Cultures, Politics and Media

Bridging Asian Communication Perspectives

Executive Editors

Atwar Bajari
Sang Hee Kweon

Co-editors

Alfarabi
Hendra Alfani   **Ringgo Eldapi Yozani**
Kun Wazis   **Maylanny Christin**

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SUNG KYUN KWAN UNIVERSITY

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Preface

Dr. Dadang Rahmat Hidayat, SH., S.Sos., M.Si.
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Praise be to Allah SWT because his guidance and blessing has been compiled proceeding of the International Communication Research Conference held jointly by Padjadjaran University and Sung Kyun Kwan University held in October 2017 in Seoul South Korea themed Communication in East Asia: Culture, Politics and Media.

The event is an effort of both universities to bring together various ideas as well as publication of various communication research results that need to get enrichment for the development of the substance of the research. For conference participants from Indonesia who are mostly students of communication doctoral program at Padjadjaran University is an important and valuable opportunity in developing scientific insights outside the material that has been obtained on campus as well as adding research and scientific networks with students and professors abroad, especially in South Korea.

For Institutions Faculty of Communication Science this activity is one of the efforts to increase international cooperation with various leading universities in the academic field such as teaching, research and publication. International seminar held with Sung Kyun Kwan University is one of its implementation in building the exchange of academic views and scientific interaction.

Faculty of Communication Sciences Padjadjaran University expressed his appreciation to Dr. Atwar Bajari and Dr. Ninis Agustini Damayani as the leader of Doctoral Program Faculty of Communication Sciences University of Padjadjaran who have initiated this activity and to Prof. Dr. Sang Hee Kweon and Prof. Dr. Sung Kyum Cho who has become a very good partner and strategic and responsive. This activity is very likely to be upgraded to regular scheduled activities by increasing the capacity and quality of seminars to be greater in the

future. Actual academic development requires strategic cooperation between universities covering multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary studies to be more comprehensive.

Hopefully the results of communication research in this book related to the dynamics of communication in the perspective of culture, politics and the media can contribute to the development of scientific and motivation more strongly improve the scientific climate for the benefit of humanity.

Preface

Prof. Dr. Sung Kyum Cho

Former President of Anpor and Professor
of Communication and Journalism
Chungnam National University, Korea

The world is becoming more connected due to both our ability and our need. It is easier now than at any time in the past to talk to people who live far away, thanks to the Internet. At the same time, the world is facing many problems, and we need to work together to solve them. It is only when we understand each other and communicate effectively that we can succeed. This kind of communication requires trust, friendship, and understanding between countries. In short, it requires communication scholars to get to know their counterparts from other countries in a careful and deliberate sharing of ideas.

I was pleased to see that a group of young scholars from Korea and Indonesia gathered together recently to share their academic knowledge. This may be a small gathering when we compare its size to other conferences. However, if we consider its implications for the future, we cannot overestimate its significance. These scholars are building their network both professionally and personally and creating the framework to collaborate in the future. This meeting is a new attempt by young Asian scholars to work together to improve the world in their own ways.

The papers collected here are from that meeting. They show what these young scholars are interested in and what they are trying to build. In and of themselves, they are intriguing and fascinating works; taken together, they represent the beginning of a deeper understanding between Indonesia and Korea and the foundation of a relationship based on mutual respect and understanding.

In these papers, you can see scholars both reaching into the past to preserve and explain the cultural heritage of various ethnic groups and religions, and looking toward the future as they deal with complex societal issues and the importance of effective communication in dealing with them. Some talk about personal communication while others

focus on political communication and elections. Different modes of communication are also explained here, and again, they represent both the old and the new: storytelling and film, personal conversation and communication via social media. The diversity of topics you see in this collection shows both the diversity of Indonesia and the importance of exploring in many directions to fully understand people and address the issues that we may have in common.

I hope this was only the first of many such meetings. This kind of event brings enormous benefits, widening our perspectives and enriching our knowledge. It is a platform for further collaboration.

Introduction

Korea-Indonesia
Build Dialogue Among Nations Through
the Research Diversity

Dr. Atwar Bajari, M.Si.

1. Introduction

Research is a universal language that builds the consensus of
scientists in explaining and predicting a phenomenon. No other
language is more trusted by most actors and seekers of scientific truth
to answer and solve various problems. When faced with complicated
issues concerning human, society and state affairs, the explanation
through research is easier to become a bridge to complete the way
agreed by all parties.

Research is a part of inquiry processes conducted by scientists in
giving their contribution in building civilization. Nations that have
a good research tradition always excel in their civilization such as
in the field of clothing, food, health, state management, defense and
military systems, economics, law and other fields that indicate the high
civilization of a nation. Arabian nation hasmore superior astronomical
civilization because the astronomical research tradition was initially
started from Ibn Sina to Omar Khayam. In line with this, the
advancements in beauty field and beauty industries such as anti-aging
medication, Korea is more superior because of its advanced research
centers than other nations.

As a universal language, conducting research is the easiest way
to build scientific communication among nations or countries. The
gathering of scientists or researchers in international forums to convey
the results of research and discuss the scientific findings tends to
encourage long and enthusiastic discussion among them. Therefore,the
research is a language that reinforces the researcher's name because
they test and prove their research each other. In addition, they cite their
mutual ideas among them to reinforce the proposed postulation, tested
and found propositions, and conclusion of research.

Similarly, in the development of communication research, building scientific communication among researchers is a bridge to know and understand research trend in the country or group of other scientists. Although to generate a good research, its result must be transformed into the nation's settlement needs where the researchers exist, they always adapt and borrowthe concepts and methodologies that first developed in more advanced research groups. The researchers in certain areas trydeductivelyto borrow theory or methodology to be tested in some cases that appear in its place. The process of transformation is not merely happening on the results of research for the sake of human benefit, but the theory and methodology adapt to be "suitable" with the problems at hand.

