condition forces companies and enterprises to recruit the qualification needed without consideration of the human power's sex. Thus, the recruitment of the women in employment increases.

There is almost the same opportunity for women and men in education, employment, and in leading-position. For instance, less than a century ago, clerical and sales jobs were male domains. But early in the 20th century, office work became an alternative in small but expanding list of occupation suitable for women, and the number of women who entered the clerical field has increased dramatically (Wilson, 1994).

In East Java, especially in Surabaya, the role of women in many fields of society development has increased rapidly. Out of the total workers aged 25-34, 59.2% are men and 40.8% are women. The number of female workers increases from year to year. The participation of women is particularly in the sector of industry, economy, and service, while only few of them participate

in the agricultural sector; this sector still belongs to the men.

Table II.2.2 Inhabitants aged ≤ 10 based on sex and field of work.

	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture (%)	9362 (88.5%)	1217 (11.5%)	10579 (100%)
Industry (%)	120 948 (54.6%)	100 402 (45.4%)	221 350 (100%)
Economy (%)	139 412 (49%)	144 877 (51%)	284 289 (100%)
Service (%)	150 815 (48.8%)	158 435 (51.2%)	309 250 (100%)
Others (%)	139 699 (84.7%)	25 305 (15.3%)	165 004 (100%)

(Kantor Statistik Jatim, 1993:38-39)

Generally, most of women work in sectors that need their mental skill, while most of men work in sectors that need their physical skill (BPS, 1993). Today, there are women who work as contractors, the work that previously was men's.

Women's positions in work (compared to men) also increase. From 100% of professional and technician, 41% were women; 34.6% administrators were women; out of the whole workers in production and operation positions, 15% were female; and in leading-position only 15.6% were women (Kantor Statistik Jatim, 1993:74-76). Indeed the number of women in those positions was still lower than men, but the number increase rapidly, and it is predicted that in the future the difference between men and women is more insignificant.

We could see many women in Surabaya hold important positions in various occupations, for examples as a general manager, a director, or a vice president in a company, or even as a leader in a decision-making position like a chairman in Assembly at East Java province. In the last position mentioned above, that is as a decision-maker, there is a small but increasing number of women.

II.3 THE EXPECTATION OF SURABAYA SOCIETY TOWARD MEN AND WOMEN

Women are expected to be more independent than they were in the past. Parents no longer hope their daughters just to stay at home and had no opportunity for better education. They do not want their daughters only have senior-high-school diploma, but instead motivate them to take a higher grade of education. The motivation given might be influenced by the improving criteria in employment. Employers demand for applicants having at least sarjana degree; if any having senior-high-school degree, they would get lower positions in work compared to college graduates. This criteria applies to both men and women.

Nowadays women want to have more than sarjana degree. More women are willing to pursue knowledge instead of getting married. There are many women with

high educational degree and good position in work have not thought of getting married yet.

"Women have moved from bedroom to boardroom" (Naisbitt & Aburdene, in Tan, 1996:ix). This proves the increasing role of women. But it does not mean that women have completely 'move from bedroom'. Many women combine their leading-positions in education or employment with their duty as a wife, a mother, and other duties in household. Though there is improvement on the role of women in society, they could not leave their natural role. Society would not only view women's success in career, but also their success as a wife and a mother; while society usually only views men's success on work.

Correct behaviours are expected from women than from men. Girls would be considered rude if they could not keep their voice down, while it is considered natural for boys to shout to each other. When girls or even women come home late at night, society would be curious of what they have done, but not when boys do the same thing.

Thus, even though the roles of women have been increasing in education and employment areas, women are still expected to have more correct behaviours than men. Though the number of women seems to be on the increase, men still have a majority over areas in Surabaya society compared to women.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA