

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel : **"Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics : A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia"**

Jumlah Penulis : **4 orang**

Status Pengusul : **Penulis ke- 1**

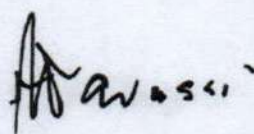
Identitas Prosiding : a. Judul Prosiding : Internasional Conference on Cominity Development (ICCD 2019),
b. Nomor ISSN/ISSN : **ISBN : 978-94-6252-803-1.**
c. Thn terbit, Th.Pelaks) : **24-25 Juli 2019**
d. Penerbit/Organiser :
e. Alamat web Prosiding: <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iccd-19>
Alamat Artikel : <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iccd-19/125919024>

Kategori Publikasi Seminar : Seminar Internasional
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Seminar Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Prosiding(10%)	1	1	1
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	2,5	3	2,75
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	2,5	3	2,75
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbitan prosiding (30%)	3	3	3
Total = (100%)	9	10	9,5
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 9,5 = 5,7			

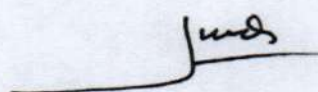
Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Esmi Warassih Pudjirahayu, SH.,MS
NIP 195110211976032001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

Semarang, 23 Juni 2021

Reviewer 2



Prof. Dr. Yusriyadi, S.H.,M.S
NIP 195508261981031002
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel : **“Examining Local Policy to Improve Women’s Participation in Village Politics : A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia”**

Jumlah Penulis : **4 orang**
Status Pengusul : **Penulis ke- 1**

Identitas Prosiding : a. Judul Prosiding : Internasional Conference on Cominity Development (ICCD 2019),
b. Nomor ISSN/ISSN : **ISBN : 978-94-6252-803-1.**
c. Thn terbit, Th.Pelaks) : **24-25 Juli 2019**
d. Penerbit/Orgaaniser :
e. Alamat web Prosiding: <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iccd-19>
Alamat Artikel : <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iccd-19/125919024>

Kategori Publikasi Seminar : Seminar Internasional
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Seminar Nasional

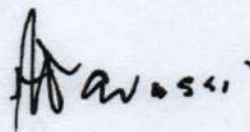
Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal prosiding		Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding (10%)		1	1
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)		3	2,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)		3	2,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)		3	3
Total = (100%)		10	9
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 9 = 5,4			

Catatan Penilaian Prosiding Oleh Reviewer :

- a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding : Unsur isi prosiding telah terpenuhi dalam artikel, artikel memuat abstract, introduction, method, result, conclusion, references. Secara substansi judul dan masalah yang diangkat cukup baik dan memenuhi syarat untuk diterbitkan
- b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : Pembahasan substansi baik dan mendalam, persoalan hukum yang kritisi telah diuraikan secara jelas dalam latar belakang, dan pembahasan. Materi yang diangkat sesuai dengan bidang keilmuan pengusul yaitu mengkaji kebijakan lokal dalam peningkatan partisipasi politik perempuan di desa. Persoalan yang diangkat ditelaah secara kritis, dan mendalam dengan kajian norma dan implementasi.
- c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi : Metode yang digunakan sangat tepat yaitu menggunakan kajian berdasarkan data empiris, yaitu data yang diperoleh dari lapangan. Data yang diuraikan dalam artikel adalah data yang relevan dan update.
- d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit :
Kualitas penerbit baik dan ternama yaitu Atlantis Press dengan ISBN : 978-94-6252-803-1

Semarang, 11 Juni 2021
Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Esmi Warassih Pudjirahayu, SH.,MS
NIP 195110211976032001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel : "Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics : A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia"

Jumlah Penulis : 4 orang
Status Pengusul : Penulis ke- 1

Identitas Prosiding : a. Judul Prosiding : Internasional Conference on Cominity Development (ICCD 2019),
b. Nomor ISSN/ISSN : ISBN : 978-94-6252-803-1.
c. Thn terbit, Th.Pelaks) : 24-25 Juli 2019
d. Penerbit/Orgaaniser :
e. Alamat web Prosiding: <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iccd-19>
Alamat Artikel : <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iccd-19/125919024>

