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Inclusive Governance of Gender and Socio-Economic Policies: A Rational-Comprehensive Approach in Aceh

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the development of gender inequality issues and solutions in Aceh, focusing on the principle of inclusiveness. This study also describes several ways to take action to address gender inequality and form alternative sustainable gender policy options in Aceh. The research method used is qualitative, with a case study approach that focuses on developing gender issues and policy directions in Aceh. The study results show that the development of issues related to gender disparity in Aceh is still high, thus requiring comprehensive solutions in the form of policies. Therefore, several courses of action are needed to solve the problem through women's empowerment. In addition, the Aceh government's commitment to community empowerment is expected to lead to change through an inclusive and equitable approach with a socio-economic perspective in the direction of GEDSI (Gender Equality Disability, and Social Inclusion) policy. This also needs to be realized immediately to improve the protection of women in Aceh, which is expected to be integrated into the RPJMA document, and data-based monitoring must be implemented to maintain accountability.

Keyword:

Inclusive Governance,
Gender Policy, Social
Economy, Comprehensive
Rationality.

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INTRODUCTION

The issue of gender equality in social inclusion is currently a very important and urgent concern, especially in the context of socio-economic development of society (Belingheri et al., 2021). Many studies highlight the persistent gap between women and men in various sectors and organizational levels. Gender equality can have significant implications for the quality and equity of education globally (Guthridge et al., 2022). In many developing countries, women previously faced barriers due to cultural norms, poverty, or discriminatory practices such as early marriage. With the implementation of gender equality policies, women's participation in education has increased dramatically (Clavero & Galligan, 2021). To ensure sustainable equality, the global health community must integrate a human rights framework into every intervention that addresses intersectional equality and gender diversity (Rosa & Clavero, 2022). These factors highlight the importance of gender equality in gender issues that require further action from policymakers to raise awareness (Leal Filho et al., 2023). Therefore, gender equality holds significant cultural value and importance in understanding the European Union's agricultural policies (Shortall & Marangudakis, 2024). Thus, advocacy for social policies on gender equality significantly influences an organization's reputation in aligning with policy makers' issues and political interests (Marschlich & Bernet, 2024).

As time passes, various policies have begun integrating a more inclusive approach to these issues. One such policy is the implementation of gender equality-based policies, which refer to conditions in which conventional norms that restrict, impose double burdens, subordination, marginalization, and gender-based violence against women and men are maintained. Gender equality and justice are reflected in the absence of discrimination in various aspects of life, enabling women and men to have equal access, fair opportunities for participation, control over the development process, and to benefit proportionally from the results of development (Clavero & Galligan, 2021). Gender equality is now seen not only as an ethical imperative but also as a key factor driving social progress and development in society within the context of local development and justice for women in terms of social, cultural, and economic values (Fosu & Gordon, 2025).

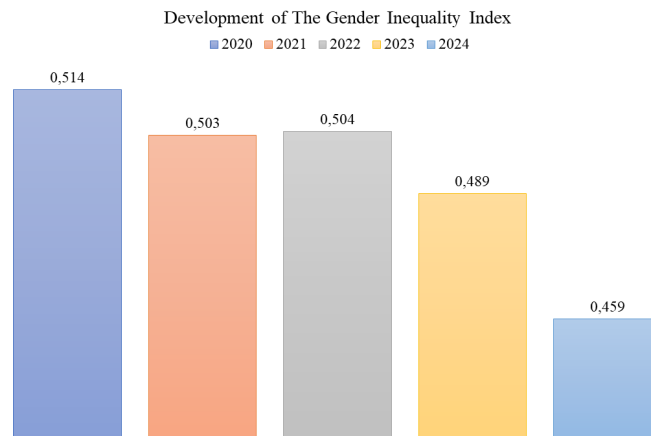
In the context of local government in Indonesia today, the vision and mission of President Prabowo-Gibran are quite committed to planning strategies that focus on providing accessible infrastructure for people with disabilities, realizing equal rights in social welfare and employment, and social protection without discrimination. This vision and mission demonstrate the alignment of socio-economic policy direction with the government's vision and mission (Sudrajat, 2024). As in the research by (Tauran, 2025), community empowerment programs in Kediri still neglect community participation in decision-making, resulting in social inequality, the reality of local power, and limited community capacity to participate effectively. There are empowerment programs for women and children in village development, but not all villages follow up by providing a legal framework for women's roles and child welfare. This reflects the lack of alignment in social policy direction in terms of inclusive women's empowerment in development (Fatmawati et al., 2025).