Scientific discussion among researchers is obliged to answer the pragmatism of science. A true or fulfill the scientific truth knowledge is caused by: (1) satisfying human wants and goals, (2) experimentally tested in the context of the research, and (3) encouraging or assisting the biological struggle to remain. However, based on Performative approach, research efforts are also conducted to build the researcher's "claims" or truths that they believe. These claims explored through the language of research will become the accepted reality and build a pertinent reputation (Bakhtiar, 2004).

In an effort to build the research dialogue, I invited young scientist candidates, doctoral candidates to introduce the wealth of communication research in Indonesia and builta dialogue among researchers. One of the countries to be invited and visited is the Republic of South Korea. The reason was that they have advanced reputation of research and high advancement of communication technology.

The realization of Korean discussion needed long journey starting from pioneering until executing the event. This event was started by an introduction of communications professors in the Asia Pacific Journalism and Communication Forum in 2016. I met Professor Sung Kyum Cho,a Statistician and Public Opinion expert and a Former President of AJPOR Korea; Professor Hyun Jo Kim, and expert in media and communication arts from Kwan Woo University; Professor Hak-Soo Kim from Korean Academy of Science and Technology (KASTI) and Research Fellow for ICA; Professor Eun-Yeong Na from Sogang University; Hye-Jin Paek, a President of Health Communication Association (KHCA), Professor Jongha Kim from Halla University and Professor Hirotaka Suzuki from Jumoni University, Japan.

The introduction continued into several scientific meeting programs, especially with Professor Cho, to confer and discuss the development of communication science in Korea and then invite him to Indonesia. Finally, we werefrom Indonesia went together with a group of doctoral students to present their result based on their particular research and dissertation research in front of communication doctoral and professor candidate in Seoul Korea. This task aimed at introducing doctoral candidates to the effort to build a dialogue to gain input on their research and open up the horizon or awareness about Korea that is really developed with the information and communication technology industry.

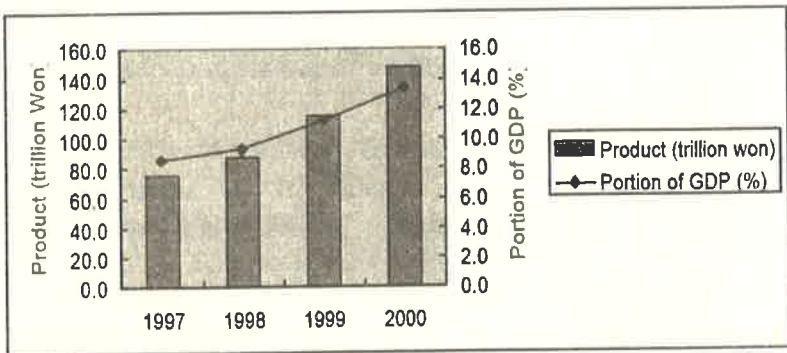## 2. Korea: the Leap of Industrial ICT and Scientific Publication

Visiting Korea for the second time was more exhilarate. Korea, besides having city tours, historical tours, and communication technology tours, also has academic tours. Korea is a proof of the successof a country arising from the previously destruction of war and poverty. Therefore, Korea is one of the greatest economic success stories of Asia. Throughout its geopolitical history, the Korean Peninsula has been affected by the Japanese, Chinese and Americas, as well as, recently, by the accelerating forces of globalization(Jouhki, 2008)and the current discussion between indigenization and globalization will be introduced. Lastly, some weak and strong signals for the future of the discipline will be proposed. The main sources are major Korean journals related to the theme in the last few years. References to journals and other publications are deliberately frequent to help the reader find more information on specific themes of research. Moreover, the introduction of the Korean media cultural context has been emphasized due to its unfamiliarity in the global forum. This article is a part of a research project (2006-2009

Furthermore, Jouhki (2008) also explained how Korea became a highly developed country because of the information and communication technology industry. In 1998, the Korean economy experienced its worst recession since the Korean War, but the economy has rebounded with remarkable speed since 1999. The new momentum surprisingly began during the worst of the recession, spurred by the emergence of the information and communication technology (ICT) industry. It has become a leader in e-business and high-speed Internet access in a short time span.

Mastery in up streaming industries, government support and integrated marketing management with the promotion of Korean youth lifestyles with communication technology are a prime synergy that causes Korea's progressto be recognized. According to Mcnulty (2003), talking about Korea is to talk about economic problems. Economic factors are important in explaining Korea's remarkable ICT success. Competition stimulated lower prices, which then spurred increased demand. The stock market boom boosted venture firms and investments in new technology.

Economic policy became the key to Korea's transformation into a developed country, especially in making a leap of progress in information and communication technology. Changes in economic policy also contributed to Korea's recovery (Mcnulty, 2003). This has led to a new Korean round of economic power like other advanced Asia Pacific countries, Japan. When America and Europe grew first, Korea made a revolutionary leap. Mcnulty (2003) explained that although the ICT revolution gradually became a general trend in the U.S. and Europe, in Korea the change occurred in the short time span of 2 or 3 years and was dramatic.

The explosion of ICT advances had a major role in turning Korea into a knowledge-based nation as long as Korea has been conducting economic recovery. This can be seen from the explosive increase of mobile phone and internet usage despite there was the severe economic downturn in the economic crisis of 1997.According to Mcnulty, (2003), in two years, the number of cellular subscribers increased more than threefold, from 6.8 million in 1997 to 23.4 million in 1999.
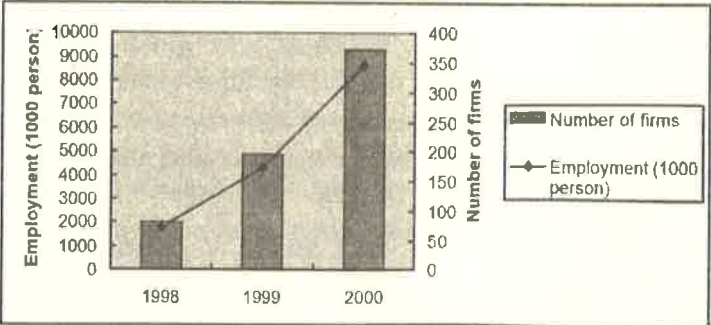

