

Transforming Gender Equality Initiatives: Evaluating Strategic Solutions and Institutional Challenges in International Legal Resolution and Islamic Law

Ahmad Iffan^{a,1}, Mustafid^{b,2}, Hendriko Arizal^{c,3}, Helmi Chandra SY^{d,4},
Muhammad Faiz Algifari^{e,5}, Syafa'at Anugrah Pradana^{f,6}.

^{a,c,d} Universitas Bung Hatta Jl. By Pass, Aie Pacah. Padang 25176, Indonesia.

^eUIN Syahada Padangsidempuan, Jalan T Rizal Nurdin, Pijorkoling, Padangsidempuan 22733, Indonesia.

^fUniversity of Jordan Queen Rania St. Amman, 11942, Jordan.

^gInstitut Agama Islam Negeri Parepare, Parepare, Indonesia.

¹ahmadiffan@bunghatta.ac.id*; ²mustafid@uinsyahada.ac.id; ³hendrikoarizal@bunghatta.ac.id

⁴helmichandasy@bunghatta.ac.id ⁵MUH0220967@ju.edu.jo ⁶syafaatanugrah@iainpare.ac.id

*corresponding author

ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: January, 4 2024

Revised: March, 26 2024

Accepted: August, 13 2024

Keywords

Transformation
Gender

International Law Islamic Law

ABSTRACT

This study examines the intersection of gender, human rights, and international law, with a focus on the influence of gender perspectives on international legal frameworks and human rights practices. Utilizing a qualitative, literature-based methodology, the research analyzes existing legal documents, scholarly articles, and international treaties to evaluate how gender considerations impact human rights enforcement and legal interpretations. The findings reveal that incorporating gender perspectives into international law can enhance the effectiveness of human rights protections and address gender-specific injustices more comprehensively. The originality of this research lies in its critical examination of how gender dimensions are integrated into legal practices and the impact of these integrations on global human rights standards. The study's implications emphasize the need for ongoing reforms in international law to better address gender inequalities and promote more equitable human rights protections. These two conceptions can be a solution to various gender problems in national law.

1. Introduction

Human rights are founded on traditions, customs, and generally accepted norms. However, these norms are not universal across all countries and societies, as different regions have distinct traditions and values (Olivia J.S. Taebanu, 2014). This diversity



Author correspondence email: ahmadiffan@bunghatta.ac.id



Available online at:



impacts how human rights are perceived and implemented. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was established by the United Nations in 1948 to outline fundamental human rights. According to the UDHR, there are five types of human rights: personal, legal, civil and political, subsistence, and economic, social, and cultural rights. These rights are intended to provide protection and humane legal treatment to every individual (Damang Averroes Al-Khawarizmi, 2011). Human rights are a global concept rooted in diverse traditions and norms, but their implementation can vary significantly across different societies (Damang Averroes Al-Khawarizmi, 2013).

The intersection of gender and human rights has been extensively explored in previous studies, highlighting the importance of understanding gender as a fundamental aspect of human rights. Existing research, such as the works by Siti Ruhaini Dzuhayatin and Yeyen Subandi, has shown that gender is a universal yet hybrid value, requiring harmonization between local and global perspectives (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan, 2018). These studies indicate that while gender equality is recognized globally, its implementation varies, necessitating a balance between universal principles and local contexts. Despite these insights, there remains a gap in the literature concerning the integration of gender with various aspects of international law, particularly in understanding how gender constructs influence legal frameworks. This study addresses this gap by offering a novel analysis that synthesizes existing theories with a focus on the practical application of gender in international law, aiming to contribute new perspectives and reformist ideas to the field (Janu Arbain, dkk, 2015).

This study aims to examine the configuration of gender within International Law, integrating various scientific aspects of this legal branch. The study seeks to simplify the complex material of gender in international law to enhance understanding and foster the development of the field. A comprehensive reference base is necessary to connect the study's variables and provide a cohesive analysis. Previous studies, such as those by Siti Ruhaini Dzuhayatin, Yeyen Subandi, Sukawarsini Djelantik, and Putu Tya Dilia, have explored the intersection of gender with international relations and law. These works highlight the challenges of harmonizing universal and local values and the evolving role of feminism in global politics. The study will build on these findings to propose a nuanced understanding of gender in international law. By analyzing gender within international law, this study seeks to contribute novel and reformist ideas to the field.

Gender equality is a critical issue in global development and international security. Despite significant progress, gender-based discrimination persists in various forms across different regions. The integration of gender and feminism into international relations and security politics is essential for addressing these disparities. Feminism's contributions to International Relations, particularly in challenging traditionalist views dominated by realism, have expanded the discourse on international security. Critical analysts, emerging after the Cold War, emphasize the need to include individual, economic, environmental, and gender aspects in security studies. This shift from a state-centric approach reflects a broader understanding of international security that includes gender issues. Addressing gender equality within international law and security is vital for achieving comprehensive and inclusive global development.

Literatur Review

Gender Equality

Gender equality is a multifaceted issue impacting various aspects of society, including economic opportunities, political representation, and social justice. The interconnectedness of these areas highlights the complexity of achieving true gender equality. Research consistently shows disparities in income, leadership roles, and educational outcomes between genders. For instance, women are still underrepresented in senior management positions and political offices. Additionally, gender wage gaps persist despite equal educational attainment. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive understanding of how different forms of inequality interact and reinforce each other. Therefore, future research should explore integrated approaches to overcoming these systemic barriers (Jonathan Cape, 1953).

Research on gender equality often reveals patterns related to the persistence of disparities despite policy interventions. Numerous studies have documented the slow progress in narrowing gender gaps in various sectors. For example, research on political representation shows that women are still significantly underrepresented in decision-making bodies globally. Similarly, in the economic sphere, women continue to earn less than their male counterparts for similar work (Sukawarsini Djelantik, 2009). Educational attainment improvements have not fully translated into equal career opportunities. These patterns indicate that existing policies may not address underlying causes of gender inequality effectively. Future studies should investigate why certain interventions fail and identify more effective strategies for achieving gender equality (Yeyen Subandi, 2021).

Previous research on gender equality has provided valuable insights but also reveals several limitations. Many studies focus on specific sectors or regions, which may not fully represent global trends (Febriansi Pipa, 2023). Additionally, there is often a lack of intersectional analysis, which overlooks how gender inequality intersects with other forms of discrimination. While some research has proposed novel approaches, such as intersectional frameworks or new policy measures, these are not universally adopted. The novelty of these approaches indicates potential for more comprehensive solutions. Future research should address these gaps by adopting a more global and intersectional perspective to provide a clearer picture of gender inequality.

Future research on gender equality should aim to address existing gaps and develop innovative approaches for overcoming systemic barriers. The focus should be on integrating intersectional perspectives to understand how gender inequality intersects with other social factors (Putu Tya Diliانا Dkk, 2022). Additionally, researchers should explore the effectiveness of new policy measures and interventions in diverse contexts. Comparative studies across different regions and sectors could provide valuable insights into successful strategies. Emphasis should also be placed on evaluating the impact of existing policies to refine and improve them. By addressing these areas, future research can contribute to more effective and inclusive strategies for achieving gender equality.

Institutional Biases.

Institutional biases are embedded prejudices within organizations that influence decision-making and outcomes. These biases can manifest in various ways, including hiring practices, promotion decisions, and workplace culture. Research shows that institutional biases persist despite efforts to implement anti-discrimination policies (Sylvia Walby, 1999). For instance, studies reveal that biases in hiring processes can undermine diversity initiatives and affect organizational performance. Additionally, workplace culture often perpetuates biases through informal practices and norms. Evaluating these biases and their impact is crucial for developing more effective strategies to foster equitable environments. Future research should focus on comprehensive approaches to addressing and mitigating institutional biases.

Research on institutional biases often uncovers patterns related to their persistence and impact on organizational outcomes. Studies frequently demonstrate that despite formal anti-bias policies, biases continue to influence hiring and promotion decisions. For example, evidence shows that women and minority candidates are still underrepresented in senior roles. Additionally, research indicates that organizational culture can reinforce biases through informal practices and social norms (Siti Ruhaini Dzuhayatin, 2007). These patterns suggest that current interventions may not fully address the underlying issues of institutional bias. Future research should examine why some interventions fail and propose more effective strategies for creating bias-free organizational environments (Nuket Kardam, 2004).

Previous research on institutional biases has provided important insights but also reveals several limitations. Many studies focus on specific organizations or industries, which may not generalize across different contexts. Furthermore, there is often a lack of longitudinal studies to assess the long-term effectiveness of anti-bias interventions (Gender mainstreaming, 1977). While some research has introduced innovative approaches to

addressing biases, these are not always widely implemented. The novelty of these approaches suggests potential for more widespread application and impact. Future research should address these limitations by exploring a broader range of contexts and evaluating the long-term effects of interventions (Sylvia Walby, 1990).

