

Characteristics and Gender Interaction Patterns of the Mandailing Natal Community in the Housing Area of Sorik Marapi Sub-District: A Case Study of Sibanggor Julu Village

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ABSTRACT

The Mandailing Natal community, particularly in Sibanggor Julu Village, has experienced changes in gender interaction patterns due to modernization and social development. This study aims to examine the characteristics and patterns of gender interaction in Sibanggor Julu Village, focusing on the roles of men and women within the housing context and social changes. The method used is a descriptive quantitative approach with a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats), which identifies factors influencing gender dynamics within families and communities. The research results indicate that although the community is still gender-structured, with male dominance in public spaces and decision-making, there has been a shift, particularly among the younger generation, especially women. Increased education for women has opened opportunities for them to play a more active role in the informal economy and social sectors. However, women still face barriers in accessing the formal sector and decision-making at the community level. The domestic roles more commonly carried by women remain a hindrance to achieving greater gender equality. The SWOT analysis reveals that the strength lies in the tradition of mutual cooperation that fosters solidarity between men and women, as well as the growing awareness of women's education as an opportunity for change. However, the main weakness is male dominance in decision-making and women's economic dependence. Opportunities arise from modernization, which has expanded access to education and information, while threats come from traditional norms that continue to restrict women's roles. This study recommends the importance of collaboration between the government, society, and social organizations to support women's empowerment through education, skills training, and access to the formal economic sector. The government is expected to create policies that support women's participation in community decision-making. Additionally, gender equality campaigns need to be expanded to change public perceptions of women's roles, especially in the public and political sectors. With these measures, it is hoped that there will be a more substantial improvement in gender equality in Sibanggor Julu Village, while still respecting cultural values without neglecting women's rights and opportunities.

KEYWORDS: Interaction Patterns, Modernization, Gender Equality, Sibanggor Julu Village

1. Introduction

Social changes in Mandailing Natal over the past three years have shown interesting dynamics, especially in the context of gender interaction patterns. Sibanggor Julu Village, which is part of the Sibanggor Julu District, has experienced modernization marked by the development of new housing. This modernization has not only affected the physical structure of the village but also the way the community interacts within families and the broader society. Lawton et al. (2024) found that urbanization in the Mandailing Natal region has increased women's involvement in the public sector, although the patriarchal customary norms remain very strong. In an international context, Zhang & Zhu (2024) explain that changes in the physical environment, such as the emergence of new housing, often affect family member relationships, particularly in the redistribution of domestic and public roles.

Although the Sibanggor Julu community has strong cultural roots, changes in lifestyle due to modernization have raised new challenges in gender interaction. One of the main challenges is the imbalance in roles, where women who contribute economically are still expected to fulfill domestic duties entirely (Nuraini, 2024; Nuraini & Thamrin, 2017). Additionally, the lack of equal social facilities for men and women limits the space for gender dialogue, often leading to role conflicts within families (Nuraini, 2019, 2024). This aligns with findings from other developing countries (Aini et al., 2023a; Septy Karmawan, 2017), which state that physical development, when not accompanied by strengthening social capacities, often exacerbates gender inequality.

This study aims to understand the characteristics and patterns of gender interaction in the Sibanggor Julu Village community within the context of housing environments. The primary focus of the research is to analyze the influence of local cultural

factors and modernization on gender dynamics, as also found in local studies by Burstall et al. (2024) regarding the relationship between Mandailing traditions and women's roles. Furthermore, this study seeks to provide practical recommendations for fostering gender harmony and equality, referring to the international approach outlined by Rusu (2024) on the importance of integrating traditional values with modern policies. The research findings are expected to serve as a basis for policymakers in Mandailing Natal to develop programs that support gender equality in rural communities.

2. Previous Studies

Various studies have examined the characteristics and patterns of gender interaction in both traditional and modern societal contexts. For instance, (Contreras et al., 2024; Grabher et al., 2024) highlight how urbanization in the Mandailing Natal region affects gender roles, particularly the increased participation of women in the public sector despite the dominance of patriarchal norms. These studies reveal that urbanization presents new challenges for gender equality, especially regarding the distribution of domestic and public responsibilities. Similarly, (Givoni B, 1969; Jones DL, 1998; Nuraini C et al., 2018) have researched the relationship between local culture and women's roles in Mandailing Natal, finding that customary norms often limit women's participation in family decision-making.

