

Analysis Of The Importance Gender Equality In The “Kartini” Movie By Hanung Bramantyo

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***Abstract.** This film is based on a true story about the hero of Indonesian women's emancipation named Kartini who was given the noble title of Raden Ajeng Kartini. Kartini grew up watching her mother, Ngashira, become an outcast and considered a maid because she had no royal blood. Kartini fought for the right to education for everyone, especially women. This film is a journey of Kartini, a character who struggles against tradition and even her family to fight for the equal rights of all Indonesian people. From film Raden Ajeng Kartini, the researcher aims to analyze the importance of gender equality in Indonesian society at that time. The use of the method applied in the analysis of the Kartini film is a qualitative method, the researcher chose the qualitative method because it focuses more on the historical process and meaning of this film. In the past, Indonesian people were very thick with Indonesian Javanese culture, so residents had to obey these rules, otherwise it would be considered strange. Therefore, this study concludes that the end result is that gender equality is very important for the social environment, women can also become successful and independent people without leaving customs and culture.*

***Keywords:** Raden Adjeng Kartini, Gender Equality, Struggle, Women.*

INTRODUCTION

Movie Kartini 2017 is a biographical film of the Indonesian National hero named Raden Adjeng Kartini. Raden Adjeng Kartini was born to a Javanese noble family, the 5th of 11 children, born in Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia on April 21, 1879. Kartini was the daughter of her father, Raden Mas Adipati Ario Sosroningrat and mother, MA Ngasirah (Sistalia, N. 2017). Raden Mas Adipati Ario Sosroningrat was a patih and also a Javanese nobleman who was appointed Regent of Jepara when Kartini was born. Although Kartini was born into a noble family, her mother, MA Ngasirah, was not. MA

Ngasirah is only from an ordinary family, because of that, Raden Mas Adipati Ario remarried to Raden Adjeng Woerjan, a descendant of the King of Madura. Raden Mas Adipati Ario remarried to Raden Adjeng Woerjan because it was not without a reason, at that time there was a policy from the Dutch government that if you wanted to, you must also marry a priyayi descendant.

In the 2017 Kartini Movie, it is not only Kartini, but there are two figures who always accompany Kartini to fight, namely Kartini's two brothers named RA Kardinah and RA Roekmini. RA Kardinah is the person who founded a hospital called Kardinah Ziekenhuis or Kardinah Hospital in Tegal, Indonesia. RA Kardinah founded the hospital because of her sympathy for the health of the poor in Tegal, Indonesia. The funds for the construction of this hospital came from the sale of Kardinah's books and was added from the sale of handicrafts by Wisma Pranowo students. After getting married, RA Kardinah lived in Tegal instead of Jepara, this was because she had to follow her husband Ario Reksonegoro X, a Regent of Tegal. In Tegal, RA Kardinah also established a school for indigenous people. Because at that time the Dutch government limited the education of the natives, at that time schools were only for the upper class, especially men who were allowed to go to high school. He also publishes batik books and Japanese family recipes. One of the recipes in the book is the "Glepong Chicken" recipe or currently better known as "Fried Chicken".

RA Roekmini was born on July 4, 1880, is a woman who has a masculine personality that is different from RA Kartini and RA Kardinah (Coté, J. 2017). Because of that, RA Roekmini was the only one of the three brothers who married without an arranged marriage, even though they were both against the feudal and conservative system of Javanese society. The feudal system itself is a system that gives power to the upper class or the nobility only compared to achievements. RA Roekmini founded a vocational school, because he really likes woodworking and likes to paint. Not only that, RA Roekmini is also very active in participating in organizations and communities that fight for women's rights. She also served as the executive body in 1927-1931 in the Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht (V.V.V.) organization which was fighting for women's suffrage in Europe in the 1930s, this organization also raised issues about women's health and education, the abolition of child marriage, and the last is the issue of

women's involvement in society. In this organization RA Roekmini made a proposal for the establishment of a VVV branch in Kudus, Indonesia in 1928 with a name adopted in Javanese, namely "Mardi Kamoeljan" , he hoped that local women could be as advanced as women in Europe. In the same year, RA Roekmini joined the Indonesian Women's Congress in Yogyakarta. At this Congress she was chosen as Indonesia's representative for the Asian Women's Congress in Lahore, Pakistan.

