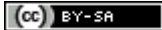


Expanding Digital Access to Achieve Gender Equality

Saniyyah Aabidah Febriani¹, Isna Fitria Agustina²
^{1,2}Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61796/icossh.v2i2.513>



Sections Info

Article history:

Submitted: June 14, 2025

Final Revised: July 24, 2025

Accepted: August 10, 2025

Published: September 25, 2025

Keywords:

Gender equality

Digital access

Digital literacy

P3AKB service

Innovation adoption

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to analyze the implementation of the digital access expansion program implemented by the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office (P3AKB) of Sidoarjo Regency, identify the obstacles faced, and provide recommendations for strengthening women's digital literacy. **Method:** The method used is descriptive qualitative research with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation studies. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman interactive model which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. **Results:** The results of the study indicate that: (1) women's accessibility to internet devices and networks is still limited in rural areas; (2) digital literacy training has been implemented but its effectiveness is influenced by differences in the education level and experience of participants; (3) women's participation is quite high in micro-business actors, but is hampered by domestic burdens and a lack of confidence; and (4) the sustainability of the program still depends on the annual budget and external partnerships. These findings are in line with Rogers' Innovation Adoption theory, which emphasizes that technology adoption is influenced by access, understanding, motivation, and ongoing support. **Novelty:** This study recommends equitable distribution of digital infrastructure, tailored training to participants' abilities, strengthening women's participation by reducing socio-cultural barriers, and sustainable funding strategies through multi-stakeholder collaboration.

INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology (ICT) has brought significant changes to various aspects of life, including efforts to achieve gender equality. Digital transformation opens up opportunities for women to gain broader access to education, health, information, and the economy. However, the gender-based digital divide remains a challenge in many regions, including Sidoarjo Regency. The Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Agency (P3AKB) plays a strategic role in expanding inclusive and gender-responsive digital access, in line with national and international commitments to gender equality [1].

Expanding digital access is expected to reduce the barriers women face in accessing information, improve digital literacy, and broaden their participation in development. Digital transformation has become a crucial pillar of development in the modern era. A 2024 APJII survey recorded that national internet penetration had reached 79.5%, equivalent to 221.56 million users out of a total population of 278.7 million. Sidoarjo Regency, with a population of approximately 2 million and a Gender Development Index (GDI) of 94.90, has significant potential to leverage digital technology as a means of accelerating gender equality [2].

However, the digital gender gap remains a global issue, with male internet users (70%) outnumbering female internet users (65%), a gap equivalent to approximately 189 million users. In the literature, research by Agustina, Rosyida, and Prihantoro shows that the application of technology in public services in Sidoarjo facilitates access to services

and increases efficiency, but its success is heavily influenced by human resource readiness [3]. This finding is relevant because expanding digital access for women also requires user readiness and competence. Research by Dahyoko et al. reveals that gender equality in the digital era is influenced by technological literacy, active participation, and social support, making strengthening women's digital capacity crucial [4].

Parimita and Rizaldy emphasize the double burden faced by women, so strategies for expanding digital access need to consider time flexibility and family support [5]. Sitepu and Utami add that successful women's empowerment programs typically involve intensive and ongoing mentoring, not just one-off training. Article 19 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) guarantees the right to freedom of access and dissemination of information. The Beijing Platform for Action (1995) emphasizes the use of ICT for women's empowerment, while the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5, target increased use of ICT for gender equality [6].

At the national level, there are Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) along with amendments to Law Number 19 of 2016, Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming (PUG), Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of SDGs, and Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 10 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of PUG in the Regions. At the regional level, there are East Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning Gender Mainstreaming and various regulations of the Regent of Sidoarjo that regulate the work program of the P3AKB Office related to women's empowerment and digital literacy [7].

Table 1. Data on the expansion of digital access and gender.

No	Aspect	Year	Amount
1.	National internet usage	2024	221,566,500 Soul / 278,700,000 Soul
2.	Population of Sidoarjo Regency	2024	2,000,000 Soul
3.	Gender development index (GDI)	2024	94.90 (index)
4.	Male internet usage	2024	2,835,000,000 Soul
5.	Women's Internet Use	2024	2,646,000,000 Soul
6.	Global digital gender analysis	2024	189,000,000 Soul

Source: Sidoarjo P3AKB Service, 2025.

