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Effect of Women Empowerment to Women in Development in Songket Industry, South Sumatera Indonesia

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Abstract:

Songket is a custom fabric of South Sumatera Province that has high culture and historical value. Songket always used by King of Srivijaya Kingdom and currently, songket is very famous and always become the pride of South Sumatera residents. Most of the labor in this industry is women. Using quantitative analysis with 88 sample female songket labors, this study found significant effect on women Empowerment with women in development of 70.1 percent. This shows that education, economic empowerment, psychological empowerment, social culture empowerment and political empowerment should be owned by women so that this woman's position will be able to play a role in economic status and women's destiny in particular and economic development in general.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Women in Development, Social Culture, Women's destiny

Introduction:

One way to begin women's empowerment is to increase their knowledge and intelligence. According to Toffler, will assist human being in analyzing the problem to integrate information and become more independent and imaginative. Likewise in Islam completely eradicated that those who have knowledge and intelligent, Allah SWT will uplift, as stated in Al-Qur'an al Mujadilah verse (58): 11, O you who have believed, when you are told, "Space yourselves" in assemblies, then make space; Allah will make space for you. And when you are told, "Arise," then arise; Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge, by degrees. And Allah Acquainted with what you do." For the women, as men are also required to enrich themselves with knowledge and constantly self-improvement. (Ibnu Mustafa, 1993 : 128).

Women's empowerment done to support and accelerate the achievement of the quality of life and partner alignment between men and women engaged in the whole field or sector. The success of

Women's empowerment becomes ideals of everyone. However, to know success as a process, it can be see from the indicators of achievement of success. The empowerment of women done by improving the ability and involve poor women to participate actively in resource utilization. Participate in developing productive activities through improved skills and knowledge for shared use of resources. (Hastuti and Respati, 2009:14)

Women's empowerment in the economy is one of the indicators of growing prosperity. When women are educated, have ownership rights and are free to work outside home and have independent income, here is a sign of increasing household welfare. "Ibu Kita Kartini" has stated more than a century ago, that every woman should have economic independence, so that she has the power and position in relation to domestic, family, and social environment. It is undeniable that the role of women in building economic resilience, its effects is already be perceived, particularly in the informal sectors.

Women's population is almost same as the male, is a potential human resource for development.

Women's participation in economic growth is very important not only to reduce poverty among women, but also as a solid foundation in other sectors. Women are a tremendous asset and the potential for reducing poverty, achieving development, peace, and security. If they are empowered economically and intellectually, it will be very effective for the development of society and the nation. As part of efforts to increase women's welfare, it is necessary to empower women by organizing various training and guidance in order to create self-sufficiency among women. Various agencies also try to increase the role of women in everyday life. The role of private and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in this field continues to increase. They carry out various programs to empower women, both in the economic, health, education, and others. (Harian Ekonomi Neraca, 17/11/2012)

One of Women's empowerment is weaving Songket, which is cultural heritage of Palembang. The existence of Songket around Malay community in Palembang contains values that can be use as reference in life, such as sacred values, beauty, diligence, thoroughness, and patience. As the creative industries, the making of Songket cannot be separate from the challenges of economic globalization. Nevertheless, in the onslaught of globalization is apparently until now Songket survive as one of the cultural heritage of Malay Palembang. Preservation has been doing until now to make the usability or functionality of woven songket become increasingly diverse. Changes in Songket industry that occur in diverse motifs and functions Songket for weavers to innovate, while still maintaining the beauty of Songket itself. Sacred values reflected in its usage are generally at weddings, ceremonies for the guests and its kind. Magnificence values visible on the decoration motif that exudes beauty. While the value of perseverance, diligence, and patience reflected from the manufacturing process which takes a long time, because of the process of making a songket cloth takes about 3-6 months.

