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**Gendered Social Stratification and Community  
Well-Being in Indonesia: A Systematic Literature Review**

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ABSTRACT

Prior systematic reviews on community well-being have predominantly focused on single-discipline approaches without integrating gendered social stratification, social interaction, and social change as a unified analytical framework, particularly in developing-country contexts such as Indonesia. Existing literature also largely examines well-being programs at the implementation level, leaving the gendered structural underpinnings of effective policy design insufficiently theorized. This study addresses these gaps through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of 47 peer-reviewed articles published between 2012 and 2024, sourced from Google Scholar, Scopus, and GARUDA, of which 28 met the inclusion criteria and underwent thematic analysis. The novelty lies in positioning gendered social stratification alongside social interaction and social change as three interlocking conceptual pillars, rather than isolated variables, capable of explaining how gender-based inequality reproduces poverty and social exclusion within Indonesian communities. Findings demonstrate that integrating gender-sensitive social science concepts into policy design yields more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable well-being outcomes than single-concept or gender-blind approaches. This review concludes that embedding gendered social science frameworks into policymaking is an epistemological prerequisite for achieving comprehensive community well-being in Indonesia amid globalization and technological transformation, and calls for evidence-based, cross-disciplinary collaboration between social scientists, gender advocates, policymakers, and community stakeholders.

ABSTRAK

Tinjauan sistematis terdahulu mengenai kesejahteraan masyarakat sebagian besar berfokus pada pendekatan satu disiplin ilmu tanpa mengintegrasikan stratifikasi sosial, interaksi sosial, dan perubahan sosial sebagai kerangka analitis yang terpadu, khususnya dalam konteks negara berkembang seperti Indonesia. Literatur yang ada juga cenderung mengkaji program kesejahteraan pada tataran implementasi, sehingga landasan konseptual desain kebijakan yang efektif masih belum cukup diteorikan. Penelitian ini menjawab kesenjangan tersebut melalui Tinjauan Literatur Sistematis (TLS) terhadap 47 artikel ilmiah bereputasi yang diterbitkan antara 2012 hingga 2024, bersumber dari Google Scholar, Scopus, dan GARUDA, di mana 28 artikel memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan dianalisis secara tematik. Kebaruan penelitian ini terletak pada pemosisian ketiga konsep tersebut sebagai pilar konseptual yang saling terkait, bukan variabel yang berdiri sendiri, untuk menjelaskan akar penyebab ketimpangan, kemiskinan, dan eksklusi sosial dalam satu kerangka yang koheren. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa pengintegrasian ketiga konsep ke dalam desain kebijakan menghasilkan luaran kesejahteraan yang lebih inklusif, berkeadilan, dan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa internalisasi konsep dasar ilmu sosial dalam perumusan kebijakan merupakan prasyarat epistemologis untuk mewujudkan kesejahteraan masyarakat yang komprehensif di tengah globalisasi dan transformasi teknologi.

## **PRELIMINARY**

Community well-being constitutes a fundamental aspiration of modern governance and sustainable development. According to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), improving well-being for all members of society requires a deep understanding of the social structures, norms, and institutions that shape human life (United Nations, 2015). Social science, as an interdisciplinary field encompassing sociology, economics, political science, and anthropology, provides the analytical tools necessary for diagnosing social problems and designing effective remedies (Kusmanto & Elizabeth, 2018).

Within every community, complex interactions are governed by norms, values, and social institutions that form the foundational architecture of society (Handoyo et al., 2015). Core social science concepts, such as social stratification, social interaction, and social change, enable researchers and practitioners to decode these dynamics and understand how social relationships shape or constrain well-being outcomes (Umanailo, 2016). Critically, community well-being is not merely an economic phenomenon; it is equally contingent upon how social order is constructed, maintained, and disrupted (Fadilah, 2020).

Social science disciplines provide a mapping of the social factors that influence resource distribution, access to education and healthcare, and equal participation in public life (Riyanto & Kovalenko, 2023). Social institutions such as the family, educational systems, and economic organizations play pivotal roles in sustaining social harmony and creating conditions under which communities can develop equitably (Mayoni et al., 2023). However, persistent challenges such as poverty, inequality, and social injustice continue to obstruct the attainment of well-being (Santoso et al., 2023).