Kategori Publikasi Seminar : Seminar Internasional
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Seminar Nasional

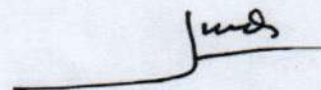
Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal prosiding		Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding (10%)		1	1
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)		3	3
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)		3	3
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)		3	6
Total = (100%)		10	10
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 10 = 6			

Catatan Penilaian Prosiding Oleh Reviewer :

- Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding : Unsur isi prosiding sudah lengkap. Sistematika dan isi secara ilmiah telah memenuhi syarat. Unsur dalam artikel sudah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dalam prosiding: title, abstract, introduction, method, results, conclusion, and references. Penulis sebagai penulis pertama dan sebagai *corresponding author*.
- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan terpenuhi. Ruang lingkup telah sesuai dengan topik prosiding. Pembahasan sudah menjawab seluruh permasalahan yang tercantum dalam artikel prosiding.
- Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi : Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran topik bahasan, informasi, dan data sesuai dengan perkembangan masyarakat pada saat artikel terbit di prosiding, sehingga memiliki unsur kebaruan. Metodologi cukup jelas sesuai dengan rumusan masalah.
- Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit : Proceeding merupakan kumpulan artikel dari pelaksanaan international conference yang diadakan di Bandar Seri Begawan pada tanggal 24 sampai 25 Juli 2019. Publisher prosiding tersebut adalah Atlantis Press. Penerbit dapat dikatakan baik dan terpercaya.

Semarang, 11 Juni 2021
Reviewer 2



Prof. Dr. Yusriyadi, S.H.,M.S
NIP 195508261981031002
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip



The 6th International Conference
on Community Development in the ASEAN

THE 6th
ICCD 2019
International Conference on Community Development

CERTIFICATE

Committee of ICCD 2019
certify that

ANI PURWANTI

has participated in
The 6th International Conference on Community Development in the ASEAN
at Bandar Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam , July 23-25, 2019


as

PRESENTER

Chair of ICCD 2019,


Abdul Hafiz Hiley, Ph.D
President AMCA of Thailand

Keynote Speaker,


Ass Prof. Dr. Noor Shah Saad
KUPU Brunei Darussalam



Kapan saja

Sejak 2021

Sejak 2020

Sejak 2017

Rentang khusus...

Urutkan menurut relevansi

Urutkan menurut tanggal

sertakan paten

mencakup kutipan

[PDF] Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics: A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia

A Purwanti, B Ispriyarsa, D Wijaningsih... - 6th International ..., 2019 - atlantis-press.com

Village Act (Law No. 6/2014) which allows villages to establish a simple democratic government which consists of an executive (village leader) and a legislative body named Village Representative Council (VRC). As the legislative politics have been progressing forward to gender equality through affirmative action so does the village. This article explores the development of affirmative action at the villages of Semarang Regency whereby the regent government has enacted an affirmative action mechanism to ensure ...

☆ 📄 Artikel terkait 2 versi 🔗

[PDF] atlantis-press.com

Menampilkan hasil terbaik untuk penelusuran ini. [Lihat semua hasil](#)



Part of **SPRINGER NATURE**

[PROCEEDINGS](#) | [JOURNALS](#) | [BOOKS](#)

Search

Series: [Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research](#)

Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Community Development (ICCD 2019)

HOME



Welcome to the 6th International Conference on Community Development (ICCD 2019), held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Indonesia, on 24-25 July, 2019.

ICCD 2019 is going to share insight how science and technology contribute to develop and solve Moslem community's problems in ASEAN. It also offers a special opportunity for scholars, researchers, students, academicians, and specialists to interact and discuss future research directions so that Islamic values are well promoted in daily life.

Please click [here](#) for the conference website.

Atlantis Press

Atlantis Press – now part of Springer Nature – is a professional publisher of scientific, technical & medical (STM) proceedings, journals and books. We offer world-class services, fast turnaround times and personalised communication. The proceedings and journals on our platform are Open Access and generate millions of downloads every month.