Despite the availability of regulations, the Sidoarjo Regency P3AKB Office still faces various challenges, including low digital literacy among women, particularly in rural areas, limited ICT infrastructure across all sub-districts, a lack of gender-responsive

digital training programs, cultural and social norms that limit women's roles in the public and digital spheres, and a gap in women's participation in local government digitalization programs. These challenges require a targeted approach to ensure that all women can access the benefits of technology on an equal basis with men [8].

This study uses Everett M. Rogers' Innovation Adoption Theory, which explains the technology adoption process through four stages: knowledge, persuasion, decision, implementation, and confirmation. To measure the effectiveness of the implementation of a gender-responsive digital access expansion program, sub-indicators are used, including: Accessibility, which refers to the extent to which women can access and use digital devices and internet services [9]. This includes infrastructure availability, device ownership, network quality, and affordability. According to Rogers, the knowledge stage begins when individuals have access to technology, so the availability of facilities is the initial key to adoption. Digital literacy is an individual's ability to understand, use, and utilize information technology effectively and responsibly. This aspect includes technical skills, information literacy, and digital security. Gilster emphasized that digital literacy encompasses not only device mastery but also the ability to think critically about the information accessed [10]. Participation measures the level of women's involvement in the program, both as participants and as drivers of activities. This factor is related to the decision and implementation stages in Rogers' theory, where individuals decide to adopt technology and begin using it. The level of participation is influenced by motivation, perceived benefits, and socio-cultural barriers. Sustainability refers to the program's ability to operate consistently over the long term, in terms of funding, policies, and partnerships. At the confirmation stage, sustainability is crucial to ensure that technology skills and habits continue to develop. Institutional support and multi-stakeholder collaboration are key supporting factors in this indicator [11]. Relevant previous research includes Agustina & Rahmadani, who found that gender-based village development is still hampered by communication, resource allocation, and bureaucratic support [3]. Suryaningsih & Sanjaya also demonstrated that ICT plays a strategic role in women's empowerment, but the digital divide, low literacy, and patriarchal cultural factors are key obstacles [12]. Both studies emphasize the importance of integrated policies and specific training programs to reduce the gender gap in digital access. Based on these issues

The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the digital access expansion program carried out by the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (P3AKB) Office of Sidoarjo Regency in order to realize gender equality. In more detail, this study aims to: identify the level of women's accessibility to digital devices and internet networks; assess the effectiveness of digital literacy training that has been provided to women in various areas, both urban and rural; examine women's participation in utilizing digital technology, especially in the fields of education, economics, and micro-enterprises; and examine the sustainability of the digital access expansion program from the aspects of funding, institutions, and partnerships with the private sector and civil society [13]. In addition, this study also intends to explore socio-cultural factors that influence technology adoption by women, assess the relevance of Everett Rogers' Innovation Adoption theory in the context of program implementation in Sidoarjo, and explore the role of national and regional policies in supporting digital-

based gender mainstreaming. This study is expected to not only be able to map the obstacles faced, but also offer applicable strategies and policy recommendations for local governments, related institutions, and women's communities so that the digital gender gap can be minimized and gender equality can be achieved sustainably [14].