Future research on institutional biases should focus on developing and testing comprehensive strategies for mitigating these issues. Emphasis should be placed on understanding the root causes of biases and designing interventions that address them effectively. Researchers should also explore the impact of organizational culture on perpetuating biases and develop strategies for fostering more inclusive environments. Comparative studies across different sectors and regions could provide insights into successful practices and policies. Additionally, longitudinal research is needed to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of anti-bias measures. By addressing these areas, future research can contribute to creating more equitable organizational environments (R.W. Connell, 1987).

Strategic Action Plan.

A strategic action plan is essential for effectively addressing complex issues and achieving organizational goals. These plans outline clear objectives, allocate resources, and establish metrics for success. Research shows that strategic action plans are crucial for translating broad policies into actionable steps. For instance, effective planning and stakeholder engagement are often linked to successful policy implementation. However, many action plans lack the flexibility to adapt to unforeseen challenges. This gap highlights the need for more dynamic and responsive planning approaches. Future research should focus on enhancing the adaptability and effectiveness of strategic action plans to improve their implementation (Siti Ruhaini Dzuhayatin, 2012).

Research on strategic action plans often identifies patterns related to their design and implementation effectiveness. Studies frequently show that well-defined objectives and stakeholder involvement contribute to successful outcomes. For example, research indicates that detailed planning and resource allocation are key factors in achieving policy goals. Additionally, effective monitoring and evaluation processes are essential for tracking progress and making necessary adjustments. However, many strategic action plans fail to incorporate adaptive strategies to address unexpected challenges. These patterns suggest that while strategic action plans are valuable, they need to be more flexible and responsive. Future research should investigate methods for improving the adaptability of strategic action plans.

Previous research on strategic action plans has offered valuable insights but also has notable limitations. Many studies focus on specific sectors or types of plans, which may not generalize across all contexts. Additionally, there is often a lack of emphasis on the adaptability of plans to changing circumstances. While some research has introduced innovative planning methods, these approaches are not always widely adopted. The novelty of these methods indicates potential for broader application and impact. Future research should address these gaps by exploring a wider range of planning approaches and evaluating their effectiveness in diverse contexts.

Future research on strategic action plans should focus on developing methods for enhancing their flexibility and adaptability. Researchers should explore strategies for integrating adaptive mechanisms into planning processes to respond effectively to changing conditions (Yesi Marince, 2023). Comparative studies could provide insights into successful planning practices across different sectors and regions. Additionally, there is a need for research on the long-term effectiveness of strategic action plans and their impact on achieving organizational goals. Emphasizing these areas can lead to more robust and responsive planning frameworks that better address complex and evolving challenges.

2. Research Method

The unit of analysis for this study is the relationship between gender and international law as it pertains to human rights. Understanding how gender influences the interpretation and application of international law is essential for analyzing the broader implications of human rights on a global scale. This study will specifically focus on how gender constructs are embedded within legal frameworks and how these constructs shape the rights and obligations of individuals. By examining this relationship, the study aims to uncover the ways in which gender influences legal norms and practices, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of international law.

The research design employed in this study is qualitative in nature, utilizing a critical analysis approach to examine the intersection of gender and international law. This approach allows for an in-depth exploration of legal texts, policies, and case studies to understand how gender is represented and interpreted within legal frameworks. By focusing on qualitative analysis, the study aims to capture the complexity of gender issues in international law, providing a detailed examination of how these issues are addressed in different legal contexts. This design is chosen to ensure that the study provides a comprehensive analysis of the nuanced relationship between gender and international law.

The data sources for this study include primary legal documents, international treaties, national laws, and scholarly articles that discuss the intersection of gender and international law. These sources provide a rich foundation for understanding how gender is addressed within legal frameworks and how these frameworks are applied in practice. The study will also incorporate case studies from different countries to illustrate the practical implications of gendered legal interpretations. By drawing on a diverse range of sources, the study aims to provide a holistic understanding of the relationship between gender and international law.

Data collection for this study will involve a comprehensive review of legal documents, treaties, and scholarly literature, alongside case study analysis. The review will focus on identifying key themes and patterns in the representation of gender within legal texts. Case studies will be selected based on their relevance to the research question, providing concrete examples of how gender is interpreted and applied in different legal contexts. The combination of document review and case study analysis allows for a thorough examination of the relationship between gender and international law, ensuring that the study captures both theoretical and practical aspects.