(Marhanah et al., 2023) examined the impact of education on gender equality in rural North Sumatra, including Mandailing Natal. This study found that higher education access allows women to be more involved in economic and social processes, though it is often not sufficient to change deeply ingrained patriarchal structures. Similar research by (Burstall et al., 2024; Jenkins et al., 2024) highlights the role of the social environment in influencing gender communication patterns, particularly in communities undergoing modernization. In international research, (Balachandran & Desai, 2024) shows that housing development in developing countries often increases role conflicts within families, where women still have to bear the double burden of being both workers and homemakers.

Furthermore, (Lawton et al., 2024; Vogel et al., 2024) explored gender dynamics in Southeast Asia, emphasizing the importance of integrating traditional values with modern policies to create gender harmony. Locally, several studies identify that women involved in the informal economy in Mandailing Natal often face challenges in balancing work and family responsibilities. Other international studies conclude that modern housing environments can exacerbate gender inequality if not accompanied by supportive social changes (Aini et al., 2023; Hartini et al., 2023; Hidayat et al., 2023; Nuraini, 2024; Sinar et al., 2023).

These studies demonstrate that although progress has been made in certain aspects, many barriers still exist in achieving more equitable gender interaction patterns, both locally and internationally. These findings are relevant to the current research, which seeks to understand gender dynamics within the context of culture and modernization in Sibanggor Julu Village.

3. Methods

This study uses a descriptive quantitative method with a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis approach to examine the characteristics and patterns of gender interaction in the housing environment of Sibanggor Julu District. The data used includes primary data obtained through surveys, interviews, and direct observations of the local community, as well as secondary data gathered from literature, official government documents, and related research. The study was conducted in 2023, focusing on mapping and conducting in-depth analysis of gender-based roles, communication, and decision-making in the Sibanggor Julu Village community.

Data Collection Process: Data collection was carried out using the following methods; (1) Survey: Questionnaires were distributed to selected respondents in the housing area to describe the gender characteristics and existing interaction patterns; (2) In-depth Interviews: Conducted with community leaders, local figures, and families to gain a comprehensive understanding of gender dynamics in Sibanggor Julu Village; (3) Observation: Direct field observation was carried out to support findings from the surveys and interviews, providing relevant social and cultural context; (4) Data Analysis Technique: Data analysis was conducted using the SWOT method to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats within gender interaction patterns (Abdi Sugiarto et al., 2023; Nuraini, Sitompul, et al., 2023). This method helps in understanding the supporting and inhibiting factors that influence gender roles and involvement within the local community.

Research Variables; (1) Independent Variables (IV): Gender Characteristics in the Community, which includes; (a) Social Roles: The positions and tasks held by men and women in the community, including in the fields of education, economy, and social activities; (b) Domestic Roles: Involvement in household tasks, child-rearing, and traditional roles performed within the family; (c) Public Participation: Involvement in social, political, and economic activities, as well as decision-making within the community and family; (2) Dependent Variables (DV): Gender Interaction Patterns, which include: (1) Communication Patterns: How men and women communicate, both formally and informally, within the family and community; (2) Decision Making: The process of decision-sharing within the family, such as economic, educational decisions, and how gender roles influence them; (3) Role Division: The allocation of tasks between men and women in various contexts, including domestic and public spheres.

Theoretical Framework: The study of gender characteristics and interaction patterns in the Mandailing Natal community is based on the assumption that gender roles and social interactions are shaped by cultural constructs, traditional values, and the influence of the housing environment. This theory focuses on how social norms, cultural values, and the existing patriarchal system within the society influence how men and women interact, perform roles, and share responsibilities within the community (Nuraini, 2019; Septy Karmawan, 2017).

Gender Concept in Social and Cultural Context; (1) **Social Construction of Gender:** Gender refers not only to the biological differences between men and women but also to the roles, expectations, and social norms attributed to each sex (Connell, 2005) in (Ingrid A.G Tumimomor & Hanny Poli, 2011; Nuraini, 2024). This construction dictates how individuals are expected to act and perform based on their gender. In the context of the Mandailing Natal community, traditional roles of men as heads of the family and women as caretakers of the household still have a strong influence; (2) **Gender Roles and Social Interaction:** According to the symbolic interaction theory (Blumer, 1969) in (Lawton et al., 2024; Zhang & Zhu, 2024), social interaction is built through the meanings given to social symbols. In this case, gender interaction reflects a complex relationship where cultural symbols, such as household roles and public participation, shape societal expectations of men and women.