Increasing the role of women put more emphasis on Women In Development paradigm (WID), Women And Development (WAD). This approach aimed to problem to catch women than men in many areas of life "(Journal of Women '2004: 100). Women In Development (WID) is a strategy that attempts to integrate women's concerns into development programs. (Buletin tata ruang, 2011: 19)

Women in Development (WID) become part of the discourse of development, and constitute the dominant approach to solving the problems of women. The idea WID considered one - and only way to improve the status and fate of millions women. WID aims to process the equality of men and women; the gender transformation is liberation movement of women and men from unfair systems and structures. (Faqih Mansour, 2008: 70-71)

WID approach gives attention to the role of productive women in development. The purpose of this approach is emphasis on the productivity of labor women, particularly with regard to women's earnings, without being too concerned with their reproductive side. While the target among adult women, who are economically poor. For west liberals, strongly influences with this WID approach. Now, there are projects that strive to improve the access of women, especially poor women to increase their income. Projects undertaken to increase women's income is an example through home industry activities/ skills, such as sewing, embroidery and so forth (Riant Nugroho, 2008: 137-138). The problem in this research is to determine how the variables influence women's empowerment of weavers Songket to variable Women in Development (WID)

Literature Review:

Women's empowerment:

World Bank (2002) defines empowerment as an attempt to give the opportunity and ability to community groups (poor) to be able and willing to speak or voice their opinions or ideas, and the ability and courage to choose and concepts, methods, products, action, etc. for their personal, family, and community. In other words, empowerment is the process of improving the ability and attitude of self-reliance. (Mardikanto, 2015:28)

According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, the word empowerment contains three meanings. The first is to give official authority or legal power. The second means to give ability or enable. The third means to promote the self-actualization or influence of. The first definition defined as giving power, transferring power, or delegate authority to another party. Second sense, is defined as an attempt to give the ability or empowerment. The third meaning interpreted as an attempt to encourage self-actualization and influence.

Women's empowerment is often use in the context of the ability to improve economic conditions

(fulfilling practical needs) individual, which is a prerequisite of empowerment. Empowerment is a concept that implies a struggle for those involved in the struggle, the struggle of women. (Roesmidi and Risyanti, 2006: 120). Women's empowerment indicators as follows: education, economic empowerment, psychology empowerment, socio-cultural empowerment, and political empowerment.

In the context of women's empowerment, according to Nursahbani Katjasungkana in discussions on Drafting Team National Development Strategy (Riant Nugroho, 2008) points out, there are four indicators of empowerment: Access, is in the sense of equal rights in accessing productive resources in the environment; Participation is participation in utilization of assets or limited resources; Control, which is men and women have equal opportunity to perform the control over the resource utilization dan The benefits, namely that men and women should equally enjoy the produce of resource utilization or development jointly and equally.

According to Riant Nugroho (2008: 164), the purposes of women's empowerment program are: increase women's ability to engage in development programs, as active participation (subject) in order to not only become the object of development as has happened so far; improve the ability of women in leadership, to improve the bargaining position and involvement in each development well as planners, implementers, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities; improve women's capacity to manage the household scale enterprises, small industries and large industries to support the promotion of household needs, as well as to productive employment opportunities and independent dan Enhance the role and function of women's organizations at the local level as a forum for the empowerment of women in order to be actively involved in the development program in the area where he lives.

Related to the Women's empowerment in home industry, it needs to be done is the creation of a favorable climate. The creation of friendly/appropriate environment be allowed to encourage, motivate and raise awareness of the potential; To create accessibility to the opportunities that makes it more powerful; and Acts as proof protection against potential alignments to prevent and limit competition is not balanced and tends exploitation of the weak by the strong (Roosganda Elizabeth, 2007: 131)

Woman in Development (WID):

Woman in Development (WID) defined as development efforts in order to improve the capacity and quality of women. Women in development policy states the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), which recorded in 2009 and reads:

"... Women hold the key to people who are more productive and dynamic. If they own a healthy and knowledgeable, and have greater access to knowledge, skills, and credits, they would be more economically productive ... "(Julia Cleves Moss, translate by Silawati, 1996: 206).

From the above opinion can be concluded that women should have the support for access to education and knowledge, skills, and ease of access to credit for developing the business in order to further improve productivity so as improve the welfare of the family.

Support for women has existed since the New Order era, namely the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Against Women / CEDAW) ratified by Indonesia become Law No. 7 Year 1984 regarding "the attestation convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women".

Malay Culture:

According Koentjaraningrat (2009:186-187), culture has three forms, namely: a) The form of culture as a complex of ideas, ideas, values, norms, and rules; b) The form of culture as an activity, and c) Being culture as objects of human's creation.