Figure 1.Growth of the ICT Industry in Korea

Source: Korea's Information and Communication Technology Boom, and Cultural Transition After the Crisis, (Mcnulty, 2003)

Economic policies, the growth in the number of communications industry and the expansion of entertainment media (Korean drama, K-Pop, Korean fashion, Korean food and Korean entertainment) are linear and accelerated growth. All mixed in the promotion and marketing of Korean lifestyle packaged and distributed through their communication and media technologies. Today, Korea has a vastly developed media culture, which is connected to the rapid economic. "Dynamic Korea consumption and production is abundant, colorful, and innovative, forming a unique and dynamic mediascape – an interesting and manifold field of study (Jouhki, 2008)and the current discussion between indigenization and globalization will be introduced. Lastly, some weak and strong signals for the future of the discipline will be proposed. The main sources are major Korean journals related to the theme in the last few years. References to journals and other publications are deliberately frequent to help the reader find more information on specific themes of research. Moreover, the introduction of the Korean media cultural context has been emphasized due to its unfamiliarity in the global forum. This article is a part of a research project (2006-2009.

The economic policy from Korean government that paid attention to the communications and media technology industry provided a huge turnaround advantage. The policy is not false because, "The high-tech venture enterprises made a great contribution to the rapid economic recovery. They played a crucial role in absorbing unemployed workers by increasing their employment from 71,000 persons to 268,000 persons as the number of venture firms from 2,042 in 1998 to 8,798 in 2000 (Figure 2). At the end of 2000, venture enterprises accounted for 224 of 604 listed companies in the KOSDAQ market (Mcnulty, 2003).

Figure 2. Number of Venture Enterprises and Employees
Source: Korea's Information and Communication Technology Boom, and Cultural Transition After the Crisis, (Mcnulty, 2003)

For some communication experts, Korean revival became the most interesting issue of social communication and culture. Korea's economic revival motorized by the communications technology industry had led to cultural and social movements with the spread of communication between nations that support their economic growth. Media and entertainment were becoming very dimensional that was certainly interesting as a part of a very prominent social and communication research trend.

In Korean news coverage, the Korean wave was naturally described in a positive light exuding national pride, honor, and triumph. "The cultural phenomenon known as *hallyu* or the Korean wave left an indelible mark throughout Asia in 2004, fanning optimism about the country's potential as a culture powerhouse" (Yang, 2004:1). It all started with pop music and soap operas, but the Korean Wave has not stopped there(Lee, 2011).

As one of the excellent clues about the development of research in Korea, its proof was the scientific publication in Asia ranging from 1995 to 2014 donated by countries in East Asia where Korea is in it(Liu & Wei, 2017).Korea occupiedthe second position of scientific publications rank after China. It shows that Korea is able to defeat Japan in the power of research and scientific publications.

Table 1. Publications of the Countries in East Asia Regions 1995-2014

East Asia regions	Number of articles	Percentages
Mainland China	123	38.56
Hong Kong	24	7.52
Japan	51	15.99
Macao	1	0.31
South Korea	57	17.87
Taiwan	30	9.40
Multiple regions	33	10.34

Source: Trends and patterns in communication research on Asia: A review of publications in top SSCI journals, 1995-2014, Liu, X. "Sunny," & Wei, R. (2017).

Nevertheless, the Korean wave, known as Hallyu, also evoked cultural sentiments. Japan as a Korean competitor did not like what Korea has got. They did not respect. As Lee (2011) illustrated that "As seen above, the Korean wave has had a marked impact in various ways regarding transaction with other countries. Local sentiment towards

Korea has not been respectable in the past, but the Korean wave has fundamentally changed the national image of Korea in a positive way". A young Japanese woman in the comic book entitled "Hating the Korean Wave" exclaimed that "It's not an exaggeration to say that Japan built the South Korea of today" (Lee, 2011)

3. Indonesia: Ethnic and Cultural Diversity and Blurred Social Research Map

Indonesia is a greatly rich of research space. At least the parameters of ethnicity numbers, races numbers and linguistic diversity would be a flourished communication laboratory or social research. If researchers used the lens of ethnicity, language locality, and indigenous knowledge wisdom, they certainly would not lose or lack the idea to build a typical and unique theory. Nevertheless, the researchdevelops slowly if its measurement is theslow publications output in the form of book and scientific journals.

Conducting dialogue with Korea in the context of general and communication research in particular was not easy. Perspective and research tradition were quite different. Indonesia is currently moving to research that takes advantage of naturalistic approaches or qualitative research. The positivistic paradigm gets a balancing way of thinking in seeing the social phenomenon in particular. Thoughts toward research constructing scientific theories gained a good reception in the 1990s. Social scientists study many research approaches that promote constructivism and interpretive. They began to formulate social theories based on Indonesian society using scientific deduction patterns called a monumental work on Java Society Typology.

However, along with the dynamic social changes, social science research movement is difficult to guess from the aspect of the issue. In accordance with its dynamic nature, the direction of research cannot be planned from long distances. "However, basically, researchers are always keen to see some developing problems, although the researcher always conducted a research in accordance with their interest with their field(LIPI, 2011). Furthermore, in terms of publication, Soepriyanto (2015) said Indonesia's position is far behind from other countries, even when compared with the neighboring countries in Southeast Asia.