Gender equality issues have received attention in the social development agenda in various regions of Indonesia, including Aceh Province. As a region with unique cultural characteristics and an Islamic legal system, Aceh shows its own dynamics in internalizing gender equality values into its social structure and public policy. This process can increase women's initiative, whose role in socio-economic empowerment is still very limited in a power structure that continues to marginalize women (Kurniawan et al., 2025). A review from a social and community perspective indicates the complexity, both in terms of structural challenges and strategic opportunities, in promoting inclusive participation for vulnerable

groups such as women, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. There are still many issues in Aceh that require complex solutions through the implementation of policy directions, such as the high disparity in gender components among disadvantaged groups in the fields of education, health, and economy, as well as low active participation in the community (Husna et al., 2025). From a socio-historical perspective, the position of women in Aceh demonstrates a significant role in strengthening the implementation of Islamic Sharia values, which form the foundation for the formation of society and the legal system. These laws are derived from the Quran, Sunnah, Ijmak, and Qiyas.

They are embodied in the framework of *Adat Meukuta Alam*, the fundamental legal principles adopted in the governance system of the Aceh Sultanate. Throughout history, women in Aceh have been given space to play an active role in the social and political spheres. They have the same rights to become leaders, provided they have the necessary abilities, knowledge, and skills to manage regions or lead organizations. This phenomenon demonstrates that Aceh has a historical tradition of inclusivity toward women's leadership, rooted in Islamic values and local customs that reinforce one another (Munira et al., 2018). Acehnese society is part of indigenous society because it still upholds and lives by strong customs passed down from generation to generation, which can be reflected in the existence of autonomy rights and indigenous institutions (Kurniawan, 2012). This is in line with the definition of indigenous communities as a group of individuals who have inhabited a particular area from generation to generation and have the right to regulate their own social, cultural, economic, and legal affairs. However, they remain part of the entity of the Republic of Indonesia (Sedubun, 2022).

Indigenous communities are primarily located in remote areas and are often associated with gender inequality, particularly against women, and poor health compared to the general population (Russell et al., 2021). They face various challenges, including discrimination, economic inequality, poverty, and the stigma that women's contributions are limited to household duties (Noor et al., 2024). People with disabilities in rural areas also face difficulties, as seen in China. These disparities include higher costs for rehabilitation services and health insurance than in urban areas (Liao et al., 2022). Looking at the situation of women in Aceh, it is clear that gender inequality is still prevalent. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency collected from 23 districts/cities, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) related to the female labor force participation rate remains relatively stagnant, as shown in Figure 1 on the Gender Inequality Index (GII) of Aceh Province for 2020-2024, as follows:



Source: BPS, May 2025

Figure 1. Development of The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The gender Inequality Index (GII) graph for Aceh Province for the period 2020-2024 shows a general improvement, as it has decreased despite a temporary increase in 2022. The higher the gender inequality index, the lower the participation of women in the workforce. Although it has decreased to 0.459 in 2024, this scale is still high and far from the ideal GII standard for Aceh Province. Not only in Aceh, but also globally, the focus on gender inequality is a major concern, with various countries showing that gender equality is a major issue that places women in a disadvantaged position, thereby hindering economic growth and social progress (Belingheri et al., 2021). Such disparities are evident in the wage gap between women and men, pushing women and children further into extreme poverty globally due to the influence of social and cultural factors in society, as gender equality in leadership positions is limited (Smith & Sinkford, 2022). Therefore, gender equality policies require educational strategies and increased awareness that gender equality in government policies is of utmost importance (Guthridge et al., 2022). Therefore, a significant review of gender inequality in higher education is needed, as men remain at the center of power in the academic world, and the gender binary system is being politically challenged (Rosa & Clavero, 2022). However, in this context, the performance of academic organizations in inclusive policy governance can be improved through the role of organizational culture in perpetuating gender inequality in that environment (Clavero & Galligan, 2021).

Similarly, movements and policies related to disability in organizations often neglect policy support and practices that strengthen the role of disability empowerment advocacy (Rossetti et al., 2021). Disagreements in policy further exacerbate the situation in improving the economic welfare of people with disabilities (Simui, 2025). Therefore, research on gender equality and disability inclusion can enhance sustainable development (Leal Filho et al., 2023). The development goal in terms of equality is the position of women in socio-cultural aspects, where discrimination still exists in the economic sector (Belingheri et al., 2021). The review of this research idea has not been discussed in detail, so the findings of this study are very important, especially in Aceh, which urgently needs inclusive policies and development goals for people with disabilities in remote indigenous communities who lack access to infrastructure for the empowerment of people with disabilities and women.