In daily, human being never separated from the culture because culture is all activities resulting from each individual both for himself and for use to a community, and encompassing way or ways of thinking, to act. According E.B. Tylor (1871), in Soerjono Soekanto (2006: 150):

"Culture is a complex which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and the capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society".

Empirical Research:

Faqih, Mansour (2000), explained about the position of women in Islam by using gender perspective, explain what is meant by gender analysis, provide the background of how the analyzer appears to served on various theories of feminism and its implications in seeing how the position of the women. Faqih also outlines various suggestions

about the effort - an effort to transform the muslimat towards the creation of gender relations between Muslims and muslimat (male and female) are fairer according aspired by Islam. The difference with this study is to assess the empowerment of women, especially weaving Songket aimed at the development and welfare of their families.

Hickling (2004) in Study of Family Welfare and Gender Empowerment in the province of East Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, South Sumatra. This study objective is to clarify the representation of the general problem of poverty and gender gaps in society. Also explains the program of family welfare and gender to poverty reduction and the mechanism of involvement of women in programs to reduce poverty, and provide recommendations with regard to the approach to the programs of poverty alleviation appropriate with the social and cultural conditions. Aims to determine how much influence the empowerment of women to the welfare of the family-based on Women in development (WID) different views.

SRH Pinta (2013) analyzes the general conditions and the efforts of women batik workers in improving product quality of their work and participation in the batik industry, this research to formulate an alternative model of women's empowerment to meet their needs. Community-based women's empowerment of women workers through the establishment of women's batik micro companies can be considered as an alternative model for training facilities so as to give them a chance to own their economic stability.

S. Dhanabalan Rajamohan T. (2013) examines the empowerment of women through rural development schemes conclude that in the era of globalization, women are equal to men. This referred to as the renewal of development in men and women. The empowerment of women is one of the very important issues in the development of a country. Women as part of a social community, status, and role in decision-making on economic activities is very high when compared to the previous decade. Then, the government can adopt policies to empower women in rural development schemes. This scheme was establish in accordance with the background of women by educational, economic, and social and so on.

Etuk, G.R., Coker, F.G. and Ogrimah, A.J., (2014) mentioned that the development is a phenomenon that is the most important of all the problems, the construction involving positive transformation in all aspects, therefore investment is pursued by all

people in realizing the construction and development achievements in general and construction industry in particular. Nigerian women interact in social, cultural, and biological factors. This research is relevant to the industrial development of Nigeria where this condition describe some of the challenges in the process of optimum and effective participation. Then, this study explores the possibility of change and included if women play an active part in the construction industry by minimizing constraints, construction and other industries in Nigeria will eventually bring great success. In this study, researchers used a questionnaire to the songket weavers so that the result is more accurate to know how big the influence of empowerment on the welfare of their families.

Conceptual Framework:

The theoretical framework shown in the following picture

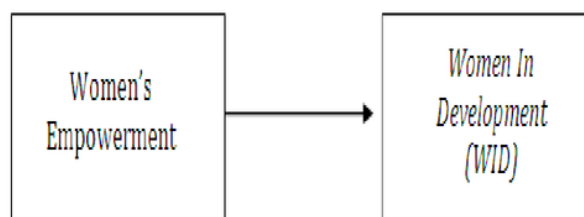


Figure1. Conceptual Framework

Hipotesis:

H1: Women's Empowerment influence significant and positive to Woman in Development (WID)

Research Methodology:

This study uses variable women's empowerment and women in development (WID). The research conducted to Songket Weavers in Palembang.

Population and Sample:

Population is the object of study of women weaver songket. In this case respondents were selected from 120 questionnaires and can be sampled only 88 respondents using techniques Accidental sampling. Data as a raw material information must provided with appropriate techniques. There are two types of data used in the study (Umar, 2008: 12), namely quantitative data and qualitative data. In this study, the authors only use quantitative data. The results of quantitative analysis of the numbers then

interpreted. To analyze and interpret the data properly, the necessary data is valid and reliable so that results can contain the truth. There are two types of data sources, i.e. primary data and secondary data. In this study, the author uses primary data obtained directly from the respondent itself by conducting interviews and distributing questionnaires to women weavers Malay Songket Palembang.