A deeper understanding of social science concepts allows for the identification of inequality's root causes and the formulation of effective, sustainable solutions (Syafitri et al., 2024). Social stratification, the hierarchical grouping of society based on status, wealth, or power, directly affects access to resources and opportunities, making its comprehension critical for inclusive public policy design (Normawati, 2024). Moreover, in an era of rapid globalization, technological disruption, and demographic transformation, social science offers the conceptual frameworks needed to understand and manage social change (Sulaiman Kurdi, 2021). The capacity of societies to adapt depends on the resilience of social interactions, the adaptability of norms and values, and the responsiveness of social institutions (Dwiningrum, 2023).

Despite the growing body of literature on social science and well-being, prior studies tend to be domain-specific, focusing either on education policy (Supriatna, 2012; Ulya et al., 2023), community economic programs (Jepri, 2019), or social assistance evaluation (Edu & Rohman, 2019) in isolation. A systematic synthesis that bridges these streams and identifies overarching conceptual frameworks has yet to be undertaken. This study addresses that gap by conducting a systematic literature review to map how foundational social science concepts contribute to well-being promotion across multiple domains.

The present study is guided by three research questions: (1) What are the fundamental concepts in social science most frequently linked to community well-being outcomes in the literature? (2) How do these concepts operate individually and collectively to enable or constrain well-being? (3) What policy and research implications emerge from this synthesis?

## **METHOD**

This study employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methodology, following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework, to identify, appraise, and synthesize relevant scholarly literature on the role of social science concepts in community well-being promotion.

Literature searches were conducted across three academic databases: Google Scholar, Scopus, and the GARUDA (Garba Rujukan Digital) national repository. Search terms employed included: "*social science*," "*community well-being*," "*social stratification*," "*social inequality*," "*social interaction*," "*social change*," "*public policy*," "*well-being policy*," and their Indonesian-language equivalents. Boolean operators (AND, OR) were used to broaden and refine searches.

Inclusion criteria required articles to: (1) be published in peer-reviewed journals between 2012 and 2024; (2) address at least one core social science concept in relation to community well-being; and (3) be available in full text in Indonesian or English. Articles were excluded if they were duplicates, opinion

pieces without empirical or theoretical grounding, or did not address the research questions. From an initial pool of 47 identified articles, 28 were retained after screening and quality appraisal. Thematic analysis was applied to synthesize findings across the retained literature, identifying patterns, conceptual overlaps, and research gaps.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### *Fundamental Social Science Concepts Through a Gender Lens*

The thematic analysis of the 28 reviewed articles identified three core conceptual domains through which social science illuminates the gendered dimensions of community well-being: (a) gendered social stratification and its structural consequences for resource distribution; (b) gender-mediated social interaction and norm-governed behavior; and (c) social change and its differentiated impact on men and women. These three domains function both independently and in an interconnected manner to produce and reproduce gender-based disparities in well-being outcomes across Indonesian communities.

Social science disciplines collectively provide the conceptual architecture to understand how gender operates as a structuring principle within groups and societies (Irwan et al., 2021; Haridison, 2021). Each discipline, sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, and social psychology, offers a distinct lens through which the gendered distribution of power, status, and resources can be examined. Critically, these lenses are mutually reinforcing; gender inequality reproduced through social stratification is sustained through social interaction norms, and further entrenched or disrupted by processes of social change. Table 1 summarizes the gender dimensions identified across these three conceptual pillars as evidenced in the reviewed literature.