Therefore, the approach in this concept highlights specific and up-to-date issues that address the needs of remote indigenous communities from a gender-inclusive policy advocacy perspective within the governance framework in Aceh, aiming to ensure justice and the rightful access to rights. Social inclusion is an approach to ensure that everyone, regardless of their social, economic, gender, age, disability, ethnic, or other background, has equal access to resources, opportunities, and participation in community life. This approach is expected to deepen understanding and pave the way for new solutions through contextual and progressive action learning processes (Shaw et al., 2022).

Social inclusion means removing barriers that marginalize certain groups. The goal of the program is to empower communities in the areas of education, employment, public services, decision-making, and culture. A systematic review of the literature on inclusive education found that global and national policy guidelines related to inclusive education have not been effectively implemented in Pakistan. To address this challenge, it is recommended that the government take practical steps to implement existing policies and encourage cross-sector collaboration for the effective implementation of inclusive education (Kamran & Bano, 2023). Inclusive policies in the socio-economic welfare of the Acehnese community in women's empowerment require a comprehensive rational approach in public policy advocacy. This approach is a stage of public policy advocacy in realizing inclusive gender policies. The realization of these stages can be done through decision-making theory, namely,

comprehensive rational policy analysis theory, which is based on logic and rationality rather than complete data and documentation. This theory, proposed by (Hoogerwerf, 1983), is always based on logical considerations. This rational theory is related to the formation of public policy aimed at creating better policies. Rationalist theory is based on the principles of rationalism and positivism.

According to Simon, issues that arise in society need to be approached with a rational and science-based approach, referring to information related to the problem and its solution options. In the final stage, the best option must be chosen (Anyebe, 2018). According to Hebert Simon Foley & Cooper, (2021) the logic used in positive theory is the same as the logic in normative theory. There is never a logical basis for deriving normative statements from positive statements. However, normative statements can be transformed into declarative statements and combined with empirical data. Conversely, empirical statements can also be transformed into normative statements by adding an imperative element, under predetermined conditions. The urgency of gender policy is critical for the government to understand and follow up on in its policies, so that the inequality index in gender equality, especially in economic activities, can be well developed and organized to create socio-economic development for the community. The condition that must be the center of attention is the dilemma of indigenous communities in remote areas, who do not receive justice in obtaining rights and empowerment. Therefore, a rational-comprehensive approach is needed in inclusive governance for the sustainable social welfare development of the Acehnese community. The following are the objectives of the above problem statement:

1. Analyzing the development of gender inequality issues and solutions in Aceh,
2. Developing and analyzing possible avenues for addressing gender inequality,
3. Formulating Sustainable GEDSI Policy Alternatives in Aceh.

METHODS

This study uses qualitative methods. According to Moser & Korstjens (2018), qualitative methods aim to explore social realities in depth without relying on quantitative data measurements. This approach collects information about the perceptions, experiences, and behaviors of individuals or groups under study. The approach used is a case study. According to Hamilton & Finley, (2020) this approach is used to illustrate the decision-making process using qualitative methods through a case study. This research uses in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and policy document analysis to explore how stakeholders, including local officials, community leaders, and vulnerable groups such as women and people with disabilities, are involved in the decision-making process. A qualitative method with a case study approach was used because it is capable of describing the development of issues and solutions related to the direction of gender policy in Aceh.

Additionally, this research aims to examine the possibility of strategic recommendations for addressing gender equality issues and to propose alternative sustainable policy formulations to promote more inclusive social development in Aceh. The theoretical framework of this study is based on the Rational-Comprehensive Theory proposed by (Hoogerwerf, 1983). The data collection technique was in-depth interviews combined with a literature study approach to obtain validity and depth of information on the phenomenon being studied. The literature consisted of advocacy reports on women's empowerment and child protection in preparing the 2025-2029 RPJMA from the Indonesian Justice and Peace Foundation and nationally and internationally accredited books and journals.

This study employs thematic analysis techniques to identify and categorize key issues related to gender equality, discrimination against persons with disabilities, and marginalized,

vulnerable, and minority groups. These issues were analyzed in depth and systematically to obtain recommendations and alternative formulations. The stages used in the thematic analysis in this study consisted of six stages proposed by Braun & Clarke (2006) starting with familiarization with the data, then creating initial codes, searching for a theme to be studied, reviewing potential themes, followed by determining and compiling a theme, and ending with compiling the results of the research in the form of a descriptive report (Kekeya, 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The Development of Gender Inequality Issues and Solutions in Aceh

An analysis of the development of issues in policies on inequality, particularly violence against women, can be reviewed from the perspective of comprehensive rational theory in order to provide solutions to problems where previously established policies have not been fully achieved in the implementation of public policy. The results of the Aceh government's evaluation and monitoring show a very high index of violence against women, as evidenced by the number of cases of violence against women in 2024 reaching 571 cases, which is the highest number of cases of violence against women in the last five years in Aceh Province (Husna et al., 2025). Therefore, the Aceh government must be able to identify issues, solutions to these issues, and alternative policies in a rational, comprehensive, and inclusive manner that ensures justice for women in Aceh. As stated in Heng et al., (2018) gender issues have a high influence on community resilience and the global governance system in terms of commitment to addressing gender inequality in mitigation and adaptation from the development of data on inequality issues.