Nevertheless, Indonesia has a great trend thatit had the increasing changes significantly in 2010, in which the number of Scopus-indexed

Indonesian scientific publications reached over 2,500 publications, reaching its peak in 2013, where the total of Scopus-indexed reached 4,175 publications. I estimated the number of Indonesian publications in 2014 can reach 5,000 publications, given the increasing scope of journals recorded by Scopus and the more active researchers in Indonesia to publish publications in Scopus (Sopriyanto, Publikasi & Indonesia, 1996-2013, 2015).
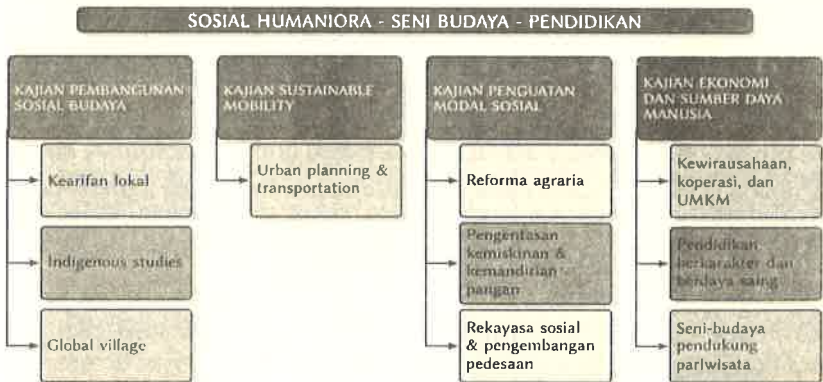
Furthermore, the results of the analysis also showed that the position of social sciences was not very encouraging in its contribution to reputable scientific publications. The contribution of social science disciplines to the total scientific publication of Indonesia recorded in Scopus is Social science ranked 9th with 4.78% contribution, followed by business discipline, management and accounting and economics, econometrics and finance ranked 17th and 18th respectively with 1.59% and 1.42% contribution respectively (Sopriyanto, Publikasi & Indonesia 1996-2013, 2015).

Some factors that caused this condition, especially for social science, was fund. In Indonesia nowadays, research is still far from the ideal result. Indonesia's current research fund allocation still had not reached 1% or about 0.08% of GDP(Rinaldi, 2016). In addition to fund, another problem was the absence of long-term, centralized, and sustainable plans related to research in Indonesia. The result was that researchers tended to be fragmented with their respective research activities. This was shown by the field findings in the GDN research "Reforming Research in Indonesia: Policies and Practices" in 2015 conducted in five state universities in Indonesia. The most striking polarization was found in research activities in PTN located in Java and outside Java Island. Besides being restricted, researchers also do not have long-term research plan. Therefore,its impact was that some research had many similarities(Rinaldi, 2016)

This is a challenging task for social and certainly communication researchers. There is a need to encourage researchers in the field of social and economic sciences to continuously increase their contribution in producing internationally recognized scientific works. Social researchers in Indonesia will not run out of research or study because Indonesia has unique and diverse cultural and social wealth especially cultural-based studies, ethnic diversity that is always characterized by cultural diversity. Besides that, cultural adjustment, cultural conflict,

and various intercultural and sub-cultural symbols and interactions will be "graceful" and exotic to be examined. As an example is when researchers talk about the Sundanese, many things can be discussed starting from cultural character, Sundanese cultural variability, Sundanese cultural resilience, vocabulary, Sundanese linguistic style and structure, local wisdom-based technology, farming system and livelihood, community structure, and others.

In the National Research Master Plan (*Rencana Induk Riset Nasional* /RIRN) in the field of humanities, arts-culture and education, research maps appear to be developed by researchers in Indonesia. Based on RIRN 2015-2045, the research that must be developed in 2015-2019 is; study of socio-cultural development, study of sustainable mobility, study of social capital strengthening and study of human resource economics.

Figure 3. Research Themes and Topics of Social Humanities-Art Culture-Education
Source: (Ristekdikti, 2016)

In terms of communication research, the researchers can conduct an entry of communication problemreview from two themes. In addition to the themes of humanities, socio-cultural and educational, communication research in Indonesia can be conducted more by entering from the theme of communication and information technology. As it is known, the Ministry of Research, Technology and High Education (*Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidian Tinggi*/Ristekditi) has compiled the theme. The contribution Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to economic growth in general are classified into two criteria: (1) through the production of ICT devices and services, and (2) through the effective use

of ICTs (Ristekdikti, 2016). Meanwhile, the purpose of developing the ICT theme is focused on: (1) the development of ICT infrastructure, namely internet protocol basedtelecommunication, digital based multimedia broadcasting and IT security; (2) the open source based software systems and frameworks including e-government, e-business, e-health, and the creative industries; (3) the research on improving ICT content including geo-spatial data and information and the development of Big Data technology; and (4) the research on the development of devices including devices for network systems and customer premises equipment (CPE) (Ristekdikti, 2016). When looking at the development of these themes, communication researchers are challenged in the preparation of research plans on ICT content and do not exclude opportunities to measure impacts and social changes resulting from the presence of ICTs for users.

The development of social and communication research in Indonesia cannot be equated with Korea. Although in terms of themes, the opportunities and areas of social-communication research are greater and more broadly, our research culture and scientific publications are still left behind. Even Professor Jongha Kim from Halla University, in the ongoing scientific discussions between doctoral candidate Fikom Unpad and Korean communication professors had given a pretty good appreciation. Communication research in Indonesia is more pragmatic and raises themes related to current problems.

4. Four Themes of Output Building Academic Insight and Scientific Dialogue from Seoul, Korea

The two sub subjects discussed above compared the condition of each country that was compiled in a scientific dialogue event between Fikom Unpad Indonesia doctoral candidates and Korean communication professors. Based on the number of papers, Indonesia sent some manuscripts dominantly in term of quantity. However, the scientific dialogue entitled "Building Academic Insight and Scientific Dialogue" in Seoul, Korea, on 19 -21 October 2017 took placewell. The interaction between Indonesian doctoral candidates that carries the three main themes of discussion: Communication in East Asia: Culture, Politics, and Media occurred very intense.

The submitted manuscripts were reassembled for the purposes of book preparation as follows:

a. Communication and culture

They discussed the unique spaces of encounters between culture and communication. As expressed by Martin and Nakayama that communication is influenced by cultural aspects, hence communication should develop, promote and build an enrichment of the existing culture and then generate a new culture.