Operational Variable:

The research object is female Malay Songket weaving. This study consisted of two variables, namely the independent variable (X), which consists of Women's Empowerment, Women in Development (WID) as the dependent variable (Y). Data collected by using a questionnaire. The questionnaire is a list of statements that should be fill by the respondents who would represent each research variable is the variable X and Y. The scale used is a Likert scale that indicates the level of variable effectiveness. All of these variables measured using a Likert scale, ranges from 1 to 5. The following is a table of research instrument:

Table.1. Research Instrument:

Variable	Dimension	Indicator
Women's Empowerment (X)	Women empowerment often used in the context of the ability to improve economic conditions (fulfilling practical needs) individual, which is a prerequisite of empowerment Empowerment is a concept that implies a struggle for those involved in the struggle, the struggle	1. Education 2. Economic Empowerment 3. Psychology Empowerment 4. Social Culture Empowerment 5. Political Empowerment

	of women. (Roesmidi and Risianti, 2006)	
WID (Woman In Development) (Y)	WID considered as a way to improve the status and fate of millions of women in developing countries (Mosse, 2007)	1) Economic status 2) Women's destiny

Data Collection and Analysis:

This study emphasizes the quantitative approach in data analysis. Collecting data in this study conducted among others in the following manner: Survey, This method is a first step undertaken by the researchers to determine the problems facing the object studied so it can be contained in this article. Field studies, direct observation related research. Respondents asked to answer a questionnaire or depth interviews. Combined with the documentation, this collects data related to this study by collect, citing records, official documents, and archives to analyze the problem. Feasibility Study, Feasibility study means than searching the literature relating to this study to use as the basis and guidelines for research. Analysis of quantitative data in this study consisted of descriptive statistical analysis and simple linear regression analysis, test conducted are validity and reliability test, classic assumption test, t test and R².

Result and Discussion:

The History of Songket:

Songket attributed to the glories of the kingdom of Srivijaya, great superpower empire in the 7th century to the 13th in Sumatra. This is because most of the renowned craft center Songket in the city of Palembang in Indonesia. Songket is a luxury fabric that originally require some real gold to be made of gold thread, then hand woven into fabrics are gorgeous. Songket Palembang is the best in Indonesia, both measured in terms of its quality, which is nicknamed "Queen of All Cloth". Songket exclusive takes three months to complete, while the ordinary Songket only takes about 3 days. At first,

men use songket as a headband. Then it began to wear by women use songket as sarong.

The existence Songket as proof of the kingdom of Srivijaya capable dominates trade in the straits of his day. Sparkling golden color and luster that glows on this woven, provide its own value and showed a greatness of those who make Songket cloth. When we see a series of yarns and woven neatly arranged through a symmetrical pattern, show that the fabric is made with the skill of people who understand the various ways to make the grade cloth, which also able to decorate fabrics with a wide variety of designs. This capability not everyone can do it, expertise and rigor is necessary to make a Songket cloth. This knowledge usually obtained by heredity from generation to generation. Songket weaving usually done in "moonlighting" by teenage girls ahead of married mothers and the elderly. Mostly do by women.

Respondent Characteristic:

Variable Characteristics of respondents showing a close relationship with the characteristics of individual respondent to the research result. In this case, the characteristics of respondents grouped by ethnicity, history, and descent (the origin) to see whether it is the characteristic of Malay women still have the participation of the existence and values Songket.

Table.2. Respondent Characteristic based on Age:

Ages	Frequently	Percentage (%)
20 - 29	8	9 %
30 - 39	10	11 %
40 - 49	35	39 %
50 - 59	20	23 %
60 - 69	15	18 %
Total	88	100%

Source: data processing, 2016

Based on the above table it can be see that the number of weaving songket from aged 40-60 years, indicating that the lack of regeneration on women weaver songket. Understanding about the philosophy and values of songket, under 40 years tend to decrease. At the age of less than 20 years and age between 20 years and 30 years are more interested in working in the field or other sectors, such as: sales than to continue as Songket weaving.