Based on the above description, it can be emphasized that expanding gender-responsive digital access is a crucial strategy for reducing gender disparities, improving digital literacy, and expanding women's participation in regional development. However, various obstacles such as limited infrastructure, low levels of digital literacy, and the influence of socio-cultural norms remain challenges in program implementation. Therefore, this research is relevant to examine the role of the Sidoarjo Regency P3AKB Office in implementing the digital access expansion program, while also exploring existing obstacles and opportunities. The research findings are expected to contribute both academically and practically, particularly in formulating inclusive and sustainable policy strategies to achieve gender equality in the digital era.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type, because it aims to understand in depth the phenomenon of the implementation of the gender-responsive digital access expansion program at the P3AKB Office of Sidoarjo Regency. The qualitative approach was chosen so that researchers could gather comprehensive information through direct interaction with informants and interpret the meaning behind the data obtained. The research location is at the P3AKB Office of Sidoarjo Regency and the program target areas related to women's empowerment through digital access. The research subjects were determined purposively, including structural officials of the P3AKB Office, digital literacy program managers, cadres or field facilitators, and representatives of women's beneficiary groups. Data collection techniques were carried out through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and documentation studies of policy documents, program reports, and statistical data related to gender equality and digital literacy. The collected data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model which includes three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. To maintain data validity, source and method triangulation techniques were used, so that the research results can be scientifically accounted for.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies conducted at the Sidoarjo Regency P3AKB Office, several key findings were obtained regarding the implementation of the digital access expansion program for gender equality, which were analyzed through four sub-indicators, namely accessibility, digital literacy, participation, and program sustainability.

1. Accessibility

Accessibility for women in Sidoarjo remains unequal between urban and rural areas. Urban women are more likely to own digital devices and have stable internet access, while in rural areas many still have to borrow devices and face unstable networks.

I had several questions while conducting my research: *"How is the availability of digital devices and internet access for women in the program's target areas? Is there any assistance from the local government agency? Because in rural areas, women still have to borrow from family members, such as husbands or children. Furthermore, is the quality of the internet connection in rural areas unstable, limiting access to digital services?"*

As stated by an official from the P3AKB Office, *"Most women in urban areas already have their own cell phones, and some even have laptops. But in outlying villages, some still borrow their husbands' or children's phones to attend training. Internet access is available, but the signal often fluctuates. We don't have a specific program for device assistance yet, as the budget is still limited."*

2. Digital Literacy

Digital literacy training has been running regularly and is popular with participants, especially female MSME owners. However, its effectiveness is limited because differences in educational background and experience create unequal understanding among participants. During in-person interviews, I asked, *"Is there any digital literacy training for women? What materials are provided, and how beneficial is it?"*

As answered by the P3AKB Office, *"Digital literacy training held by the P3AKB Office is held 2-3 times a year. The training material covers basic smartphone usage, creating social media accounts, and online product promotion. Participants showed high enthusiasm, especially female MSME owners. However, there was a gap in understanding because some participants were not yet accustomed to using digital devices".* A training instructor said, *"We have held training, usually two to three times a year. The material ranges from how to use a smartphone, creating social media accounts, to how to promote products online. Many participants are enthusiastic, but some are still confused about using applications, especially if they have never held a cellphone before."*

3. Participation and Involvement

Women's participation is quite high, especially among those who own small businesses and want to market their products online. Barriers arise from domestic burdens, limited time, and a lack of confidence in using technology. My question is, *"What is the level of women's participation in this digital access expansion program? What are their motivations and obstacles?"*

Informant's Answer (Head of Sub-district PKK): *"Quite a lot of people participated in the training, especially women who run cake or craft businesses. They were enthusiastic about learning so they could sell via WhatsApp, TikTok, or Facebook. But some didn't want to participate because they were busy at home or felt they didn't understand technology."* It can be analyzed that women's participation was quite high, especially among MSMEs. The main motivation was to increase product marketing online. Obstacles to participation included limited time, domestic burdens, and a lack of confidence.

4. Program Sustainability

Digital literacy programs are routinely implemented, but their sustainability still depends on the local government's annual budget. Coverage can only be expanded with support from the private sector. As I asked during the interview, *"Is this program to expand digital access sustainable? How is the budget supported?"*

"Informant's Answer (Head of Women's Empowerment Division of the P3AKB Office): The sustainability of the women's digital literacy program still relies heavily on the regional budget

and partnerships with the private sector. The program is implemented routinely every year, but the coverage varies depending on the availability of funds. "We run this program every year, but the scale depends on the budget. Sometimes it can target many sub-districts, sometimes only a few. If there is collaboration with the private sector, the coverage can be broader." It can be analyzed that the program still relies on the availability of the regional government's annual budget and partnerships with the private sector. Sustainability is not fully guaranteed, especially in areas that have not received regular training.