In this edition, the authors present on how to preserve cultural and religious rituals through communication mechanisms in Balinese society, intercultural adaptation to immigrants in Riau, health communication through Islamic and culinary treatment rituals as representations of micro cultures containing values and symbols.

b. Media and political communication

They examined the discussion of media through various communication spaces. Media is present in all levels or contexts of communication with various media variants used. Similarly, in politics, the election of heads of state, legislative members and regional heads, media review leads to political news, election discourse discussions and elite political behavior analysis, and contests between political candidates on television and newspaper. On the other hand, social media have a special place in the study of doctoral candidates, besides addressed for every party elite and candidate, it is also filled with hoax analysis and hate speech. This condition had become the dominant discourse in social media and the most flourish content that is interesting to discuss. In fact, the trend of media and political research is similar to daily chats that political talk is annoying to many people, but building gossip and listening to the intrigue of political actors is sometimes a fun "humor".

c. Communication and gender

Discussing gender in the research space in Indonesia is more complex than on the international research agenda. If most of the growing research discusses the themes of men and women relationships with an already liberal ideological choice, the theme of the discussion only influence between those two hemes. In Indonesia, ethnic-based local cultural elements, illiberal state ideology, and religion that enters and regulates men and women relationship, including in marriage, are colorful and often crossed perspectives. In this chapter, we discuss some of the research results

such as the *hijab* phenomenon as a unity of modern lifestyle and the implementation of dressing or self-regulation of women based on Islamic *aqidah*. Another theme talks about women's inequalities that lead to the exploitation of women through trafficking. If it is traced to the root of the problem, communication becomes the most fundamental part. Patterns of interpersonal recruitment under various reasons have become an essential part of every trading activity. On the other hand, the theme of sexual exploitation and sexual transactions had placed women in predominant. Sex education with a gender perspective for girls and health regulations for women workers must be delivered.

d. Identity and communication

The spaces of communication are the identity or the communication to build identity that is an increasingly interesting thing in discussing the interrelation of both. Based on the theory of cultural identity or Hall, in the second definition emphasizes the similarities and the differences amongst imagined cultural groups. Cultural identity is the existence (identity as being) and the cultural identity is the process of becoming (identity as becoming) (Hussey, 2014).). Therefore, as Alfarabi says in the introduction of identity and communication theme, it is mentioned that identity is subjective and dynamic and expressed in various media.

The theme will be typical, when they observe the research results on the development of local identity and culture through the local media for example the meaning of tattoos as a symbolic identity of the ethnic women of Uma'lung Daya in Kalimantan, the understanding Malay's identity of the people of Pekanbaru, Riau in the midst of ethnic encounters with ethnic identity unique, and Arabian nations ethnic identity in urban areas. In addition to the symbolic identity in the study of ethnicity, there were also manuscripts that discussed new identity in urban communities because of the emergence of groups that have a lifestyle. Habits of gathering in cafes or coffee places have displayed the identity of the perpetrators.

All the papers classified into these chapters were discussed intensely by Korean communication professors. The responses and discussions elicited an appreciation of great teachers and courage of doctoral

candidates to convey their contents of their papers in a straightforward manner. They had tried to be an international paper presenter in Korea as a ginseng country, although some of them have limited capacity in speaking English. However, the key word is to be a real international presenter.

On this occasion, I would like to thank; Prof. Sung Kyum Cho (Chungnam National University), Prof. Sang Hee Kweon (Sungkyunkwan University), Prof. Hyun Joo Kim (Kwang Woon University), and Prof. Inyong Nam (Pukyong National University). They have given a great performance in their assistance to accept and review some papers that have been presented by some presenters. This gratitude is also addressed to the Dean of Fikom Unpad, Dr. Dadang Rahmat Hidayat, who had accompanied during the activities in Korea and provided the introduction in this book and to the lecturers: Dr. Hj. Ninis Agustini Damayani, M.Lib, Dr. Eni Maryani, M.Si, and Ilham Gemiharto, S.Sos., M.I.Kom, and especially for Dr. Aqua Dwipayana who had given different colors during the trip in Korea.

Furthermore, the gratitude is also addressed to the organizer committee, especially to Alfarabi and Ringgo Eldapi Yozani who acted as a facilitator, a member of editor team, and screenwriters, and Hendra Alfani and Kun Wazis who participated as a member of editor team and screenwriters, hence this manuscript is ready to publish. Besides, thank you also to Dr. Maylanny Christin, who has been pleased to review the final draft script and Ade Tuti Turistiati who gave revise another important section for writers.

Books from Indonesia to Korea will have limitations and shortcoming in various aspects. However, hopefully it will fill the needs of readers to understand more closely the dynamics of research in both countries and establish a relationship for "Building Academic Insight and Scientific Dialogue" between the two sides. Hopefully.

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A Gender Perspective on Sexuality Socialization and Reproductive Health of Adolescents

Retno Hendariningrum

Introduction

The term sexuality is often simplified only for things that refer to the biological activity connected with the male organs of both men and women. Though more than just a matter of biological body desires, sexuality is a human existence that contains the aspect of emotion, love, actualizatio, expression, perspective, and orientation on the body of others. In this context, sexuality is the space of human culture to express itself to others with a very complex meaning.

Sexuality is something instinctive, intrinsic and *fitrah* for both sexes, male or female. Sex as part of sexuality is central to humanity. It defines its exixtence; male or female as well as who creates a life. However, throughout the history of human civilization, female sexuality has almost always experienced a reduction of meaning. Female sexuality is placed in a position that is bellitled on one side, and exploited for male pleasure on the other side. This is the face of pathriarchal culture essence that continues to be guarded with various reasons and interests.

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. Adolescence begins with puberty, namely the birth of physical changes (i.e physical appearance, such as body shape and proportion) and physiological functions (maturity of sexual organs). This body change is accompanied by a gradual development of primary and secondary sexual characteristics (Kusmiran, 2011: 30-31).