Table.3. Respondent Characteristic based on Ethnic:

Ethnic	Frequently	Percentage (%)
Palembang	70	79%
Other ethnic	18	21%
Total	88	100%

Source: data processing, 2016

Songket weaving as Malay culture still dominated by a ethnic of native Malay Palembang compared by other ethnic. It can be see on as many as 70 respondents or 79% is indigenous and the remaining 18 respondents or 21% is outside Palembang.

Table.4. Respondent Characteristic based on history and descendant:

history and descendant	Frequently	Percentage (%)
Songket weavers descent	60	68%
others	28	32%
Total	88	100%

Source: data processing, 2016

If based on the history and descendants (the origin) 60 respondents or 68% are descendants of previous weaving who are falling down or bankrupt, and the remaining 28 respondents or 32% worked as a weaver not because the descendants but start from her self. This illustrates that the understanding of the philosophy Songket still carried by the Malays as a cultural civilization, it means that women's still contribute to Malay culture.

Validity Test for Independent Variable:

Validity Test used to test the questionnaire used against the respondent (primary data) does indeed questionnaire used in the study is valid or not. In this study, a questionnaire should be test for validity and reliability first. Questionnaires distributed to test the validity and reliability of the questionnaire totaled 88. Below is the validity and reliability of the variables of leadership style and employee performance.

Table.5. Independent Variable

Item-Total Statistics					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Pertanyaan1	54.78	34.199	.807		.966
Pertanyaan2	54.78	34.501	.798		.966
Pertanyaan3	54.69	34.902	.769		.957
Pertanyaan4	54.72	35.028	.758		.957
Pertanyaan5	54.72	35.138	.693		.958
Pertanyaan6	54.72	34.946	.773		.957
Pertanyaan7	54.81	34.238	.778		.957
Pertanyaan8	54.81	34.566	.807		.966
Pertanyaan9	54.99	33.969	.756		.957
Pertanyaan10	55.22	32.775	.757		.958
Pertanyaan11	55.16	32.987	.766		.958
Pertanyaan12	54.77	34.864	.771		.957
Pertanyaan13	54.93	33.872	.865		.955
Pertanyaan14	54.96	33.656	.890		.954

Source: data processing, 2016

From Table 5 above it can be seen that all point statement for the independent variables empowerment of women at every variable value Correct Item-Total Correlation is above the value of r table is greater than 0.312, thus stated that all point statement on the questionnaire declared invalid, so it can be used in research.

Reliability Test for independent variable:

Reliability is an index indicating the extent to which a measuring device is reliable or unreliable. If a measuring device used twice to measure the same symptoms and the results of measurements obtained relatively consistent, the gauge in measuring the same symptoms. If Cronbachalpha > r (0.60) table, product moment declared reliable.

Table 6. Reliability Statistics:

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.960	.962	14

Source: data processing, 2016

Based on the analysis in Table 6, obtained Alpha value of 0.920, meaning the whole question has been reliable for the value of 0.960 is greater than its standard (0.60).

Validity Test for dependent Variable:

Table 7. Validity Test

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X1	31.84	22.973	.720	.976
X2	31.92	21.493	.880	.971
X3	32.04	21.457	.888	.970
X4	32.00	21.333	.908	.970
X5	31.88	21.193	.838	.972
X6	31.88	21.943	.939	.969
X7	31.88	21.943	.939	.969
X8	31.96	20.623	.934	.969
X9	31.92	21.493	.880	.971
X10	32.00	21.583	.857	.971

Source: data processing, 2016

From Table 7 above it can be seen that all point statement on the dependent variable woman in Development (WID) on each variable value Correct Item-Total Correlation is above the value of r table is greater than 0.312, thus stated that all point statement on questionnaire declared invalid, so that it can be used in research.

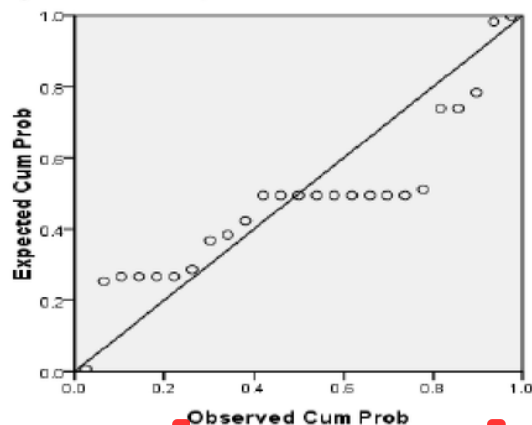
Reliability Test for dependent variable:

Based on the analysis in Table 9 obtained Alpha value of 0.920, meaning the whole question has been reliable for the value of 0,960 is greater than its standard at 0.60.