The data development in question must be organized appropriately to identify the development of gender and media interaction issues and solutions (Acharya, 2024). Identification of Gender Equality Issues in Aceh is the root cause of Aceh's population problems, which have been identified as one of the important pillars in the national population development policy. Its primary objective is to control population growth rates to ensure they are balanced and aligned with resource capacity, environmental carrying capacity, and long-term development needs, thereby maintaining equilibrium between population growth, natural carrying capacity, and development capacity to achieve sustainable gender equality (Primacintya & Kusuma, 2025). To achieve an ideal population structure and composition like that of the United States, Chohan, (2024) research shows that strengthening family quality can directly boost economic growth. It also supports the achievement of a high-quality demographic dividend to control population growth rates so that they are balanced and aligned with resource capacity and long-term development needs. The issues arising from this pillar include high birth rates, high mortality rates, and low active family planning participation. To address the root causes of population issues in Aceh and propose solutions, the following table 1 provides an overview:

Table 1. Solutions to Population Issues in Aceh

Issues	Main Causes		Impact	Key Solution	
High Birth Rate	Early Marriage, Low Family Planning Education		High Burden on Young People	Reproductive Family Campaigns	Education, Planning
High Mortality Rate	Limited Services, Nutrition	Health Poor	Declining Quality of Human Resources	Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Services	

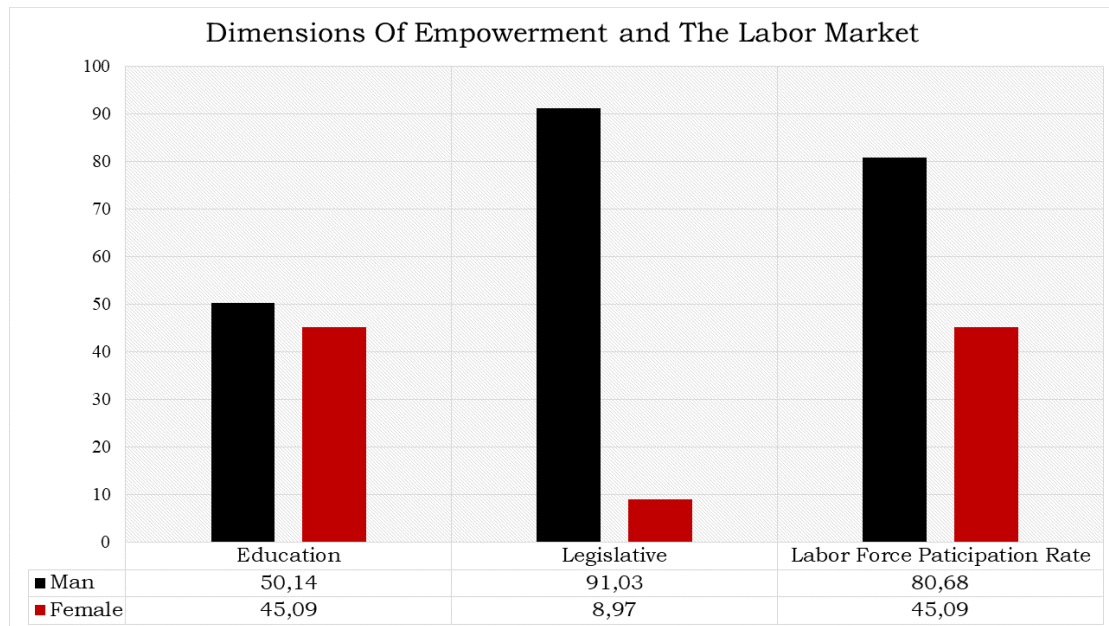
Issues	Main Causes	Impact	Key Solution
Low Active Family Planning	Myths about family planning, lack of Support from Husbands	Unplanned Pregnancies	Counseling & Distribution of Contraceptives

Source: Survey Results from MATA (NGO), May 2025

The high birth rate in Aceh is caused by the fact that in some communities, having many children is still considered a blessing or a sign of family strength. Even though modern family planning is supported by many religious leaders in Aceh. Rapid population growth indicates an increase in poverty and crime, one of which is the rise in cases of child exploitation in Indonesia. Over time, high population growth rates tend to be accompanied by a significant increase in child exploitation rates. This is due to the imbalance between population growth and the economic capacity of the community. The more family members there are, the greater the needs that must be met, and in limited economic conditions, some parents are driven to exploit their children to meet their basic needs. This exploitation hurts children, particularly in terms of their education, health, and psychological well-being. Therefore, the government needs to take more decisive and concrete steps to prevent and address cases of child exploitation comprehensively (Putri & Nurwati, 2021).