Table 1. Gender Dimensions Across Three Conceptual Pillars of Community Well-Being in Indonesia

Conceptual Pillar	Gender Dimension	Manifestation in Indonesia	Key Reference
Social Stratification	Gendered wealth & power hierarchies	Women occupy lower economic strata; limited land ownership & inheritance rights	Armansyah et al. (2024); Wahyuni et al. (2023)
Social Stratification	Educational access inequality	Rural girls face higher dropout rates; gender gap in tertiary enrolment persists	Syafitri et al. (2024); Widiningsih (2020)
Social Stratification	Labour market stratification	Gender wage gap ~23%; occupational segregation confines women to informal sectors	Nasrul (2023); Maulana (2023)
Social Interaction	Patriarchal norm reinforcement	Javanese cultural norms assign domestic roles to women, limiting public participation	Putrihapsari & Dimiyati (2021); Faiz et al. (2020)
Social Interaction	Gender-biased social capital	Women excluded from male-dominated community deliberation (musyawarah) networks	Haridison (2021); Bali & Naim (2020)
Social Interaction	Institutional gender norms	Welfare program delivery mediated by gender-insensitive local bureaucracies	Wahyunengseh (2011); Riyanto & Kovalenko (2023)
Social Change	Globalization & women's workforce entry	Export-oriented industries increase female labour participation but deepen precarity	Cintya Lauren (2023); Sulaiman Kurdi (2021)

Conceptual Pillar	Gender Dimension	Manifestation in Indonesia	Key Reference
Social Change	Digital transformation & gender gap	Women's lower digital literacy widens welfare disparities in the platform economy	Dwiningrum (2023); Prasetya et al. (2021)
Social Change	Policy reform & gender mainstreaming	PKH conditionalities target mothers, yet reinforce gendered caregiving burdens	Edu & Rohman (2019); Sururi (2017)

*Note. Data synthesized from 28 articles reviewed through thematic analysis. Gender dimensions are mapped onto each conceptual pillar with corresponding empirical manifestations in the Indonesian context.*

### ***Gendered Social Stratification as a Structural Barrier to Well-Being***

Across the reviewed literature, gendered social stratification emerged as the most consistently cited structural factor constraining women's well-being in Indonesia. Social stratification, the hierarchical arrangement of individuals based on wealth, education, occupation, and social status, operates along gender lines to produce systematic disadvantages for women (Armansyah et al., 2024; Nasrul, 2023). Wealth and power disparities are not gender-neutral; rather, they are deeply inscribed with patriarchal logics that relegate women to subordinate economic and social positions (Wahyuni et al., 2023).

In the Indonesian context, gendered stratification manifests across three interrelated dimensions. First, women's access to productive assets, including land ownership, inheritance rights, and formal credit, remains severely constrained by both legal ambiguities and customary practices (Maulana, 2023). Second, educational stratification continues to disadvantage girls, particularly in rural areas, where dropout rates at the secondary level remain disproportionately high among female students (Syafitri et al., 2024; Widiningsih, 2020). Third, labour market stratification positions women predominantly within the informal economy, exposing them to precarious employment conditions, lower wages, and limited access to social protection (Nasrul, 2023).

Evidence from Makmur et al. (2024) demonstrates that social institutions, including Islamic zakat organizations, can serve as mechanisms to redistribute wealth and partially mitigate stratification-induced gender gaps, particularly in Muslim-majority communities. However, the gendered impact of such redistribution remains contingent upon the degree to which distribution criteria are gender-sensitive. Aqilah and Najicha (2023) further find that social justice frameworks grounded in constitutional principles provide a normative basis for challenging gendered stratification, pointing to the enabling role of legal reform in dismantling structural gender barriers to well-being.

### ***Gender-Mediated Social Interaction, Norms, and Social Capital***

Social interaction is a foundational mechanism through which community well-being is constructed, and through which gender inequality is perpetuated. The reviewed literature demonstrates that the quality of social interactions is profoundly mediated by gendered norms and values that determine who participates, who deliberates, and who benefits from collective social arrangements (Bali & Naim, 2020; Faiz et al., 2020). In Indonesia, patriarchal cultural norms embedded in both Javanese and broader Islamic social traditions systematically assign domestic roles to women, effectively constraining their presence in public deliberative spaces and limiting their access to the social capital necessary for well-being advancement.