Table 8. Reliability Test

Reliability Statistik	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.974	10

Classical Assumption Test: Normality Test:
Figure 2. Normality Test



From Figure 2, it can be seen that the data spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line, it can be said that the regression model qualify the assumption of normality.

Classical Assumption Test: Test of linearity:

Linearity test required to determine the linear relationship between independent variables and dependent variable. Rule used in the determination of the normal distribution or not, if ($p < 0.05$), then its spread is said to be linear. Based on the distribution scale linearity test against woman empowerment of women in development was obtained $F_{linear} = 73.042$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). Linearity test results can be see in the table 9:

Table 9. Test of Linearity

ANOVA Table						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	(Combined)	1866.913	23	81.170	4.702	.000
	Linearity	1182.841	1	1182.841	68.514	.000
	Deviation from Linearity	684.073	22	31.094	1.801	.036
Within Groups		1104.905	64	17.264		
Total		2971.818	87			

Source: data processing, 2016

The results showed that the relationship woman's empowerment and women in development in this research is linear.

Test of coefficient of determination (R2):

The hypothesis of this study is there is a significant difference between women's empowerment to the woman in development. Test this hypothesis using simple linear regression techniques.

Table 10. Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Women's Empowerment	69.5455	5.84456	88
Woman in development	83.8750	6.65541	88

Source: data processing, 2016

Table 11. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.890 ^a	.701	.682	4.56093

a. Predictors (Constant), Women's Empowerment

Table 12. Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient Beta	t	sig	Correlation		
	B	Std. Error				Zero-order	Partial	Partial
(Constant)	23.077	6.182		3.733	.000			
Woman in Development	.554	.073	.631	7.541	.000	.631	.631	.631

a. Dependent Variable: woman in development

Based on simple linear regression towards woman empowerment to women in development obtained regression coefficient $R = 0.701$, and the value of $t = 7.541$ with $sig = 0.000$. So from these data the hypothesis is accepted. This study found effective contribution $R^2 = 0.701$ which showed 70.1% variable woman in development is influenced by the women empowerment.

Test of Partial Hipotesis (t-test)

Table 13. Coefficients^a:

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient Beta	t	sig.	Correlation		
	B	Std. Error				Z	Partial	Partial
(Constant)	23.077	6.182		3.733	.000			
Woman in Development	.554	.073	.631	7.541	.000	.631	.631	.631

a. Dependent Variable: woman in development

Discussion:

Based on the results of the processing of data obtained regression model as follows:

$$Y = 23.007 + 0.554X$$

The constant value of 23.007 indicates that if there is no increase of variable women's empowerment, the variable woman in development will reach 23.007. The beta value of 0.554 is the regression coefficient showed that every additional 1 point for women's empowerment, it will improve achievement woman in development by 0.554.

Women in Development (WID) -into a part of the discourse of development, and is the dominant approach to solving the problems of women. WID is useful to improve the status and fate of millions of women in many countries, especially the empowerment of women weaving Songket. WID program is how to involve women in development activities. The assumption is that the cause of the backwardness of women is because they do not participate in the construction.

Women in development based on the idea of the need for self-reliance for women, especially poor women. So than, the development can be enjoy by all parties. The emergence of such thinking is the human resource that is so valuable that the position of marginalized need to be included in the construction. WID approach pays attention to the productive role of women in development aims to emphasize on the labor productivity of women in this regard weaving Songket Palembang Malay culture, especially with regard to women's earnings. This is consistent with Riant Nugroho (2008: 137-

138) which is project undertaken to increase women's income through activities - skill activities such as sewing, embroidery and so forth. Role of Malay women in managing Songket Palembang is very important. This is because the historical background, which is songket, is cloths for Palembang Kings. Malay women considered to inherit the art of weaving songket.

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