In addition, the majority of Aceh's population lives in coastal areas, where children are considered future labor, especially in farming and fishing families. This has led to women becoming the backbone of social and cultural economic control in Aceh. A rational and comprehensive solution to the problem is through the formulation of policies that improve upon previous policies in Aceh. This demonstrates that the Aceh government is committed to development with a gender justice perspective through Qanun No. 6 of 2009 on the Empowerment and Protection of Women. This regulation emphasizes that women's issues are an important part of regional development. To ensure the integration of this commitment into concrete development planning, the Aceh Government issued Governor Regulation No. 6 of 2014 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting within the Aceh Government Units. To make the implementation of this policy more effective and measurable, gender-disaggregated data is required across all sectors of development. Therefore, Aceh Governor Regulation No. 98 of 2017 was also issued, regulating guidelines for the implementation of a Gender and Child Data Information System.

This data is expected to become part of Aceh's overall development information system. According to information source No. 32/05/11/Th. XXVIII on May 5, 2025, the empowerment dimension is formed by two indicators divided by gender, namely the percentage of legislative members and the percentage of the population aged 25 years and above with a high school education or higher. In 2024, the number of female parliament members decreased by 2.14 percentage points compared to the previous year, reaching 8.97 percent. Conversely, the number of male parliament members increased to 91.03 percent. This situation suggests that the roles of men and women in decision-making have become increasingly imbalanced compared to previous years. The next indicator of empowerment is the percentage of the population aged 25 and above with a high school education or higher. This indicator increased in 2024 for both men and women. The percentage of males aged 25 and above with a high school education or higher is 50.14 percent, while for females it is 45.09 percent. Compared to 2023, both genders show a remarkable increase, with 1.53 points and 0.52 points for males and females, respectively. This is as shown in Figure 2 below:



Source: BPS, 2024

Figure 2. Dimensions of Empowerment and the Labor Market

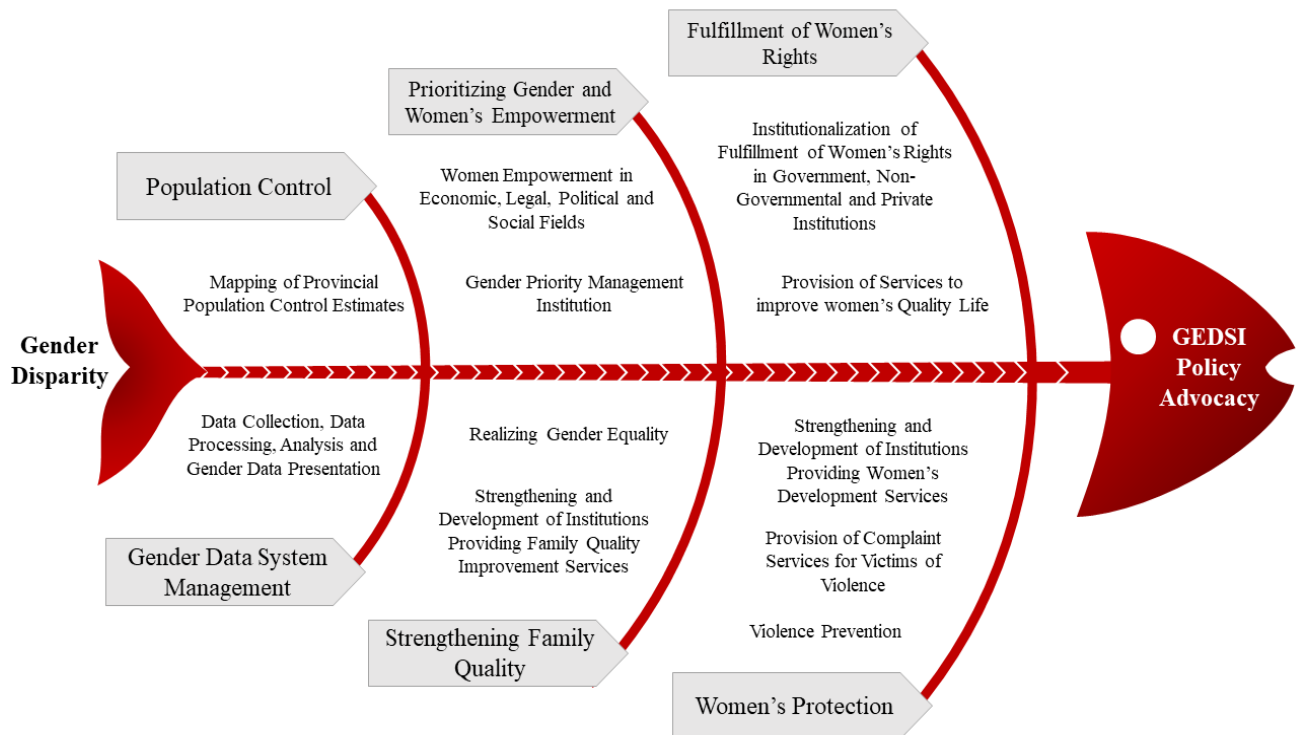
The dimension of women's empowerment, which consists of aspects of education and the position of women in political party positions, shows the gender inequality index in 2024. In terms of education, the percentage of men aged 25 and above with a high school education or higher increased from 48.61 percent in 2023 to 50.14 percent in 2024, while for women, it increased from 44.57 percent in 2023 to 45.09 percent in 2024. Therefore, policy synergy must be rationally measured in formulating priority programs for women's empowerment in Aceh as a benchmark for sustainable development. The objective of formulating such rational policies can be described as inclusive women's empowerment policies aimed at fulfilling basic human rights, particularly in education, health, and the economy, which still show disparities between women and men.