Characteristics of Gender Interaction Patterns in Housing Environments: **Gender Communication Patterns:** Communication between men and women in the community often reflects the division of roles and power within both the family and the social environment. This communication is influenced by culture, traditional norms, and education levels, all of which play a role in shaping interaction patterns (Tannen, 1990) in (Lawton et al., 2024; Zhang & Zhu, 2024).

Decision-Making: The decision-making process within the family and community, such as in areas of economy, education, and social matters, is often influenced by cultural norms that assign a dominant role to men (Smith & Lewis, 2011) in (Jenkins et al., 2024). In the Mandailing Natal community, a strong patriarchal structure influences male dominance in family decision-making. **Domestic and Public Roles:** The division of domestic work, such as managing the household, and public roles, such as participation in economic or social activities, reflects the social construction that differentiates the roles of men and women. This indicates the gender dynamics rooted in local culture (Liddle & Nakajima, 2000) in (Lawton et al., 2024).

Analysis Using the SWOT Approach in the Context of Gender: The SWOT approach (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) is used to identify factors affecting gender interaction in the housing environment; (1) **Strengths:** Local traditions that strengthen family values, the role of women in preserving culture, and social solidarity within the community; (2) **Weaknesses:** Gender inequality in access to education and public participation, patriarchal dominance that limits women's roles, and economic dependence of women; (3) **Opportunities:** Opportunities to empower women through educational programs, increased economic access, and involvement in community decision-making; (4) **Threats:** The influence of conservative traditional norms, resistance to changing gender roles, and inequality in the division of domestic tasks.

General Objective of the research to understand how gender characteristics and interaction patterns are formed in the housing environment of the Sibanggor Julu subdistrict and identify the influence of social norms on the roles of men and women. Meanwhile the specific objectives of the research o identify factors influencing communication, decision-making, and role division at the family and community levels, as well as propose empowerment strategies based on local needs.

This research bases its analysis on social, cultural, and gender theories to understand the dynamics of interaction in a broader context. Through this approach, it is hoped that new insights can be gained regarding the dynamic roles of gender and the relevance of social construction in the lives of the Mandailing Natal community.

The processing method employed in the program requires the autistic child to engage with the sequential pattern of the skill, addressing each step consecutively. This The processing method applied in the study "Characteristics and Patterns of Gender Interaction in the Community of Mandailing Natal in the Housing Environment of Sibanggor Julu Subdistrict: A Case Study of Sibanggor Julu Village" aims to analyze and explore the dynamics of gender interaction through a qualitative descriptive approach. This method includes stages of observation, interviews, and data analysis to provide a comprehensive overview of the gender interaction patterns within the community.

Key Steps in the Processing Method; (1) **Field Observation:** Conducting direct observations in Sibanggor Julu Village to understand the social and cultural context influencing gender interactions. The focus of the observations is on daily activities, the division of domestic roles, and communication patterns between men and women within the community; (2) **In-depth Interviews:** Conducting interviews with community leaders, heads of households, women, and youth in the housing environment to gain perspectives on gender roles, decision-making, and challenges faced. The interviews are designed to explore experiences, views, and expectations regarding gender interactions; (3) **Documentation:** Collecting secondary data from relevant sources, such as local policies, Mandailing cultural literature, and previous studies related to gender; (4) **Data Analysis:** Using thematic analysis to identify patterns and themes emerging from the interviews and observations. The data is analyzed to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis) related to the characteristics and patterns of gender interaction in the community.

The data collection process is carried out over 16 weeks, with the following frequency; (1) **Field Observation:** Conducted twice

men's involvement in domestic tasks is starting to increase, although this is not yet widespread across all layers of society. Modernization is also creating opportunities for women to participate in public activities, such as community organizations and social institutions. Nevertheless, structural barriers, such as limited infrastructure and local policies that are not yet fully inclusive of women, remain major challenges. This situation reflects that the gender characteristics in Sibanggor Julu Village are at a crossroads between preserving traditional values and adapting to the demands of a changing era.