Discussion

1. Accessibility

According to Rogers' theory of Diffusion of Innovations, the initial stage of technology adoption, or the knowledge stage, is largely determined by the availability of physical access to devices and internet networks. If digital infrastructure is unevenly distributed, the technology adoption process will be hampered, even if there is public interest. This is reinforced by Suryaningsih & Sanjaya, who emphasized that the digital infrastructure gap significantly contributes to the gender gap in ICT utilization [12]. Based on the research results, women's accessibility in Sidoarjo Regency shows significant differences between urban and rural areas. Women in urban areas have relatively easy access to digital devices, with smartphone ownership reaching 95% and laptop ownership at 60%. Conversely, many women in rural areas still have to borrow devices from family members, especially husbands or children, with smartphone ownership at only 70% and laptop ownership at 25%. Furthermore, the quality of internet networks in villages remains unstable, limiting women's participation in training and other digital activities. This condition indicates that limited physical access remains a major obstacle for women in optimally adopting digital technology [15].

Table 2. Data on Women's Accessibility to Digital Devices and Internet Networks.

Location	Digital Device Ownership (Mobile Phone/Laptop)	Device Access (Personal/Borrowed)	Internet Network Quality	Additional information
Urban	HP: 95% Laptop: 60%	Personal: 90% Borrowed: 10%	Stable: 85%	It's easier to follow digital training Limited participation in training due to limited access
Rural	HP: 70% Laptop: 25%	Personal: 55% Borrowed: 45%	Stable: 40% Unstable: 60%	

Source: Primary Data, results of researcher interviews (2025)

2. Digital Literacy

Gilster defines digital literacy not only as the technical ability to use devices, but also as a critical understanding of the information accessed. Digital literacy is a crucial

requirement for improving gender equality in the digital age, as without it, available access will not be fully utilized. Research shows that the Sidoarjo Regency P3AKB Office has held digital literacy training two to three times a year, covering basic topics such as smartphone usage, creating social media accounts, and online product promotion. Participants, particularly female MSMEs, demonstrated high enthusiasm for the training. However, significant gaps in understanding persist. Participants with low levels of education or those unfamiliar with digital devices experienced difficulty following the material, and some even required intensive support. This finding aligns with Rogers' theory on the persuasion stage, where acceptance of innovation is influenced by an individual's initial ability to understand the benefits and how technology works. Therefore, even though the training has been running, its effectiveness remains limited because it has not fully adapted to the participants' capacities [16].



Figure 1. Digital Literacy Training Activities with Instructors.

Source: Sidoarjo P3AKB Service, 2025

3. Participation

Rogers explained that the decision and implementation stages of innovation adoption are heavily influenced by social and cultural factors, as well as individual perceptions of benefits. Suryaningsih & Sanjaya also added that social norms and women's domestic roles often inhibit participation in digitalization programs [12]. Based on field findings, women's participation in digital access expansion programs is quite high, especially among MSMEs. Their primary motivation is to expand their product marketing reach online, for example through WhatsApp, TikTok, or Facebook. However, this participation is uneven because some women still face obstacles such as limited time due to domestic burdens, a lack of confidence in using technology, and the perception that the digital world is not a woman's domain. This demonstrates that while economic motivation is the primary driver of participation, socio-cultural factors remain significant barriers that need to be addressed with more inclusive empowerment strategies.



Figure 2. MSME Community Involvement Socialization Activities

Source: Sidoarjo P3AKB Service, 2025

4. Program Sustainability

At the confirmation stage, Rogers emphasized the importance of sustainable innovation to ensure technology adoption is not merely temporary. Program sustainability is determined by policy support, funding availability, and strategic partnerships that can expand the program's reach. Research by Agustina & Rahmadani also shows that digital-based women's empowerment programs often fail due to reliance on annual budgets [3]. The study revealed that the sustainability of the women's digital literacy program in Sidoarjo Regency remains highly dependent on the regional budget. While the program is implemented annually, its coverage varies depending on funding availability. With support from the private sector, the program's scope can be expanded, but without external partnerships, the target area is limited. This situation indicates that despite commitment from the local government, program sustainability is not fully guaranteed. Strategies for institutional strengthening, diversification of funding sources, and multi-stakeholder synergy need to be improved so that women across the region can benefit sustainably [17].