Efforts to achieve equitable and gender-fair development in Aceh still face challenges from structural and cultural aspects. Based on interviews conducted by DP3AKB Aceh and the Aceh Transparency NGO in May 2025, it was stated that the structural aspects of gender equality and equity require support for development that favors gender equality, which still needs to be improved through strengthening systems, perspectives, and gender analysis capabilities among policymakers and program implementers. Meanwhile, from a cultural perspective, gender views and values that tend to be detrimental to women are still very strong. Therefore, it is necessary to combine social and cultural aspects through local customary institutions so that women's resources can be accessed in order to obtain rights and equality (Po & Hickey, 2018).

However, on the other hand, in patriarchal cultures, the position of women still dominates social life. It impacts development outcomes, where women are often placed in a lower social position (Prabawaningrum, 2024). In patriarchal cultural systems, women tend to be considered very low, with limited access to education, employment opportunities, and decision-making (Eleanora & Supriyanto, 2020). Thus, rational and comprehensive decision-making in public policy formulation aims to create better policies prioritizing inclusive GEDSI as a government solution to create sustainable socio-cultural and economic development and overcome structural and cultural inequality against women.

Avenues for Taking Action to Empower Women

Measures to empower women must prioritize the programs' needs and services by the issues that arise, particularly those related to gender disparities among women. Therefore, strategic pathways are needed that can serve as key actions in implementing measures through priority program policies for women's empowerment in Aceh Province. Based on the Comprehensive Rational Theory perspective proposed by (Hoogerwerf, 1983), the identification of current gender-related issues in Aceh is attributed to several key challenges, including early marriage and low awareness of family planning, limited access to healthcare services, malnutrition, and insufficient support from husbands. The Aceh Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency has developed various program plans and activities to become strategic pathways in addressing mitigation efforts through the GEDSI policy direction or Gender and Social Inclusion in Sustainable Development. Priority programs in women's empowerment must be implemented gradually and sustainably, as illustrated in the following fishbone diagram.



Source: Research Data Processing Results

Figure 3. Fishbone Diagram on Strategic Pathways for Addressing Women's Empowerment Issues

1. Population administration control

Population administration control is the most important aspect in providing well-structured public services to the community (Muflih & Ardiansah, 2023). Therefore, the population information system must be designed based on an integrated and open application and reporting system that is accessible to the public so that it can be well organized in addressing social and economic development issues that are in synergy with the government's public policy objectives (Syukron, 2019). The current low level of socio-economic development in population control programs is reflected in the Family Planning program in regional development planning (Djarmika & Hendriyana, 2020).

This is because the level of education about the Family Planning Program among couples is low, and the rate of early marriage is still high in Aceh, resulting in a high birth rate. Low human resource quality and a high poverty rate support this. Given these conditions, one way to solve this problem is through population control administration. This can be done by significantly mapping the estimated population control in the region in an optimal manner by the Aceh provincial government through strengthening comprehensive family planning education for both women and men. (Sajidah & Yusuf, 2024) and improving reproductive health services (Rahayu et al., 2021), as well as optimal supervision of the prevention of early marriage in the community.