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach, combining observation, in-depth interviews, and SWOT analysis to analyze the data. The independent variables include Social Roles, Domestic Roles, and Public Participation, while the dependent variables consist of Communication Patterns, Decision-Making, and Role Distribution.

Variable Weighting Based on Survey

Weighting was carried out based on the results of a survey of 50 respondents, consisting of both men and women, with consideration for age group, social status, and education level. The weighting method used a Likert scale (1–5) to measure the intensity of each variable. The following weighting table shows the proportion of each indicator, with the total weight amounting to 100%, based on the survey results:

Table 2. Variable Weighting Based on Survey Results

Variable	Indicator	Average Score	Weight	Key Findings
Independent Variables				
Social Roles	Education, Economy, Social	4,2	30%	Men still dominate, but women are starting to contribute to education.
Domestic Roles	Household Tasks, Child Rearing	3,8	25%	Domestic roles are heavier for women, although male involvement is increasing.
Public Participation	Social, Politics, Economy	3,0	15%	Women have limited participation in politics and public economy.
Dependent Variables				
Communication Patterns	Formal, Informal	4,0	20%	Open communication in the family, but less flexible in the community setting.
Decision-Making	Economy, Education, Social	3,5	7%	Men dominate decision-making, but women are becoming more active in education.
Role Distribution	Domestic, Public	3,2	3%	Domestic tasks remain traditional, but there are changes in the younger generation.
Total			100%	

Source: Researcher, 2024

Based on the variable weighting table, gender characteristics in the community of Sibanggor Julu Village are divided into three main aspects: social roles, domestic roles, and public participation, with a total weight of 100%. The social role aspect has the highest weight, reflecting the importance of the position and tasks of men and women in the context of education, economy, and society. This indicates that the community of Sibanggor Julu Village is still highly gender-structured, with men dominating the public sphere, while women play a larger role in the informal and domestic sectors. Domestic roles carry a significant weight, suggesting that the division of labor within the family is still based on traditional norms, where women bear the primary responsibility for managing the household and child-rearing. Public participation, on the other hand, receives the lowest weight, reflecting the limitations women face in accessing strategic positions and decision-making at the community level.

On the other hand, the variable of gender interaction patterns, which includes communication patterns, decision-making, and role distribution, shows balanced results but still reflects traditional gender biases. Communication patterns receive a fairly high weight, indicating the importance of how men and women interact, both in the family and in the community context. Decision-making has a lower weight, suggesting that while women are starting to be involved in family discussions, the final decisions are still dominated by men. Role distribution also shows a similar pattern, where public tasks are more often carried out by men, while women remain concentrated in the domestic sphere. This analysis illustrates that while there are indications of change, traditional gender norms still strongly influence the social structure and interaction patterns in Sibanggor Julu Village.

Furthermore, based on the results of surveys and interviews, a SWOT analysis was conducted to understand the dynamics of gender characteristics and gender interaction patterns in Sibanggor Julu Village. The following is the integrated SWOT matrix table, which includes all the findings from the study:

Table 3. Integrated SWOT Matrix

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Strong tradition of mutual cooperation. 2. The younger generation of women is more educated. 3. Families support girls' education 4. The level of male participation in public activities is relatively stable. 5. Women are becoming more active in certain community activities, such as savings groups. 6. Men's involvement in domestic roles has slightly increased. 7. Growing awareness of the importance of women's education.	1. Domestic roles are still dominated by women. 2. Limited involvement of women in politics and public activities. 3. Gender communication patterns are less flexible in the community. 4. The majority of family decisions are still dominated by men. 5. Low representation of women in formal and strategic sectors. 6. Support infrastructure for women's empowerment is still low. 7. Slow shift in public mindset towards gender equality.
Opportunities	Threats
1. Local policies support women's empowerment. 2. Gender equality campaigns through social media are becoming more widespread. 3. Modernization opens up broader access to information for women. 4. Social institutions support women's empowerment. 5. Generational change in attitudes toward gender equality. 6. Women's access to employment opportunities in the informal sector is increasing. 7. Community organizations are increasingly active in promoting female participation.	1. Cultural pressures that limit women. 2. Stigma against women who are too active in the public sector. 3. Customary norms reinforce gender stereotypes. 4. Male resistance to redistributing domestic roles. 5. Limited employment opportunities for women in the formal sector. 6. Lack of female representation in local politics. 7. Slow systemic change in the community toward equality.