Figure 3. Interview activity of the Head of Women's Empowerment Division.

Source: Sidoarjo P3AKB Service, 2025

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : This study shows that women's access to digital technology in Sidoarjo Regency remains unequal. Women in urban areas have relatively easy access to devices and stable internet connections, while in rural areas, access to both devices and network quality is still limited. This situation emphasizes that equitable digital infrastructure is a key requirement for reducing gender disparities. In terms of digital literacy, training conducted by the P3AKB Office has helped improve women's basic technology skills. However, its effectiveness has not been optimal due to differences in participants' education levels and experience. Therefore, a training curriculum tailored to their initial abilities is needed. **Implication :** The level of women's participation in digital programs is quite high, especially among MSMEs who are encouraged to market their products online. However, obstacles such as domestic burdens, social norms, and a lack of self-confidence still limit the involvement of some women, so empowerment strategies need to pay more attention to socio-cultural factors. **Limitation :** The sustainability of digital literacy programs still depends on regional budgets and support from the private sector, which indicates the importance of institutional strengthening and multi-stakeholder partnerships so that programs are not only temporary, but can be consistent and sustainable. **Future Research :** Based on the research results, there are

several suggestions that can be implemented to expand digital access for women. Local governments, together with service providers, need to improve infrastructure and digital literacy that are adaptive to the needs of women, especially MSMEs. In addition, women's participation can be strengthened through support from community organizations, families, and gender-responsive policies. For the program to be sustainable, strategic collaboration with the private sector, universities, and non-governmental organizations is needed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (P3AKB) Office of Sidoarjo Regency for providing the opportunity, permission, and support throughout this research process. He would also like to express his special gratitude to the Head of the P3AKB Office and his staff, the heads of departments, staff, and all other parties involved who have taken the time, provided information, and facilitated the author's data collection in the field. The support and cooperation provided by this agency have helped ensure the smooth running of the research process, from the planning stage and data collection to the completion of this thesis. He hopes that this good collaboration will continue in the future, and that the results of this research will provide valuable insights.

Benefits for the P3AKB Service of Sidoarjo Regency, especially in developing a digital access expansion program to realize gender equality.

REFERENCES

- [1] Indah Rizki Amalia, "Women's Participation In Politics: Challenges And Opportunities Towards Gender Equality," *Literacy Notes* , Vol. 1, No. 2, 2023, Accessed: Sep. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: [Https://Liternote.Com/Index.Php/Ln/Article/View/79](https://liternote.com/index.php/ln/article/view/79)
- [2] W. Dahyoko, Ag Anajani, Ed Kartika, N. Aisyah, Ah Saputra, And S. Erni, "Gender Equality In The Era Of Globalization On The Role Of Women In Facing The Digital Era," *Journals Of Indonesian Multidisciplinary Research* , Vol. 3, No. 1, Pp. 26–38, May 2024, Doi: 10.61291/Sq1kj611.
- [3] Nd Rahmadani And If Agustina, "Gender-Based Development: Changing Village Dynamics In Indonesia," *Indonesian Culture And Religion Issues* , Vol. 1, No. 1, P. 20, Jun. 2024, Doi: 10.47134/Diksima.V1i1.34.
- [4] Sali Susiana, "The Urgency Of Digital Literacy To Overcome The Digital Gap Among Women," *Info Pendek: A Brief Study Of Current And Strategic Issues* , Vol. 15, No. 5, Pp. 22–25, 2023, Accessed: Sep. 21, 2025. [Online].
- [5] Am Pratiwi Et Al. , *Gender Equality In Science And Technology Actors, Is It Possible?* Brin Publisher, 2020. Doi: 10.14203/Press.302.
- [6] Siti Fatimah, Aisyah Rukmi Widowati, And Azahery Insan Kamil, "Women, Digitalization, And Freedom Of Expression: A Legal Study On The Protection Of Human Rights In Cyberspace," *Entita: Journal Of Social Science Education And Social Sciences* , Pp. 599–616, May 2025, Doi: 10.19105/Ejps.V1i.19151.
- [7] Andri Marta, Dedy Hermawan, And Ikram, "Access And Guarantee Of Protection For Women Internet Users: A Study Of Women's Access And Freedom Of Expression On The Internet," *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal Of Law And Social-Political Governance* , Vol. 4, No. 1, Pp. 160–175, 2024.