Therefore, adolescent sexual behavior and reproductive health deserve attention so that they can distribute sex urge in positive and health way. Otherwise, sex will bring a catastrophe that could destroy the future of life. Therefore, learning is a possible process that allows behavioral change. One of them is through the behavior that occurs around him.

Adolescent sexual behavior is influenced by physiological state, namely the changes in the hormonal gland driving the increased adolescent sexual desire which is latent. This increase in sexual desire requires channeling. However, adolescent can not immadiately channel sexual desire because of the various considerations of the norm. In the religious norms, it is taught that sexual intercourse can only happen to legitimate married couples. Letters An-Nur, verse 32, it is said *Marry those among who are single or the virtuous ones among yourselves, male or female: if they are in poverty, Allah will give them means out of His grace, for Allah encompasseth all, and He knows all things* (Al-Qur'an, Surah An-Nur, QS. 24:32).

In addition, the marriage required a minimum age requirement. Marriage Law no. 1/1974 Chapter 7 states that the minimum age requirement for marriage is 16 years for women and 19 years for men. A person who has not reached the age of 21 years still needs a parent's permission to marry. After age over 21, she is allowed to marry without parental consent (Article 6 paragraph 2 of Law No. 1/1974). The religious norms and the various rules are basically made in order for humans to be more physically and spiritually ready to form families, but with the development of age, hormone continues to reproduce and sexual desire is more increasing while the delay of marriage is a normative alternative.

Adolescents who can not resist self-restraint tend to violate the ban on pre-marital sex. This tendency is increasing easily because of the spread of sexually stimulating information through videotapes, radio, TV, print and social media. By itself this situation opens up even greater opportunities for premarital sex. For adolescents, premarital sex provide facilities for the emergence of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, unplanned pregnancy, young marriage, children born out of wedlock, abortion, depression in women who already have sex, and so on.

According to Sarwono (2015: 205-206) the value of sexuality is closely related to the views or values of society against sex. The more permissive of the values (all-round) , the greater of the adolescent tendency to do the deeper things involving them in the physical relationships between adolescent of different sexes. Regarding to the values, according to Sarwono generally the values revealed are devided into two groups, namely the traditional-conservative and the more permissive.

The most important traditional value in sex behavior is not to have sex before marriage. The value is reflected in the form of desire to maintain the virginity of a woman before marriage. The virginity in women is often symbolized as a crown or treasure of the most valuable or a sign of sanctity or a sign of allegiance to the husband. The loss of virginity can cause depression to woman itself, although it does not carry other consequences such as pregnancy or venereal disease. The value of virginity is still highly appreciated in developing countries.

Wirawan (in Sarwono, 2015: 206-208) argued from some of his researches that male respondents are more permissive than young women. Therefore sometimes boys are actually more able to understand girls who are not girls anymore.Other research conducted in Jakarta and Banjarmasin also revealed that a large number of adolescents said that they did not intend to have sex either with their own girlfriends (Jakarta: 77.5%, Banjarmasin: 89.5%) or with others (Jakarta : 79.75%, Banjarmasin: 84.5%). The reason for not having sex is largely against the religion (Jakarta: 70%, Banjarmasin: 76.6%).

However, in the same study there is also an indication from the number of adolescents who have done things (such as kissing and touching breasts) that are contrary to the religious norms adhered by them. Although the frequency of these events is still relatively low when compared with developed countries, but it shows that there has been a shift value in adolescents in Indonesia. (Sarwono, 2015: 208).

Other causes of sexuality norm shift are also due to sagging relationships between parents and children. In Indonesia, it is proven based on research from dr. Biran Affandi and dr. Dalana (in Sarwono, 2015: 209), who separately interviewed pregnant female adolescents. They were asked where they had sex, and the answer was mostly at home (Dr. Biran: 80%, Dr. Dalana: 83%). The other answers are done in parks, hotels, and cars.

The phenomenon of premarital sexual behavior was also investigated by Maristya Lirav Shabrina & Koentjoro from the Faculty of Psychology UGM (2016), where Shabrina and Koentjoro examined the relationship between religiosity with pre-marital sexual behavior of students based on the type of college. They compare students with public colleges and students with religious-based colleges. The findings have significant difference between premarital sexual behavior on college

students in religious and public universities. Religious based colleges have lower pre-marital sex behavior, than public college students.

Meanwhile, Indonesian society still has a double standard of learning and demands on men and women in the context of sexuality. In general, women are more required to be careful, while men are freer in sex behavior. This relates to gender construction and more relaxed community norm system that is applicable to men than to women. This paper will discuss the importance of gender perspective in the socialization of sexuality and reproductive health in adolescents.

Literature Review

Social Construction on Reality

The development history of woman sexuality construction was begun before 21 century stated that woman is a creator that had to have perfect performance in her beauty or they are identically no need to feel sexual satisfaction. The pathriarcal paradigm, which is the paradigm of so-called power system that puts power on men and sees that the aspect sexuality of women is unimportant. A woman is not entitled to feel sexual satisfaction in her life because sexuality is an obligation that must be fulfilled by women to her spouse (Afiyanti and Pratiwi, 2016: 8).

Social construction has come to explain this tendency by seeing reality as something that is socially shaped. In this case, the concept of social construction emphasizes how the reality of circumstances and experiences of something is known and interpreted through social activity. Society is the product of man and between society and man, the process of dialectic take place. Man, according to his essence as a seeker of meaning, derives the meaning of life from a dialectical process involving three processes, namely externalization, objectivization, and internalization (Berger and Luckmann, 1990: 3-5).