The data analysis will involve a thematic analysis of the collected data, focusing on identifying patterns and themes related to gender and international law. This method allows for the systematic examination of how gender constructs influence legal norms and practices. The analysis will also include a comparative element, examining differences and similarities in gendered legal interpretations across different countries and legal systems. By employing this analytical approach, the study aims to provide insights into the ways in which gender shapes international law, contributing to the development of a more gender-sensitive legal framework.

3. Results and Discussion

Results

The analysis reveals significant insights into the human rights issues related to LGBT individuals, gender dynamics in politics, and international law (Renata Christha Auli, 2022). The findings highlight the disparities and challenges that persist across various domains, including human rights protections for LGBT communities, gender representation in political systems, and the impact of gender norms in international relations and legal frameworks. The following table summarizes the key findings and their coding for reference.

Aspect	Findings	Coding
Human Rights for LGBT Individuals	Increasing international recognition and obligations for LGBT rights.	HR-LGBT

Aspect	Findings	Coding
Gender in National Politics	Persistent gender inequalities and underrepresentation in political positions.	Gender-Nat
Gender in International Relations	Gender perspectives influence state behaviors and international policies.	Gender-IR
Gender in International Law	International frameworks like CEDAW and gender mainstreaming address gender inequalities.	Gender-IL
Gender in National Law	National legal systems often reflect gender biases; quota regulations are implemented.	Gender-NL
LGBT and Gender in Islamic Law	Diverse interpretations of Islamic law regarding LGBT individuals; ongoing debates.	LGBT-Islam

Tabel analysis reveals significant insights into the human rights issues related to LGBT

The data underscores the evolving landscape of human rights and gender issues. For LGBT individuals, there is a growing international commitment to recognizing and protecting their rights, though challenges remain. Gender disparities in political representation persist, reflecting broader issues of inequality. International frameworks have made strides in addressing gender issues, but national legal systems often lag, reflecting entrenched biases (Muwahid, 2017). Islamic legal interpretations of LGBT issues vary widely, indicating a complex and ongoing discourse within Islamic jurisprudence.

Discussion

The research highlights significant disparities in gender representation across various sectors, including politics, international relations, and law. The findings reveal persistent gender gaps despite legislative and societal efforts. For example, in national politics, women's representation remains disproportionately low compared to their population share. International relations also show a gender imbalance, with women underrepresented in diplomatic and high-level positions (Ramly Hutabarat, 1985). Similarly, gender equality measures in international law and national law have not fully bridged the gap in real-world practices. Overall, the data underscores the ongoing need for targeted strategies to achieve gender parity across these sectors.

Gender disparities in various sectors are rooted in deep-seated societal and institutional biases. Understanding these biases is crucial for addressing the imbalance in gender representation. The persistence of gender gaps in politics can be attributed to traditional views on leadership roles. In international relations, historical patterns of male dominance in diplomatic roles continue to influence current practices. Similarly, legal frameworks, while progressive, often fail to address the practical barriers faced by women in these fields. Addressing these biases is essential for creating a more equitable representation in these sectors.

The study aligns with and extends findings from previous research on gender inequality. Previous studies have documented similar disparities in gender representation across various sectors (Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council, 2011). This research adds new insights into the persistence of these gaps and their implications. For instance, earlier research by Walby (1999) highlighted the systemic nature of gender inequality in politics and law. Recent studies corroborate these findings, showing minimal progress in gender parity despite various reforms. This research contributes to the understanding of how these gaps continue to affect women's participation and representation. The consistency with previous research highlights the need for ongoing efforts to address gender disparities (Roby Yansah Rahayu, 2018).

The findings suggest that gender disparities are deeply embedded in institutional and cultural practices. This interpretation reflects the complexity of achieving gender equality in different sectors. Structural reforms alone are insufficient without addressing underlying cultural norms (Jackson, Robert & Sorensen, Georg, 2005). The lack of progress

in gender representation in international relations suggests that traditional power structures remain dominant. Similarly, gender biases in national politics and legal systems indicate that cultural attitudes continue to influence institutional practices. These insights point to the necessity of a comprehensive approach that includes both structural changes and cultural shifts. A multifaceted approach is required to effectively address and overcome these entrenched gender disparities.

The study's findings prompt a reflection on the effectiveness of current gender equality initiatives. While there have been significant efforts to promote gender equality, these initiatives often fall short in practice. The study highlights areas where these efforts need to be intensified. For example, quota systems and legal reforms have not fully translated into increased representation in political and international roles (Fitri Wahyuni, 2018). This gap between policy and practice reflects broader societal attitudes that continue to undermine gender equality. Reflecting on these issues can help identify strategies for more effective implementation of gender equality measures. Enhanced and more nuanced approaches are necessary to bridge the gap between gender equality policies and their practical outcomes.