2. Fulfillment of women's rights

The fulfillment of women's and children's rights can provide protection to families, communities, children, and the business world (Wulandari & Yuliantari, 2024). Issues related to women's and children's rights remain a serious concern. Discussions about violence against women and children continue to attract public attention, given the frequent occurrence of cases of violence, exploitation, and even trafficking of these vulnerable groups. To anticipate this, legal protection for women and children must be a top priority for political elites. One of the efforts can be realized by formulating Regional Regulations that prioritize the fulfillment of women's and children's rights and provide clear mechanisms for handling any violations that occur. The low level of public awareness regarding the importance of gender equality and the high rate of discrimination against women in various sectors often result in the limitation of women's rights. Various rights that should be a necessity for women are not fulfilled. Therefore, a GEDSI policy direction that prioritizes women's rights is needed. This can be done by establishing institutions that focus on fulfilling women's rights, whether in government, non-government, or private institutions.

3. Prioritizing gender issues and women's empowerment

The disparities experienced by women today span various fields, ranging from low representation of women in political decision-making, limited economic opportunities, low levels of protection leading to high rates of violence, and socio-cultural values that still discriminate against women in Aceh. These problems are issues that need to be addressed and urgently followed up on. However, the current condition that is pathological for society is the lack of concern for the issues occurring. Based on a comprehensive rational theory, strategic efforts are needed to follow up on these issues. In this case, the government should prioritize gender issues by establishing serious institutions to address gender disparities in Aceh. A concrete solution in this case, especially for the Aceh government, is to integrate women's empowerment programs into the 2025-2029 RPJMA (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) as an urgent issue that needs to be accommodated in the draft as a reference for strategic plans in each district/city in planning and budgeting so that gender-based social inclusion can be realized in the political, economic, legal, and socio-cultural fields of society.

4. Protection of Women

Measures to address gender inequality, particularly in the prevention of sexual violence against women, must refer to a policy system established with accountable standard operating procedures (Heinze et al., 2025). This system includes preventive and educational efforts for victims and structural and functional tasks and functions established by the government in a series of public policy structures that aim to end gender inequality in political aspects in an adaptive and sustainable manner (Hoskins & Carrasco, 2025). Therefore, it is

essential to involve women in decision-making, as stated by (Holmes et al., 2024). Research findings indicate that women's presence must be recognized in public office and in expressing their opinions and aspirations so that the government can understand and acknowledge the role of women in decision-making. Preventive and educational measures can then be effectively implemented, and the Aceh government must provide accountable complaint services integrated from the government to the public.

This service system must be developed through massive socialization so that the community clearly understands that the complaint process through the government platform protects them from acts of violence. These preventive measures can implement policies with more comprehensive strategies in various aspects of social and cultural development and sustainable legal reforms in achieving public policy goals and targets (Mittal & Bali, 2025). The government's objectives and targets in institutional strengthening and changing public attitudes are crucial to ensuring that government policies on women's empowerment and gender equality function as effective instruments for justice and protection.

5. Strengthening Family Quality

The realization of gender equality is one of the values in improving family quality that must be protected and provided with public participation services in various aspects, including socio-cultural, economic, and political aspects. Steps that can be taken to strengthen family quality include intensive Family Planning (FP) education based on socio-cultural and religious values in Aceh. The FP program aims to raise awareness among women about the importance of maintaining family health and welfare (Tria Jessica Tissa Nino & Emanuel Kosat, 2024). The role of counseling and improving FP services can be used as an element of women's participation in strengthening family quality (Kirana et al., 2025). In addition, it can also be developed through empowerment and inclusive entrepreneurship training for women to improve family economics. In the political aspect, there is a need to increase gender-based public participation through the involvement of women in access to services, decision-making, and public organizational structures, to support the improvement of family quality and contribute to facilitating the protection of women. Therefore, the value of this fundamental element, as the role of the government, can strengthen women's involvement in village government to be more active and comprehensive in a rational manner with measurable and sustainable empowerment program targets.

6. Gender Data Management System

Gender data management is a crucial step in providing accurate and disaggregated information. Data disaggregation addresses the global issue of the Gender Data Gap, which refers to the situation where most of the data used as the basis for government organizations' decision-making is incomplete (Sperber et al., 2023). The current challenge is the lack of transparency regarding violence against women, supported by the low level of women's willingness to report such incidents. The impact is that the data obtained is not entirely accepted by the public as accurate, so there is a need to strengthen gender information data management, from the stages of data collection, processing, analysis, to data presentation. This data can later be used in reports, recommendations for problem-solving, formulation of alternative policies, and even as an evaluation of local government performance. Therefore, it is imperative that local governments properly manage gender data on a regular basis. The management of such data requires the important role of the law in creating channels for gender data through intergovernmental agreements, and ultimately through its use in automated systems obtained by institutions and legitimized by procedural privacy compliance. The organization of gender data can also encourage automated governance that

inclusively prioritizes efficiency, thereby eliminating gender diversity and causing dignified, expressive, and practical losses (Irvine et al., 2023).