METHODS

The research uses qualitative methods because it has the aim of observing, learning, and understanding something that exists (Ormston, R., et al, 2014). The collection of data and information that the researcher collected was obtained from electronic media that could support and strengthen this research. Researchers did not conduct surveys or propose to the public, but researchers tried to understand and understand the conflicts that exist in the movie by watching and observing what will be raised in this study. After that, the researcher tries to present the results of the understanding that has been studied previously.

The research method is one of the most important components in a study. The method used in this study uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that is used by analyzing from experience and meaning obtained from research (Mohajan, H. K. 2018). The selection of this method aims at how an individual or a community sees and analyzes certain problems. This qualitative method for researchers is very important because it seeks meaning from the data that the researcher has obtained and also supports finding the truth. Qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, data source sampling is done purposively and the collection technique is by combining. Qualitative methods help to provide a broad description of phenomena. The results of the qualitative method are concerned with meaning rather than reasoning to draw conclusions. The subject of this research is the movie "Kartini" directed by Hanung Bramantyo.

FINDINGS

Movie *Kartini* is produced by Legacy Pictures Screenplay Films, with the main character named Raden Adjeng Kartini, played by Dian Sastrowardoyo, an Indonesian actress who was born on March 16, 1982 (Wahab, A. 1984). Not only an actress, she is also a model, singer, film producer and director from Indonesia. Dian Sastrowardoyo herself is very happy to be able to play the role of Kartini, for her *RA Kartini* is a very inspiring figure and has taught many things in her career as an actress. Dian Sastrowardoyo also felt amazed at the struggle of *RA Kartini* in fighting for the rights for women and all her struggles for Indonesian women, for if she became *RA Kartini* she might immediately give up, but not with *RA Kartini* she never gave up and kept trying. In this role, Dian Sastrowardoyo found a lot of life values and stories of *RA Kartini's* struggles. Not only telling the story of *RA Kartini*, played by Dian Sastrowardoyo, this film also tells the struggle of *RA Kartini's* brother, *RA Kardinah*, played by Ayushita who was born in Jakarta, June 9, 1989, is an actor, model, singer, presenter, and even an Indonesian radio announcer. Then there is *RA Roekmini*, played by Acha Septriasa who was born in Jakarta, September 1, 1989, is an Indonesian model, actor and singer. These three roles also include great Indonesian artists with a myriad of works and achievements that they have.

Movie *Kartini* was directed by Hanung Bramantyo who was born in Yogyakarta, October 1, 1975 (Hanan, D. 2017). Hanung Bramantyo is an Indonesian director, producer, screenwriter, and even an actor. She is a very extraordinary figure, especially in the Indonesian film industry, many films have been released and even all of them have very proud achievements, especially for this *Kartini* film. Through the film *Kartini*, Hanung Bramantyo was nominated as Best Director at the 2017 Indonesian Film Festival. Not only that, *Movie Kartini* also won the best supporting actor at the Bandung Film Festival, Indonesia, and also won the best supporting actress at the Indonesian Film Festival, Indonesia. *Movie Kartini* was also shown at the headquarters of the United Nations (UN) in New York, USA in the context of Indonesia's participation in the 62nd Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) meeting on the recommendation of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia (PTRI). On that occasion, the *Kartini Movie* was shown to show the world how Indonesian women struggle in promoting

women's emancipation and empowerment. Movie *Kartini* uses three languages, namely Indonesian, Javanese (a regional language from Indonesia), and Dutch.