To address the identified gender disparities, a strategic action plan is needed. The plan should include both policy reforms and initiatives aimed at cultural change. Specific actions should target the areas where gender gaps are most pronounced (Ubaidillah Canu and Ahmad Tahali, 2023). Implementing targeted quotas and mentorship programs can help increase women's representation in politics and international relations. Additionally, educational initiatives and public awareness campaigns can address cultural biases. Regular monitoring and evaluation of these measures will ensure their effectiveness and allow for adjustments as needed. A strategic action plan combining policy reforms and cultural initiatives is essential for achieving gender equality across sectors.

4. Conclusion

The most significant finding from the research is the pervasive impact of systemic biases on achieving gender equality and institutional effectiveness. These biases often undermine policies and strategies designed to promote fairness and inclusivity. For example, despite numerous anti-discrimination initiatives, gender gaps in leadership positions and pay remain persistent. Research on institutional biases has highlighted that traditional interventions frequently fail to address underlying causes. Similarly, strategic action plans, while valuable, often lack the flexibility to adapt to new challenges. The integration of intersectional perspectives and adaptive strategies appears crucial for advancing gender equality and institutional reform. Thus, addressing these core issues is essential for achieving meaningful progress.

The strength of this research lies in its comprehensive analysis of how systemic biases and strategic planning interact to impact organizational outcomes. By examining various research patterns and evaluating different approaches, the study provides a detailed understanding of persistent issues and potential solutions. For instance, the review of gender equality research reveals critical insights into why traditional policies may fail and offers novel approaches for addressing these challenges. Similarly, the analysis of institutional biases and strategic action plans highlights successful practices and areas for improvement. This thorough evaluation of existing research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of these complex issues. The ability to integrate diverse perspectives and identify effective strategies is a notable strength of this study.

Despite its strengths, the research has notable limitations that must be acknowledged. One significant limitation is the focus on specific sectors or contexts, which may not generalize across all areas. For example, while the study provides valuable insights into gender equality and institutional biases, the findings may not fully apply to different regions or industries. Additionally, there is often a lack of longitudinal data to assess the long-term effectiveness of interventions. The novelty of some proposed approaches also means that their impact has not yet been fully realized. Addressing these limitations in future research is crucial for developing more broadly applicable and long-term solutions.

This will help ensure that findings are relevant across various contexts and contribute to more effective policy and practice

References

- Audah, Abdul Qadir. *al-Tasyri' al-Jinai al-Islamy*. Iskandariah: Dar Nsyar al-Tsaqafiyyah, 1949.
- Born Free And Equal: "Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity In International Human Rights Law"
- Febriansi Pipa, Analisis Konstruksi Gender dalam Hubungan Internasional dan dampaknya Terhadap Perempuan, 7 Oktober 2023 diakses pada laman <https://www.kompasiana.com/febriansipipa5831/65206692110fceb68471ce2/analisis-konstruksi-gender-dalam-hubungan-internasional-dan-dampaknya-terhadap-perempuan>, tanggal 04/12/2023 pukul 21.40 WIB.
- Wahyuni, Fitri. "Sanksi Bagi Pelaku Lgbt Dalam Aspek Hukum Pidana Islam Dan Kaitannya Dengan Hak Asasi Manusia." *LEX LIBRUM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 2 (8 Juni 2018). <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.1286126>.
- Damang Averroes Al-Khawarizmi , 2013, "Hak Asasi Manusia" 6 September 2011 <https://www.Negarahukum.Com/Hukum/Hak-Asasi-Manusia-2.Html>
- Gender mainstreaming, Report of the Economic and Social Council, 18 September 1997, Division for the Advancement of Women United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs.
- Nawawi, Imam al-. *Al-Minhaj Sharh Sahih Muslim*, Cet II, Jilid 4. Beirut: Dar Ibn Hazm, 1392.
- Jackson, Robert & Sorensen, Georg. 2005. *Pengantar Studi Hubungan Internasional*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Janu Arbain, dkk, *Pemikiran Gender Menurut Para Ahli: Telaah atas Pemikiran Amina Wadud Muhsin, Asghar Ali Engineer, dan Mansour Fakih SAWWA - Volume 11, Nomor 1, Oktober 2015*.
- Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan, "Pengertian Gender" https://elearning.menlhk.go.id/pluginfile.php/854/mod_resource/content/1/analisis%20gender/pengertian_gender.html (diakses pada 14 November 2023, pukul 20:59).
- Muwahid, Metode Penemuan Hukum (Rechtsvinding) oleh Hakim dalam Upaya Mewujudkan Hukum yang Responsif, *Jurnal Al-Hukama The Indonesian Journal of Islamic Family Law*, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2017.
- Mansour Faqih, 1996. *Posisi Kaum Perempuan Dalam Islam: Tinjauan Dari Analisis Gender*, dalam *Membincang Feminisme Diskursus Gender Perspektif Islam*, et. al., Mansour Faqih. Surabaya: Risalah Gusti.
- Meilanny Budiarti Santoso, *Share: Social Work Jurnal*, Volume 6. No. 2. Hlm. 154-272, Staf Pengajar Departemen Kesejahteraan Sosial - Universitas Padjadjaran
- Nuket Kardam, "The Emerging Global Gender Equality Regime from Neoliberal Constructivist Perspectives in International Relation" dalam *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, Maret, Vol.6, No. 1, 2004.
- Olivia J.S. Taebanu, 2014 Artikel Skripsi : "The Protection Of Lgbt (Lesbian, Gay, Biseksual, Transgender) Rights According To Human Right"s, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sam Ratulangi Manado.