- [8] Diana Rapitasari, Pribadiyono, And Suwitho, *Women's Empowerment In The Digital Era: The Existence Of The Development Of The Dharma Wanita Persatuan* . Malang: Pt. Literasi Nusantara Abadi Group, 2024.
- [9] Zahra Asyifa And Fatma Ulfatun Najicha, "Pancasila Values As A Way Out In Upholding Gender Equality In The Industrial Era 4.0," *Journal Of Pancasila And Citizenship Studies* , Vol. 9, No. 2, Pp. 30–40, 2023, Accessed: Sep. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://jurnal.stkipggritulungagung.ac.id/index.php/rontal/article/view/4220>
- [10] N. Masruchiyah And Aj Laratmase, "Women's Empowerment In Sustainable Development In The Era Of The Industrial Revolution 4.0," *Journal Of Green Growth And Environmental Management* , Vol. 12, No. 2, Pp. 125–138, Jul. 2023, Doi: 10.21009/Jgg.V12i2.03.
- [11] Yurisna Tanjung, Ishomuddin, Wahyudi, And Arifin Saleh, *Gender Equality And Justice In The Family* . Medan: Umsu Press, 2024.
- [12] Ayuk Suryaningsih And Aqila Hedinyanto Sanjaya, "Women's Empowerment In Realizing Gender Equality: Strategies And Challenges In The Era Of Globalization," *Journal Of History Education And Social Humanities Research* , Vol. 4, No. 2, Pp. 11–16, 2024, Accessed: Sep. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://ejournal.penerbitjurnal.com/index.php/humaniora/article/view/740>
- [13] Aprilita Hajar, "Islamic Education For Women In The Digital World: Leveraging Technology To Achieve Equality," *In Aicoms: Annual Interdisciplinary Conference On Muslim Societies* , Vol. 4, Pp. 323–336, 2024, Accessed: Sep. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://prosiding.insuriponorogo.ac.id/index.php/aicoms/article/view/238>
- [14] Khairun Nisa Kisti, Aline Helena Rudianto, Rizki Diah Palupi, Almas Mustika Putri Ramadhani, Arzety Valentin Kembaren, And Nawaal Nabilah, "Breaking Gender Boundaries In The Technological Era Towards Women As Pillars Of The Modern Economy," *Menulis: Jurnal Penelitian Nusantara* , Vol. 1, No. 4, Pp. 59–64, 2025, Accessed: Sep. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://padangjurnal.web.id/index.php/menulis/article/view/216>
- [15] Puspa Pradianta Sukma, "Using Digital Technology As An Effort To Develop Library Services To Achieve Sdgs 2030," *Proceedings Of The Airlangga Record And Library Conference Libraries & Archives As Strategic Partners In Achieving Sdgs Goals* , Pp. 63–68, Jun. 2023, Accessed: Sep. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://perpustakaan.vokasi.unair.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/prosiding_2023.pdf
- [16] D. Wahyudi And N. Kurniasih, "Women's Narratives And Digital Literacy In The Era Of The Industrial Revolution 4.0," *Setara: Journal Of Gender And Child Studies* , Vol. 3, No. 1, P. 1, Jun. 2021, Doi: 10.32332/Jsga.V3i1.3286.
- [17] Luriana Manalu, "Urgency Of Regulation Affirmative Protection And Women's Involvement In The Environment To Support Sustainable Development," Thesis, Nusa Putra University, Sukabumi, 2025.

Saniyyah Aabidah Febriani

Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Email: febrianisaniyyahaabidah@gmail.com

***Isna Fitria Agustina (Corresponding Author)**

Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Email: isnaagustina@umsida.ac.id