Source: Researcher, 2024

Based on the integrated SWOT matrix above, it is evident that the characteristics of the Mandailing Natal community in the context of gender show a balance between the strong traditional forces and the rapidly developing opportunities for modernization. The deeply rooted tradition of mutual cooperation (gotong royong) and support for girls' education are key driving factors in fostering gender equality at the local level. As the level of young women's participation in education increases, a shift in the paradigm regarding women's roles in society is occurring. This is also supported by community initiatives such as savings groups (arisan) and the growing participation of women in social activities. Additionally, the growing involvement of men in domestic roles, although small, reflects a positive change that could support the redistribution of gender responsibilities. However, on the other hand, the less flexible gender communication patterns and the limited representation of women in strategic sectors present significant challenges that need to be addressed. This balance shows that the potential for empowering women is enormous, but it requires a more directed and systemic approach.

The available opportunities strongly support gender transformation in the Mandailing Natal community, especially through local policies and the influence of social media. Social media provides an effective platform for educating the public about the importance of gender equality, while modernization opens broader access to information and employment opportunities for women. Community organizations and social institutions also play a very strategic role in promoting female participation in various sectors. However, traditional cultural pressures and rigid customary norms pose major threats that could hinder this transformative process. The stigma against women who are active in the public sector, as well as male resistance to redistributing domestic roles, reflects a clash between traditional and modern values. These challenges highlight that gender transformation is not just about empowering women, but also about how the society as a whole accepts and supports this change.

To address these challenges, a holistic and collaborative approach is needed between the government, community organizations, and local communities. Increasing the representation of women in formal sectors and local politics is a strategic step to balance male dominance in decision-making. Furthermore, gender equality campaigns need to be expanded to the community level, involving men as part of the solution. Providing infrastructure to support women's empowerment, such as skill training and access to formal employment, is also crucial to addressing existing weaknesses. This approach must go hand-in-hand with efforts to change the public mindset toward gender equality, which has been slow to evolve. With an integrated strategy, Mandailing Natal has great potential to become a model of success in implementing gender equality at the local level, without abandoning the cultural roots that define their identity.

The gender characteristics in Sibanggor Julu Village reflect the dynamics between traditional Mandailing cultural values and the influence of modernization. Traditionally, men still dominate public spaces, both in formal economic aspects and community decision-making. This aligns with studies by Jenkins et al. (2024) and Rusu (2024), which emphasize that patriarchy is a major barrier to gender equality in indigenous communities. However, women's involvement in the informal sector, such as traditional markets and mutual cooperation, highlights their significant contribution to the local economy. These findings are consistent with research by Aini et al. (2023a), Nuraini, Alamsyah, et al. (2023a), and Nuraini et al. (2019), which show that women are often key drivers of community-based social activities, despite being less visible in public spaces. In contrast, this finding differs from Hidayat et al. (2023), who found that in other regions with similar social structures, women have started to take on roles in formal community discussions.

The division of roles between men and women in Sibanggor Julu Village is still dominated by traditional norms. Women are primarily responsible for domestic tasks, while men dominate the public sphere. However, there are small changes, such as men's involvement in domestic duties, indicating adaptation to modernization. This aligns with Astuti's findings (Aini et al., 2023b; Nuraini, 2024; Nuraini, Alamsyah, et al., 2023b), which mention that modernization is gradually encouraging the redistribution of domestic tasks in traditional families. However, male dominance in family decision-making remains a challenge, as expressed by Luthan et al. (2014), where despite women's significant contributions to family economies, decision-making remains in the hands of men. Conversely, this result contrasts with research by Hias et al. (2020), which notes that in some urban areas, women are beginning to have more equal roles in family decision-making.

Modernization has created opportunities for women in Sibanggor Julu Village to access education and broader employment opportunities. Empowerment programs, such as skills training, have become key factors supporting this change. This is reinforced by studies from Groat & Wang (2022) and Schwand (2021), which show that local policies supporting gender equality can accelerate change in rural communities. However, traditional cultural norms and resistance to change remain significant challenges. These findings align with Putri's (2019) study, which mentions that traditional norms often hinder gender role changes in North Sumatra's indigenous communities. In contrast, Septy Karmawan's (2017) research is less relevant because it depicts regions with more adaptable cultural norms to gender role changes.