- Putu Tya Diliana Dkk, 2022, Berlakunyakesetaraanham, Gender, Dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Berdasarkan Perspektif Hukum Internasional, Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum Volume 8 Nomor 2.
- Peggy Antrobus, *The Global Women's Movement: Origin, Issues and Strategies* (London: Zed Book, 2004).
- Renata Christha Auli, Penemuan Hukum dan Konstruksi Hukum, terbit di <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/penemuan-hukum-dan-konstruksi-hukum/lt62d13817f197e> tanggal 15 Jul, 2022 diakses pada pukul 04/12/2023 pukul 21.03 WIB.
- Resolusi diadopsi oleh Dewan Hak Asasi Manusia, 2011, Hak Asasi Manusia, Orientasi Seksual dan Identitas Gender, A/HRC/RES/17/19, URL https://www.ohchr.org/documents/issues/discrimination/a.hrc.19.41_french.
- Roby Yansah Rahayu, 2018, Globalisasi Lesbian, Gay, Biseksual Dan Transgender (LGBT): "Perspektif HAM Dan Agama Dalam Lingkup Hukum Di Indonesia", Fakultas Hukum Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang
- Sabiq, Sayyid. *Fiqh sunnah*. Jakarta: Pustaka Al-Kautsar, 2015.
- Simone de Beauvoir, *the second sex*, chapter 3: the point of view of historical materialism, diakses pada laman <https://www.marxists.org/reference/subject/ethics/de-beauvoir/2nd-sex/ch03.htm> tanggal. 04/12/2023 pukul 22.00 WIB.
- Sukawarsini Djelantik, redefenisi ilmu hukum internasional dalam persepektif gender", jurnal ilmiah hubungan internasional vol. 5 no. 1 maret 2009.
- Sylvia Walby (Ed), *A New Gender Settlement: Introduction on New Agendas For Women* (London: MacMillan, 1999).
- Siti Ruhaini Dzuhayatin, "Gender dalam Tatanana Internasional dan National" dalam Agama, Politik Global dan Hak-hak Perempuan (Jakarta: PPIM, 2007).
- R.W. Connell, *Gender and Power* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1987).
- Ramly Hutabarat, 1985, *Persamaan di Hadapan Hukum (Equality Before The Law) di Indonesia*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, h.59-81
- Siti Ruhaini Dzuhayatin, Kesetaraan Gender: Kontestasi Rezim Internasional dan Nilai Lokal, *Musāwa*, Vol. 11, No. 2, Juli 2012.
- Sylvia Walby, *Theorizing Patriarchy* (London: Basil Blackwell, 1990).
- Canu, Ubaidillah, dan Ahmad Tahali. "Fenomena Lgbt Di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia Dan Hukum Islam." *AL-MASHADIR: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Ekonomi Islam* 5, no. 2 (2023).
- Yesi Marince, *Pengarusutamaan Gender Dalam Kehidupan Politik Di Indonesia*, di akses pada <https://repository.unikom.ac.id/> tanggal 04/12/2023 pukul 23.55, WIB.
- Yeyen Subandi, 2021, *Gender Dan Hubungan Internasional*, Penerbit CV. Alliv Renteng Mandiri, Lombok Nusa Tenggara Barat.