Appointed based on the true story of the struggle of a woman who has the nickname of the pioneer of Indonesian women's emancipation, namely Raden Adjeng Kartini (Al Obeidli, N. 2020). Considering the era of Kartini's struggle, it indirectly shows that Indonesia has a diverse cultural and traditional background, but still adheres to the wrong system for adjusting equality between genders. Call it the cultural tradition as experienced by Kartini directly as long as she lived in the nobility tradition that she adhered to. Kartini's biographical background came from the *priyayi* or Javanese nobility, which she obtained from her grandfather named Prince Condronogoro who was counted as the opening generation of the Javanese community who received Western education and mastered the Dutch language perfectly. So with such abilities it is not possible that his descendants are very superior to ordinary people. Like Kartini's father, Raden Mas Adipati Ario Sosroningrat, a Regent of Jepara, who got the title because of the privileges obtained from Kartini's grandfather. Raden Mas Adipati was also very suitable to be the leader of the Jepara area at that time, apart from coming from a princely lineage, he was also intelligent, authoritative, and firm.

With everything he has but Raden Mas Adipati Ario Sosroningrat chose to harbor his heart on an ordinary girl who does not have royal blood, that figure is Kartini's mother named MA Ngasirah. This MA Ngasirah figure is the daughter of Kyai Haji Madirono and Nyai Haji Siti Aminah, and both are religious teachers in Teluk Awur, Jepara. Not surprisingly, even though this family is not a descendant of royalty, but the family of Ibu Kartini is very religious and her manners are very well maintained, and this is one of the allures of Ibu Kartini that made Kartini's father fall in love with MA Ngasirah. At that time, colonial regulations that were still attached required that a regent have a wife who came from royalty as well. However, because of the position of Kartini's mother, who was not of royal blood, MA Ngasirah did not occupy the main wife of Kartini's father, who was a regent. Because MA Ngasirah did not come from an aristocratic position, Kartini's father remarried to a woman who came from the aristocratic group as well so that his position as regent could be inaugurated. The figure of a woman of noble blood

named Raden Adjeng Woerjan, is a woman who has the blood of a descendant of the King of Madura.

As a result, Kartini's mother was not recognized as the wife of the nobles and abdicated to become a concubine, then resided in the back house with the palace ladies-in-waiting. From the royal regulations, if someone has abdicated to become a concubine, then they must call an official person of royal descent as "Ndoro" or master. Ngasirah also made the call, including to her children. On the other hand, the Regent and his family who live in the main palace will call Ngasirah "Yu" which means assistant. The regulation of calling a low name applied in the kingdom was indeed an obligation to be carried out, for that from such a low designation case, little Kartini strongly opposed it. He did not accept it if his siblings called their biological mother with such low names. Little Kartini also refused to live in the palace with her siblings, because she wanted to live in the back house where the maids were, together with her mother. Rules are rules, and Kartini is still forced to stay in the palace after being given understanding by her biological mother. If adult Kartini wants to be respected, get a higher education, and not to have a fate like her mother, she must obey all the palace rules. In contrast to her brothers who always obeyed the ridiculous rules of the Palace, Kartini had a slightly different character from her siblings. She was a little stubborn and tended to be active in opinion. There are eight siblings of Kartini, including RM Slamet, RM Boesono, RM Kartono, RA Kartini, RA Kardinah born, RM Moeljono, RA Soematri, and the last one is RM Rawito. Meanwhile, his half-brother from Kartini's stepmother, Woerjan or called the main wife of the Regent, was blessed with three children including RA Soelastri, RA Roekmini, and the youngest, RA Kardinah.

Kartini herself is the eldest daughter among her siblings and she was born in the assistant wedanaan building, on April 21, 1879, Jepara, Central Java. Growing up from a young age with the strict rules of the Kingdom, Kartini learned many things to become a real royal princess. Starting from learning how to dress, walk, look at the eyes, talk, take care and clean yourself. Not only that, girls are obliged to prioritize their honor to the Regent and the Regent's Wife. So that Kartini also learned how to deal with her father and mother, she had to bow to the floor as a form of respect if she wanted to speak to the head of the kingdom, in contrast to men who only bowed as a form of respect to the head

of the kingdom. Besides Kartini, she studied royal manners. She was also studying at the Europeesche Lagere School (ELS), a school foundation owned by the Dutch. Over the years Kartini saw how advanced the thinking of the Dutch people was without discriminating against gender. His mind began to open, and he studied diligently various learning materials so that he was fluent in Dutch and pursued his hobby of writing. His hobby is also reading magazines, books, newspapers in Dutch. Made Kartini want to pursue further education in the Netherlands, but it was all wishful thinking. She couldn't do that, because the royals refused if a girl had such high desires, and other officials were afraid that Kartini would pave the way for her. women to overcome male authority and become a leader. She quit school when she was 12 years old and after that Kartini was locked up at home.