Externalization is a process or human self-expression in building the order of life or can also be interpreted as a process of human self-adjustment with the environment. As a socio-cultural construction, the construction of gender sexuality is formed from the history of human experience that is interpreted and understood based on the knowledge it possesses. (Berger and Luckmann, 1990: 74-75). Some experts say that the subordination of women is not only cultural, but also rooted in the division of labor by gender. The division of labor is based on symbolic

associations between women and nature and men with culture. Women with reproductive function are associated with domestic and men in the public sphere eventually gave birth to a hierarchical relationship of men are considered as superior and women as inferior. This early adaptation has much to do with the biological aspect especially concerning the resilience of the human body to natural selection. The process of externalization is a fundamental anthropological fact and this is deeply rooted in human biological institutions. (Berger, 1994: 5)

Objectivation is the process of making the order of life built by man as a reality separate from its subjectivity. In this case, there is a process whereby an inter-subjective world is institutionalized or doing institutional process. The process of habituation is the first step of the institutional or the process of cultivation. Patterned acts have been used to form institutions that belong together. These institutions control and regulate individual behavior (Berger and Luckmann, 1990: 75-78). Cultural values that differentiate the roles of men and women in social reality can be found in various cultural bases, such as in social institutions, religious teachings, myths, and other social practices. These cultural values are objective because culture is public property (Geertz, 1992: 15).

Internalization is a process of re-learning general values or objective reality by the individual and made as from his life. It involves the identification of the individual into an objective reality. To achieve this level, the individual continually interacts and socializes with his social and cultural environment so that eventually the woman is formed as a person with identity called as a subjective as well as objective (Berger and Luckmann, 1990: 75-77).

Basically socialization contains two meanings, namely primary and secondary socialization. Primary socialization is the first socialization experienced by individuals in childhood as part of a community member and considered as a basic structure of secondary socialization. Meanwhile, secondary socialization is the subsequent socialization that has influenced the individuals who have been socialized into the new sectors of the objective world of society (Berger and Luckmann, 1990: 187). Gender relationships formed in various aspects of social existence are nothing but a continuation of the social formation which has been approved. Otherwise, changes in gender relationpatterns can be done by changing the pattern of gender socialization and with social legitimacy through various institutions and existing social institutions.

Gender Construction

The word *gender* can be understood as a socio-cultural construction on men and women, it is multidimension and connected with certain contemporary cultural aspect, and also can be called as a different role, character, mission, position, and position between man and women. Gender also deals with the strength, social economic status and social status of an individual. These components are experienced or expressed in the thoughts, fantasies, interest, passions of faith values, daily activities, individual social roles, and human social relationships with other human beings. Furthermore, sexuality is one of the elements that make human life integrated with biological, psychological, socio-economic, cultural, ethical and religious or spiritual elements.

According to Abdullah, gender refers more to relationships in which men and women interact (Abdullah, 2001: 23). In some gender studies, women are often discouraged as "weak women". As Abdullah said, suspecting the discourse of "weak women",it is so dominant in everyday existence and has been reproduced so intensive in the subordination of women, even including feminists themselves (Abdullah, 2001: 27). On the other hand, Abdullah suspects that when looking at the true mobility of women, this is not a new phenomenon, we need to rethink, women in more cases than cars, more active in various activities, and engage in decision-making processes. The subordination of women may be merely rhetoric because of misrepresentation that women are subordinated in a patriarchal structure. Feminists are incapable of denouncing women, although they try to represent women. Feminists who have "true consciousness" who seek to transform the "awkward awareness" of most women, have in fact become "men". They reflect on their own strengths which are the power of "a handful" of people who have the capital social and economic capital to become women as they want them to be (Abdullah, 2001: 26).

Therefore, when we place women as subordinated, we lose the "other dimension" in explaining the reality of life. The dominance and subordination is actually a continuous construction process, so it should not be the dominant or subordinated status that needs to be discussed, but the processes that lead to the need for dominance. Why men need to be dominant.

Research Method

The research method used literature study. Literature study in several literatures, classically interpreted as a theoretical study, reference, and other scientific literature related to the culture, values and norms that developed in the social situation under study (Sugiyono, 2012: 3). Tuchman (in Denzim & Lincoln, 2009: 393) mentions theoretically, the use of historical data always implies the use of methodology. Tuchman said that the methodology provides a way for us to look at a phenomenon, by explaining in detail how a method captures the research 'object'. According to Tuchman, cultural data is the result of social and political construction, how the past is formed will largely determine how it is applied today (Tuchman in Denzim & Lincoln, 2009: 394-395).

Result and Discussion

Gender is the division of roles and responsibilities of family and society, as a result of social construction that can change according to the demands of the times. Sex is the division of sex consisting of women and men who have been determined by God (the nature of God).

The core dimensions of human sexuality include the dimensions of sexuality, gender, gender and sexual identity, sexual orientation, erotic attitudes, emotional closeness, compassion, and reproduction. The term or word of 'sex' can be interpreted as male or female sex and generally describes the sexual activity physically experienced by an individual, even though the appearance of sexual desire and stimulation is perceived. Meanwhile, the term sexuality has a broader concept of gender, sexual orientation, sexual appearance, willingness, and the expression seskaul owned by each individual (Afiyanti & Pratiwi, 2016: 3).

According to Bllanch dan Coller (in Kusmiran, 2017:28), sexuality covers 5 areas, they are:

1. Sensuality. That is the pleasure that is the form of interaction between mind and body. General sensuality involves the senses (flavor, taste, sight, hearing, touch) and brain (the most powerful organ associated with sex in the function of fantasy, anticipation, memory, or experience)

2. Intimacy. It is emotional ties or proximity in interpersonal relationships. It usually contains elements of trust, self-disclosure,

attachment to others, the warmth of physical closeness, and mutual respect.

3. Identity. It is Gender roles that contain women's and men's gender messages and myths (femininity and masculinity), as well as sexual orientation. It also concerns how one perceives the role of sexuality in accordance with the role of sexuality itself.

4. Lifecycle. The biological aspect of sexuality associated with the anatomy and physiological sexual organs.

5. Exploitation. Elements of control and manipulation of sexuality such as sexual violence, pornography, rape, and sexual harassment.

