

## **Increase the Public Role of Labour Women Through Civic Education Training (Study in Cigarette Industry in Malang Municipality East Java Province)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Based on our previous research it was known that women workers were in weak position both personally and in the context of industrial relations. The weaknesses were caused by the lack of knowledge and understanding of: rights and obligations as workers, gender, and the rights and obligations as members of society and citizens. The research aimed to increase civic knowledge (cognitive) and understanding (affective) of labour women, especially related to politics. This research uses qualitative experimental approach. The data were mainly obtained from interviews with labour women at post-civic education training. The results of the study show that, first, after training, there were little increase in knowledge and understanding about the politics of labour women. Second, qualitatively the improvement of knowledge and understanding was influenced by the quality of labour women's education and the patriarchy culture shared by the family of labour women.

**Keywords:** politics, women, labour, gender, civic education

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### **BACKGROUND**

That most labour women in cigarette industry, which became participants of research were the backbone of the family. Though dominant in productive roles, however, the labour women were also had the dominant domestic / reproductive role in the family. In general, they are also still appreciate and respect her husband, albeit against a husband who does not have a job (Prianto and Mardiyono, 2016; Prianto and Utaminingsih, 2005). However, the de facto patriarchal culture is still deeply embedded in lower class of society, both among men and women themselves (Vermonte, 2016; Kelbert and Hossain, 2014). As a result, even though labour women in cigarette industry had strong productive roles, they have not gained public recognition as demanded framework for gender-GFA. Besides women workers remain cigarette industries (required) in the domestic / reproductive role, productive roles, they are not matched by a similar public role.

Based on our previous research (Prianto and Mardiyono, 2016), it was found that women labourers in the cigarette industry in Malang Municipality were generally in a weak position both personally and in the context of industrial relations. The weakness was caused by the lack of knowledge and understanding about: rights and obligations as labour, gender, and rights