Seclusion is the term given to a Javanese, Indonesian tradition during the royal era that required a woman to be locked up in her house because she was old enough to be proposed to, and just to wait until she was married by another member of the royal family and taken out of the palace. Seeing Kartini's half-sister who was still very young, married an old Regent of another area who had five wives, but not long after her half-brother returned to the palace because she could not stand her husband remarrying. Kartini's feelings were burning with the ridiculous rules of the palace that still married the royal princess even though she had to be the umpteenth wife. One by one, her younger siblings have also been forced to marry Regents from other regions in an unreasonable position, namely being the fourth or fifth wife. Kartini thought that the fate of Javanese women was only to live to get married, regardless of how many wives they became and she strongly refused if she too had to marry in such a position. But his abilities will not have a big impact on the royal matchmaking system that has existed since the days of Kartini's ancestors. Her desire to continue studying in the Netherlands, Kartini wanted to know about the views and ideas of women in Europe, so Kartini took the initiative to include her writings in an advertisement in the magazine "De Hollandsche Leile" in the advertisement. She included her biography which is a daughter. Nobility in Jepara, in that article Kartini said that she really needed a female friend her age from the Netherlands to exchange ideas about equality and change for women. The advertisement in the magazine reached a feminist in Europe named Estella Zeehandelaar, having the same goal in

fighting for women's ideas. Finally, Estella and Kartini became pen pals who often exchanged letters until the end of Kartini's life.

She has learned a lot and been inspired during Kartini's decades of life (Wiranto, R. 2021). She began to make a lot of contributions to many communities, especially women. She really wants to advance education for women. For her, schools really need women to be provisions for the future. taking care of the household. With strong determination and intelligent mindset Kartini started to establish a school for small children, Kartini taught them to read, draw, write. Not only that, Kartini took advantage of her position as the Regent's son to use the royal facilities to teach girls to know their interests and talents, such as creating works of art, playing traditional musical instruments. He is not alone in fighting for the small school, but he is assisted by his two younger sisters who also want to follow Kartini's footsteps in fighting for education for women. In addition to making a small school, Kartini with her intelligence helped many people around her who needed help, Kartini was just a humble person who liked to pay attention to the lives of her little people and helped provide bright ideas to help the agricultural sector, livestock or whatever the people needed. Arriving on November 12, 1903, right when Kartini was 24 years old, she married a Regent of Rembang, namely Raden Adipati Joyodiningrat, at first she strongly refused to marry, she wanted to focus on her plans that wanted big changes for women, because Kartini felt that if She has not yet truly completed her task of advancing women's education. The status of Raden Adipati Joyodiningrat, who has 2 wives, was another reason for Kartini's rejection of the matchmaking. Kartini really wanted to escape from this matchmaking, Kartini was faithfully waiting for the magazine work she sent to a publisher in the Netherlands, she had high hopes if the magazine was accepted because her father promised to free her to go to the Netherlands. However, for several days there was no news from the editors of the Dutch magazine publishers regarding the magazine that Kartini had proposed. The royal regulations remain in the top position to destroy Kartini's dreams, according to the regulations it is not allowed if a woman refuses an application from another regional leader, because the law if refusing is like demeaning the applicant, with such regulations it makes it seem as if women can only be controlled by men and has no right to fight for his desire to live freely. Giving in and obeying royal regulations is the path that Kartini chose, she is still married to Raden Adipati Joyodiningrat but she makes conditions that