Selection of Sustainable GEDSI Policy Alternatives in Aceh

An alternative GEDSI policy to address gender inequality issues in Aceh can be implemented using (Hoogerwerf, 1983) comprehensive rational approach. These alternative policies are based on (Hoogerwerf, 1983) comprehensive rational approach. The selection of these alternatives is very appropriate for providing solutions to ongoing gender issues. This is implemented as a new policy element that is inclusive of various problems, strategic issues, impacts, challenges, and obstacles identified with the aim of strengthening human resource development (HRD), science, and gender equality in an inclusive manner that can provide alternative options in a comprehensive, rational theory approach in public policy advocacy.

The following are some strategic recommendations that need to be immediately implemented to improve the protection of women and children in Aceh, which are hoped to be integrated into the RPJM document. The Aceh government must immediately take systematic action in efforts to prevent violence against women and children. Preventing violence against women and children is not merely a moral responsibility but also a legal and constitutional obligation. The Aceh government is expected to lead this change with an inclusive approach oriented toward gender justice and equality from a socioeconomic perspective, without discrimination, and sustainability in GEDSI policies that inclusively cover:

1. Formulation and optimization of public policy

The government must develop more systematic and responsive regulations on the protection of women and children, including strengthening Qanun and Governor Regulations that comprehensively protect the rights of women and children.

2. Education and increased socialization of gender-based policies

Education that can enhance gender equality values is about preventing gender-based violence. It is imperative that this education is implemented consistently and systematically in order to protect children from an early age, both through formal and non-formal schools.

3. Improving the effectiveness of assistance and protection services

Service strategy planning must be well structured, implemented in a controlled manner, and evaluated for the success and failure of its empowerment programs. The mobilization of the achievement of these activities can be formed into standard operating procedures to achieve psychosocial and legal assistance and protection in a fair manner.

4. Partnerships with Local Communities and Customary Institution

Given the strong dynamics and local wisdom in Aceh, the empowerment of communities that have not received justice must involve community leaders and religious leaders and build a shared understanding of the importance of preventing violence. As well as obtaining justice for victims in a socio-cultural context.

5. Integrated Data System Platform for Victims

The development of this platform must be inclusive and integrated to enable the government to organize victim data in reporting effectively. This system can be built digitally to be openly accessible by victims, thereby facilitating accountable services to the community. However, consistency with established standards must be maintained to protect the confidentiality of victims' identities.

6. Collaborative approach across government sectors and civil society organizations

A collaborative approach across government sectors and civil society organizations (CSOs) is a responsive strategy for addressing cases of violence against women in an inclusive and sustainable manner. This collaboration involves various government agencies such as the Aceh Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, the police, health service units, and women's protection agencies working together with CSOs to ensure that protection, support, and recovery for victims are carried out in an inclusive and sustainable manner. In addition, this approach reflects the principles of human rights, inclusiveness, and gender justice by placing the interests of victims at the center of all interventions.

CONCLUSION

Advocacy for women's justice policies is a strategic effort aimed at promoting inclusivity in public policies that favor the fulfillment of women's rights and address gender injustice. This advocacy serves as one of the mobilizations of civil society to ensure that women's perspectives and interests are reasonably accommodated within state institutions. Advocacy for gender equality policies, which inclusively includes one of the alternatives in the GEDSI policy, is one of the approaches that must be strengthened by the government in Aceh to ensure that every individual inclusively obtains access and opportunities that guarantee protection and equitable socio-economic empowerment. Therefore, the Aceh government must synergize in a comprehensive, rational approach by identifying gender inequality issues, key solutions, and the best alternative policies. The identification of gender inequality in Aceh shows that the violence index requires special attention to achieve an appropriate resolution. This is supported by the implications of high birth and death rates, as well as low active family planning in the community, which leads to many problems. There is also a very significant disparity between the active participation of men and women in the education sector and legislative sector, as well as the level of workforce participation in Aceh. Therefore, efforts are needed to take action to address women's empowerment through several priority government programs such as population administration control, fulfillment of women's rights, prioritizing gender issues and women's empowerment, women's protection, strengthening family quality, and gender data system management. Through these women's empowerment prevention programs, several alternative GEDSI policies can be formulated for the Aceh government to begin leading inclusive change and be oriented towards justice and gender equality in a sustainable socio-economic perspective. These alternative GEDSI policies include the formulation and optimization of public policies, education to increase gender-based socialization, increasing the effectiveness of assistance and protection services, establishing partnerships with local communities and traditional institutions, facilitating an integrated data system platform for victims, and using a collaborative approach across government sectors and non-governmental organizations.

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