The SWOT analysis used in this research identifies key strengths, including the tradition of mutual cooperation and family support for women's education. This aligns with findings from Nuraini (2024), Nuraini, Alamsyah, et al. (2023a), and Septy Karmawan (2017), which state that mutual cooperation often serves as an important social capital in empowering women in rural communities. However, weaknesses such as male dominance in decision-making and the lack of female representation in the formal sector remain significant challenges. This contrasts with Damaris's (2018) and Karyono's (2017) research, which found that indigenous communities in some parts of Sumatra are more open to women in the formal sector. The SWOT analysis also highlights opportunities arising from modernization, though the threat from rigid traditional norms remains a major obstacle.

The results of this study are relevant to Maulana & Rosalina's (2024) study, which emphasizes the importance of women's education in promoting gender equality in rural communities. However, this study is less relevant to Novianti et al. (2024), which shows that gender role changes occur more quickly in regions with more equitable access to higher education. This difference suggests that each region has unique characteristics that influence the pace of gender role change.

To address gender equality challenges, community-based strategies are needed, involving men as part of the solution. Research by Ardianto Halim (2022) and Saraswati & (2017) shows that approaches involving all community members are more effective in changing gender perceptions. Another strategy is expanding gender equality campaigns through social media, which has proven to be an important tool for public education, as found by Luthan et al. (2014).

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that the gender characteristics in Sibanggor Julu Village reflect the dynamics between traditional values and changes brought about by modernization. Men still dominate various aspects of life, particularly in public spaces and decision-making, while women tend to be more active in the informal sector and domestic tasks. However, modernization is gradually opening opportunities for women to engage in education and the formal economy, although traditional norms and patriarchy remain significant barriers. The tradition of mutual cooperation and family support for women's education are key strengths in efforts to improve gender equality, yet the rigid traditional norms remain a major obstacle. Opportunities created by modernization, such as better access to education and skills training, offer hope for a more equal role for women in the future. However, collective efforts involving all elements of society are still needed to overcome existing structural and cultural barriers. This study shows that a community-based approach that involves all parties, including men, is more effective in promoting gender equality. It also highlights the importance of local policies supporting women's empowerment to accelerate inclusive social change.

In general, this study provides an in-depth picture of gender dynamics in the indigenous community of Sibanggor Julu Village but also acknowledges certain limitations, particularly in the scope of the research area and the complexity of cultural factors

that affect gender equality. Therefore, further research is needed to expand understanding of gender issues in the context of indigenous communities in other regions with different characteristics.

For future researchers, it is recommended to broaden the scope of the study to other regions with different cultural and social characteristics to enrich the understanding of gender dynamics in indigenous societies. A comparative study between regions would provide a more holistic view of the factors that support or hinder gender equality. In addition, in-depth qualitative research involving interviews with traditional leaders, women, and youth in the village can offer a more personal and profound perspective on gender perceptions and practices in indigenous communities. Future researchers are also encouraged to integrate interdisciplinary approaches, such as sociology, anthropology, and economics, to comprehensively explore the impact of social change and modernization on gender dynamics.

The government, both at the local and national levels, is advised to develop and implement policies that better support gender equality, particularly in rural areas with strong traditional cultures. Programs for skills training and entrepreneurship for women should be enhanced, taking into account the local cultural context so they can be accepted by the community. Furthermore, the government should encourage the involvement of women in decision-making processes at the community level through leadership training and the provision of participatory spaces. The government is also expected to strengthen synergies with traditional and religious leaders to integrate gender equality values into existing traditions. The people of Sibanggor Julu Village are encouraged to continue adopting gender equality values without abandoning the traditional practices that define their identity. Education for women should be supported by all family members, so that women can have equal access to economic and social opportunities. Traditional leaders, religious figures, and village youth need to be actively involved in educating the community about the importance of gender equality, through community discussions, traditional forums, and mutual cooperation activities. Additionally, the community should develop more inclusive patterns of interaction, where both men and women can collaborate equally in facing the challenges of modernization.

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