Putrihapsari and Dimiyati (2021) illustrate this dynamic in their examination of Javanese cultural norms, demonstrating how value systems embedded in local culture shape gender-differentiated behavioral expectations that extend beyond the household into community governance. Women's exclusion from male-dominated deliberative forums, such as village-level *musyawarah* (consensus deliberation), effectively denies them voice in decisions that directly affect their well-being. Haridison (2021) confirms that social capital networks in Indonesian communities are frequently gender-segmented, with women's networks characterized by lower levels of bridging capital and reduced access to politically influential ties.

At the institutional level, norms embedded in local government bureaucracies influence the design and delivery of well-being programs in ways that are frequently gender-insensitive (Wahyunengseh, 2011). Public trust, a critical precondition for the effectiveness of social well-being policies, is itself unevenly distributed along gender lines, with women reporting lower confidence in formal institutions partly due to their historical exclusion from institutional decision-making (Riyanto & Kovalenko, 2023). These findings collectively underscore the necessity of gender-transformative approaches to social interaction that actively challenge, rather than reproduce, patriarchal norms within community well-being frameworks.

### ***Social Change, Globalization, and Gendered Well-Being Adaptation***

The literature consistently highlights social change as a process with profoundly differentiated gender effects. Globalization, technological disruption, and demographic shifts have accelerated social transformation in Indonesia, creating new forms of gendered vulnerability while simultaneously opening contested spaces for women's empowerment (Sulaiman Kurdi, 2021; Cintya Lauren, 2023). The integration of Indonesian communities into global supply chains has expanded women's formal labour force participation, particularly in export-oriented manufacturing. However, this expansion has frequently deepened women's exposure to precarious employment, without a corresponding reduction in their unpaid domestic labour burden, a phenomenon scholars describe as the 'double burden' of women in developing economies.

Digital transformation presents a further gendered dimension of social change. Dwiningrum (2023) demonstrates that women's lower digital literacy rates, rooted in unequal access to education and technology, widen welfare disparities in Indonesia's emerging platform economy, where access to digital services increasingly mediates access to health information, financial services, and government assistance. Parsons' structural-functionalist framework, as applied by Prasetya et al. (2021), suggests that social systems seek equilibrium amid disruption; however, feminist critiques of functionalism caution that equilibrium-seeking mechanisms may preserve gendered power asymmetries rather than disrupt them.

At the macro level, Sururi (2017) demonstrates that infrastructure development programs, when designed without gender-sensitive principles, tend to benefit male-headed households disproportionately, leaving women's well-being needs underserved. Alfazani and Khoirunisa A (2021) further argue that individual adaptive capacity, fostered through social learning and self-disclosure, is itself constrained by gendered social norms that limit women's autonomous decision-making. These findings collectively indicate that gender mainstreaming must be embedded at every stage of social change management, from policy design through to community-level implementation.

### ***Gender-Responsive Social Science as a Foundation for Inclusive Public Policy***

A central finding of this review is that the application of gender-sensitive social science concepts significantly strengthens the design, targeting, and evaluation of public policies aimed at well-being promotion. Political science contributes by analyzing how public decision-making processes can be made more gender-responsive and accountable (Dwi et al., 2024). Community participation, a concept derived from democratic theory and political sociology, is identified by Riyanto and Kovalenko (2023) as a key driver of well-being state effectiveness, yet the gendered dimensions of participation remain structurally undertheorized in mainstream welfare scholarship.

Indonesia's Family Hope Program (PKH) serves as an instructive case. As evaluated by Edu and Rohman (2019), PKH effectively targets low-income households and has contributed to measurable improvements in maternal and child health outcomes. However, by conditioning transfers on women's compliance with health and education protocols, while assigning program registration and management responsibilities exclusively to mothers, PKH simultaneously reinforces gendered caregiving burdens and fails to challenge the structural conditions that produce women's economic dependency. This critique is consistent with the broader welfare economics literature (Firdaus, 2012; Johannes, 2019), which argues that redistributive frameworks must be designed with explicit attention to gender power dynamics if they are to generate sustainable rather than superficial well-being improvements.