Gender Socialization Process

A view of good and bad behavior and gender roles is not something that is born, but learned from parents and the environment. The learning process that shapes these beliefs and attitudes learned about gender roles and beliefs that eventually lead to behavior called socialization. Source of information of gender socialization includes mass media (film, radio, television, books, newspapers/magazines, social media), social environment (family, school, friends/relatives), culture (customs, fairy tales), religious beliefs, etc. Through this socialization institution, it will form a belief of gender perspective.

The subsequent gender role difference will create a gender role. Gender roles that do not cause injustice need not be changed. Biologically (naturally) women can become pregnant, give birth, and breastfeed. If it then has a gender role as a nurse, child educator, there is no problem in the gender role and does not need to be sued. However, if due to pregnancy then the place of work does not accept it as a worker, then there has been discrimination and need to be sued. Similarly, the differences in gender roles bring cause in discrimination and gender inequality.

Gender inequality is a distinct form of treatment based on gender constructive reasons such as role restrictions, exclusion or favoritism resulting in violations of the recognition of their human rights, equality of men and women as well as basic rights in the fields of social, economic, cultural, etc. Gender inequility can be (1) direct, ie, open and well-disaggregated treatment due to behavior/ attitudes, norms/ values, or open rules; (2) indirect, ie, the same rules but their implementation

is of particular gender advantage; (3) systemic, that is injustice rooted in history, norms, or community structures that inherit discriminatory circumstances.

A Gender Perspective on Sexuality and Reproductive Health of Adolescents

Human sexuality is a complex phenomenon to study and also a multidisciplinary concept including discussing the characteristic and sexual activity of a person and his or her attachment to an object. Sexuality can be expressed not only through sexual activity but can be expressed through various other means (non sexual intercourse) such as physical contact (hugging, kissing, touching) giving love, compassion, empathy, caring others, and emotional attachment.

Adolescents who are in the stage of seeking self-identity need to get the full information, especially about self-concept, identity confusion, positive body image, self-esteem, and role conflict that all can affect the sexual desire of individuals, especially in terms of adolescence.

Reproductive health is a state of well-being, physical, mental and social state of affairs related to reproduction. The gender differences between a man and woman in reproductive health are influenced by two things, namely (1) biological factors determined by chromosomes. Physiological factors and biological forms of reproductive tools of adolescent girls make them more susceptible to the spread of sexually transmitted diseases compared to boys; (2) Gender construction factors. That is the socio-cultural factor with the norm and the "rules of the game" greatly affect the thinking, attitude and behavior of women and men. Gender construction affects the general health and reproductive health of adolescents. This is because gender construction effects on behavior including sexual behavior. Gender construction also greatly determines how relationships between adolescents and how others put young boys and girls together.

Meanwhile, adolescent boys have reproductive health problems that may change according to the life cycle, and influenced by culture and media practices related to reproductive health right after they are born. When boys reach puberty, they begin to experience physical changes, including voice changes, the appearance of secondary genitalia, and increased tissue-tampering. These physical changes are often followed by changes in behavior and emotion, including the development of

sexual feelings, sexual matters, and questions about the issue of sex. The boy's experience and response to these changes constitute a higher level of gender roles and anticipation of his culture.

In some ways there are several ways in which adolescents, in particular men, may take a role that will positively affect women's sexuality and reproductive health, including (1) preventing all forms of violence against women; (2) supporting the participation of adolescent girls in social organizations, access to social politic life, opportunities to receive education, all matters relating to and directly or indirectly affect the health of adolescent girls; (3) supporting the rights of adolescent girls in obtaining health services; (4) respecting equal rights with male adolescents; (5) preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases to adolescent girls; (6) encouraging girls to obtain information related to the advancement and independence of adolescent girls.

Efforts to realize gender equality and justice in the socialization of sexuality and reproductive health of adolescents in the community can be done with several things, among others:

(1) Gender equality and justice in the family. The same rights for boys and girls that need to be fulfilled in the family are (a) the right to grow, get the nutrition, affection, the same attention from the parents; (b) the right to develop by among others obtaining equal educational opportunities; (c) the right to reproduction for adolescent girls; (d) the right to obtain the same physical and non-physical protection; (e) the right to express an opinion, the right to be heard in the family decision-making process; (f) all family members understand human rights including women and children; (g) obtaining information on sexuality from parents or parents facilitating correct information on sexuality and reproductive health for each boy and girl. The ways in which to bring equality and justice into the family include: (a) men and women support each other in the settlement of duties within the family; (b) managing together family income; (c) participating in social roles in the community; (d) dialoguing in decision-making; (e) have equal access to information and resources (education, health).

(2) Gender equality and justice in schools(learning process) among others are realized with equal opportunity and treatment for boys

and girls in terms of: (a) becoming organizational board at school (OSIS, class organizers, school committees etc.); (b) actively asking and answering questions either in class or outside the classroom; (c) writing in school media or wall magazines; (d) obtaining equal opportunity in selection or competition involving all students; (e) obtaining information on sexuality and reproductive health or schools facilitate students to obtain information on sexuality and reproductive health from the right source.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can beconcluded several things as follows:

(1) Adolescences are a transition period from childhood to adulthood. Adolescence begun with puberty,the period of physical changes and physiological function (maturity of sexual organ).

(2) Adolescent sexuality behavior is influenced by physiological circumtance, namely the changes in the hormonal gland driving on increased adolescent sexuality desire which is latent. Sexuality value is closely related to the view or society values on sexuality. The more permisive (all aroud) the values, the greater tendency of adolescent to do deeper things involving them in the physical relationships between adolescent of different sexes.

(3) Adolescents who are in the stage of seeking self-identity need to get full information, especially about self-concept, identity confusion, positive body image, self-esteem, and role conflict that all can affect the sexual desire of individuals, especially in terms of adolescence.

(4) Reproductive health is a state of well-being, physical, mental and social related to reproduction. Gender construction affects the general health and reproductive health of adolescents. This is because gender construction effects on behavior of life including sexual behavior. Gender construction also greatly determines how relationships between adolescents and how others put young boys and girls together.

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