must be met by Adipati Joyodiningrat and his mother's father, while these conditions are MA Ngasirah as Kartini's biological mother must live with family members other kingdoms in the palace and no longer living with maids, allowing Kartini to continue educating women in the Rembang Palace environment, allowing Kartini to establish an all-girls school. All these conditions were welcomed by Adipati Joyodiningrat, even though in a life that humbled himself, Kartini still remembered her goal of advancing the education of women so that later she hoped that the generation of women could be independent and have the same welfare as men. This female emancipation hero breathed her last on September 17, 1904 at the age of 25 years. She died just four days after giving birth to her only son, Raden Mas Soesalit. With Kartini's extraordinary struggle, her hope is simple, she wants a family that should be a place for a child to shelter to be able to support and respect whatever decisions, aspirations, lifestyles that girls choose.

CONCLUSION

The movie 'Kartini', directed by Hanung Bramantyo, is a biographical film of the Indonesian national hero named Raden Adjeng Kartini. This film tells about the existence of Javanese women who are very left behind in everything such as school and religion. Javanese women must be closely related to the rules related to traditions that make them experience discrimination in their surroundings. RA Kartini was a woman who fought for all women's rights to go to school so that they had the same position as men and also tried to eliminate the traditions that prevailed at that time because RA Kartini felt that the culture at that time was very unfair to women. RA Kartini had very noble aspirations, namely wanting to educate Indonesian women so that they could be equal to Dutch women who had higher education and she wanted to leave traditions that were detrimental to women at that time. RA Kartini had very bright thoughts and was revealed through letters sent to her pen pals. RA Kartini's pen pals also played an important role in Kartini's life because from them Kartini learned a lot about a more advanced life and saw this world more broadly. Besides that, Kartini was also diligent in following the guidance on ethical ideas taught by Mrs. Abendanon and from here also RA Kartini gained new knowledge that could make her mind move forward and develop from before. Not only RA Kartini's friend who supports fighting for women's rights to get equal justice with men, there are

also two brothers who both learn to broaden their horizons and think very broadly, fighting for all so that there is no discrimination against women and no discrimination against women. more ancient traditions that harm women and the bottom. The two brothers named RA Kardinah and RA Roekmini, RA Kardinah also built the hospital because of their high concern for the health of the underprivileged people in their area. Not only that, they also raised funds to build a hospital from the results of their hard work such as selling Kardinah's books and also additional funds from the crafts of Wisma Pranowo students. Just as his brother RA Roekmini is no less great than his brothers, he also founded a vocational school because he is very fond of woodworking and loves painting. Not only that, RA Roekmini is also very active in organizations and communities that fight for women's rights.

From the figure of RA Kartini, it can be learned that every individual who lives in this world has the right to have the same position in the eyes of society in terms of education, social and all aspects that exist in this world. Because if an individual is considered different in society, then there is an error in society. RA Kartini was very instrumental for Indonesia in fighting for the rights of women, because in the past women were restrained by many local customary rules that existed in Indonesia. Adat must always be preserved, but if the custom is out of humanity, it has the right to be changed, like what RA Kartini did at that time. RA Kartini did not have a long life, she died on September 17, 1904 at the age of 25 years. But at a very young age he can provide many services for Indonesia, especially for women in Indonesia. This should be an example that young people who will later become the nation's successors must be beneficial to the Indonesian people and are ready to become agents of change. The services of RA Kartini in the past are still being felt today, women can go to school, carry out their desires and aspirations, and even women can become leaders of the country. Of course it was all thanks to the struggle of RA Kartini in fighting for equality for women. Gender equality is also very important for women and men because women and men will continue to live side by side and all must have the same position in the eyes of society. RA Kartini died at a young age but she has provided benefits for this country, and that is what the younger generation must have today. The spirit of living and fighting and for the sake of getting a decent life must still be done with full confidence and never give up. Changing habits or culture is not something that is easy to do, but RA Kartini continues to be confident in

her desire to equalize gender for women. And for his strong determination and support from his brothers, RA Kartini managed to do this.

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