Programs rooted in participatory principles, such as BUMDes village economic enterprises (Jepri, 2019), show greater promise when women's meaningful participation in governance and benefit-sharing is structurally mandated. Wahyunengseh (2011) further argues that inclusive social policies, including those explicitly addressing gender inequality, contribute to rebuilding public trust, creating a virtuous cycle of

legitimate governance and enhanced well-being. Table 2 synthesizes the gender-responsive policy implications that emerge from the reviewed literature across key domains of community well-being.

Table 2. Gender-Responsive Policy Implications Derived from the Systematic Literature Review

Policy Domain	Gender Gap Identified	Gender-Responsive Recommendation	Supporting Evidence
<b>Social Protection</b>	PKH targets mothers but reinforces unpaid caregiving burden	Redesign conditionalities to include shared parenting responsibilities and livelihood support for women	Edu & Rohman (2019); Firdaus (2012)
<b>Economic Redistribution</b>	Zakat distribution favours male-headed households	Mandate gender-disaggregated distribution criteria within zakat institutions	Makmur et al. (2024); Wahyuni et al. (2023)
<b>Education Policy</b>	Girls' secondary dropout rates higher in rural areas	Introduce gender-targeted scholarships and boarding school subsidies for rural girls	Syafitri et al. (2024); Armansyah et al. (2024)
<b>Community Participation</b>	Women excluded from BUMDes decision-making structures	Legislate minimum 30% female representation in village economic enterprise boards	Jepri (2019); Riyanto & Kovalenko (2023)
<b>Digital Inclusion</b>	Gender digital divide widens welfare disparities	Integrate gender-sensitive digital literacy into national well-being programs	Dwiningrum (2023); Sulaiman Kurdi (2021)
<b>Labour Market</b>	Gender wage gap and occupational segregation persist	Enforce equal pay legislation and expand formal sector access for women through skills training	Nasrul (2023); Johannes (2019)
<b>Institutional Reform</b>	Gender-blind bureaucratic norms undermine welfare delivery	Institutionalize gender mainstreaming training for local government welfare officers	Wahyunengseh (2011); Dwi et al. (2024)

*Note. Recommendations are derived from thematic synthesis of the 28 reviewed articles. Policy domains correspond to the three conceptual pillars identified in Table 1.*

Taken together, the literature reveals that no single discipline of social science is sufficient in isolation. The multidisciplinary integration of sociological, economic, anthropological, and political perspectives, unified through an explicit gender analytical lens, yields the most comprehensive understanding of gendered well-being dynamics and the most effective policy prescriptions. This finding aligns with global calls for gender-transformative, interdisciplinary approaches to complex social challenges, as articulated in SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## CONCLUSION

This systematic literature review demonstrates that gendered social stratification, social interaction, and social change constitute three interlocking structural determinants of community well-being in Indonesia. Gendered social stratification produces and reproduces systemic barriers, spanning asset ownership, educational access, and labour market participation, that disproportionately constrain women's well-being and must be dismantled through explicitly gender-responsive policy. Gender-mediated social interaction and patriarchal norms suppress women's social capital, limit their participation

in community deliberation, and undermine the inclusivity of welfare program delivery. Meanwhile, social change driven by globalization and technological transformation generates differentiated gender effects, deepening women's double burden while simultaneously creating contested spaces for emancipatory reform.

The central practical implication of this review is that gender mainstreaming must be repositioned, not as a supplementary policy consideration, but as an epistemological prerequisite for achieving comprehensive community well-being in Indonesia. Social scientists, gender advocates, policymakers, and community practitioners must collaborate within cross-disciplinary frameworks to produce gender-transformative, evidence-based interventions that are genuinely responsive to women's lived realities across diverse Indonesian contexts.

Future research should move beyond theoretical synthesis toward empirical validation of gender-disaggregated well-being outcomes. Longitudinal and mixed-method studies are recommended to quantitatively measure the impact of gender-sensitive social science-informed policies on indicators such as the gender wage gap, women's political participation, maternal health outcomes, and girls' educational attainment. Comparative studies across different regional, cultural, and religious contexts within Indonesia, and beyond, would further strengthen the generalizability and policy transferability of these findings.

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