For more information, please contact us at: contact@atlantis-press.com

- ▶ [PROCEEDINGS](#)
- ▶ [JOURNALS](#)
- ▶ [BOOKS](#)
- ▶ [PUBLISHING SERVICES](#)
- ▶ [ABOUT](#)
- ▶ [NEWS](#)
- ▶ [CONTACT](#)
- ▶ [SEARCH](#)

[Home](#) [Privacy Policy](#) [Terms of use](#)   

Copyright © 2006-2021 Atlantis Press – now part of Springer Nature

Search

Series: *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*

Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Community Development (ICCD 2019)

ORGANIZERS

Chair Person

Latipun, Ph.D.

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Advisory Board

Prof. Dr. Mohamad Zein Musa

Royal Academy of Cambodia, Cambodia

Prof. Dr. Ishomuddin

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Prof. Dr. Iftekhar Ahmad

Shahjalal Univ. of Science & Technology, Bangladesh

Latipun, Ph.D

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Zulfatman, Ph.D

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Akhsanul In'am, Ph.D

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Prof. Dr. Syamsul Arifin, M.Si.

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Ass. Prof. Dr. Noor Shah Saad

Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama, Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

Scientific Committee

Prof. Dr. Mohamad Zein Musa

Royal Academy of Cambodia, Cambodia

Prof. Dr. Ishomuddin

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Prof. Dr. Iftekhar Ahmad

Shahjalal Univ. of Science & Technology, Bangladesh

Akhsanul In'am, Ph.D

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Dr. Widayat

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Ass. Prof. Dr. Noor Shah Saad

Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama, Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

Technical Chair Person

Akhsanul In'am, Ph.D

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Technical Committee Members

Ari Firmanto, M. Si.

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Puji Sumarsono, M.Pd.

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Ahmad, M.Pd

University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia

Dr. Usman

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Dr. Anita C. Dematera

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Try Bakti Raharjo

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Search

Series: [Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research](#)

Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Community Development (ICCD 2019)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (ICCD 2019)

Session: Parallel Session

177 articles

Proceedings Article

The Use of the Strict Liability Principle by the Indonesian Courts in Solving Environmental Conflicts

H. Achmad Romsan, Abunawar Basyeban, Moh. Idris

The inclusion of strict liability provision in the Indonesian EMAs has a long history. Since the enactment of the first EMA of 1982 up to the third EMA of 2009, there have been 45 community environmental disputes submitted to the District Court, but the Court verdicts have torn the sense of the people's...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Strategy of Internationalization of Muhammadiyah Higher Education Institution: A Case Study at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Ade Rusman, Hermin Endratno

This study sought to investigate the strategy of internationalization of Muhammadiyah higher education institutions at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) to pursue the status of a world-class university. Qualitative method approach, empirical research was used to explore the internationalization...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

In the sense of answering Muhammadiyah's preaching challenges that are caused by social change, it is necessary to find a scientific approach by means of responding that kind of state. Hence, a study was conducted in Bengkulu, as one of the provinces in Indonesia, to get a general description of social...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics: A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia

Ani Purwanti, Budi Ispriyarso, Dyah Wijaningsih, Fajar Ahmad Setiawan

The Indonesia government has enacted the Village Act (Law No. 6/2014) which allows villages to establish a simple democratic government which consists of an executive (village leader) and a legislative body named Village Representative Council (VRC). As the legislative politics have been progressing...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Types of Organizational Culture in Private Higher Education

Aniek Rumijati

The research aims to analyze and explore the dominant type of organizational culture, especially in a number of departments of accredited private universities in East Java using competing values framework approach. The data was collected through a survey using proportional random sampling. The population...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Revitalization on the Suprastructure of Traditional Market Institutions

Sonny Leksono, Rizalnurfirdaus, Endang Sungkawati

Building the economic institutional model of traditional market is never free from conflicts such as high asymmetric information, high transaction cost, hidden actions (moral hazard and adverse selection), negative externalities, and diminishing trust. They certainly have automatically and instinctively...

Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics: A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia

Ani Purwanti
 University of Diponegoro
Ani_purwanti81@yahoo.com

Dyah Wijaningsih
 University of Diponegoro
dyah.wijaningsih@gmail.com

Budi Ispriyarso
 University of Diponegoro
budiispriyarso@gmail.com

Fajar Ahmad Setiawan
 Mahidol University, Thailand
Fajarfajar93@gmail.com

Abstract. The Indonesia government has enacted the Village Act (Law No. 6/2014) which allows villages to establish a simple democratic government which consists of an executive (village leader) and a legislative body named Village Representative Council (VRC). As the legislative politics have been progressing forward to gender equality through affirmative action so does the village. This article explores the development of affirmative action at the villages of Semarang Regency whereby the regent government has enacted an affirmative action mechanism to ensure women representation in the VRC for at least one woman per village. Moreover, it is supposed that such policy can improve their political capabilities and public supports, thus the task of this article to find out. Therefore, we used a qualitative approach to examine the policy's implementation in the villages of Semarang Regency. Our preliminary findings explain that the policy mandates the village government to facilitate and encourage women villagers to be active in politics, especially decision-making, through three key strategies, self-participation, self-representation, and community building. Self-participation means that women shall be organized as a political group. Self-representation means that the representative of women's interests shall come from, be nominated, and voted by, women villagers only.

Keywords: *affirmative action, self-participation, self-representation, women's role in politics*

INTRODUCTION

In 2014, the Indonesian government enacted the Law No. 6/2014 on Village or often called as the Village Act. The Village Act is a statute which permitted villages to establish its own autonomous government along with its complete mechanism –i.e. election- and governmental system –i.e. executive and legislative bodies-. This act is a part of decentralization politics in Indonesia that is named as *otonomi daerah* or regional autonomy.

Initially, the state granted multi-faceted autonomy powers to provinces and districts with the former has higher authority than the latter. The decentralization mandates the central government to allocate some powers to regional governments as to take a decision and legislating statutes specifically addressed and applied in accordance with each own province and district [1]. Whereas the central government would only retain powers in the field of monetary matters, defense, foreign affairs, justice and religion [2]. As an extension policy to decentralization politics, the Village Act started a new phase for Indonesia's village governance which was once posited as the smallest and hierarchically lowest administrative unit in a top-down system towards an autonomous *polis*-like community [3]–[6].

Decentralization is integral to the democratization efforts in Indonesia. Another vital part of democratization is achieving equality, especially in terms of gender [7]. The Indonesian government has been committed to realizing this goal by enacting an affirmative action, a special measure that is intended to uplift the voice of the disadvantaged and disenfranchised, in a form of quota policy which is stipulated in the Law No.2/2011 or Political Party Act and Legislative Election Act (Law No. 7/2017) [8]–[10]. The quota mandates a 30% minimum of women participation in both party membership and electoral candidacies for any political party that intends to participate in the election. This policy is proven to be fruitful as to boosting women participation in politics and also their representation in the state legislative –or as Indonesians have known as the People's Representative Assembly-. In the 2019 election, women constituted 48 % of the total candidates and 20.5% of the total winning candidates in state legislative and senate, the highest one since the post-reform era (bbc.com, 2019).

Looking at the increasing popularity of gender equality movement and the positive reception of the affirmative action [11], the idea of women representation in decision-making has become more common as a staple fundamental value for Indonesia's democracy in any political level, whether it is as great as a state or as small

The Use of the Strict Liability Principle by the Indonesian Courts in Solving Environmental Conflicts

H. Achmad Romsan
 University of Sriwijaya
aromsan@yahoo.com

Abunawar Basyeban
 University of Sriwijaya

Moh. Idris
 University of Sriwijaya

Abstract. The inclusion of strict liability provision in the Indonesian EMAs has a long history. Since the enactment of the first EMA of 1982 up to the third EMA of 2009, there have been 45 community environmental disputes submitted to the District Court, but the Court verdicts have torn the sense of the people's justice. Furthermore, although the EMA has a provision on the strict liability principle, the Court has just applied the principle of strict liability. From the cases studied, the judges did not understand the strict liability principle. Lawyers, prosecutors, and judges do not comprehend this principle. In fact, the principle of strict liability can not be applied to all environmental disputes. For example, it is not applicable to pollution and environmental degradation. As a result, communities who are the victims of pollution and environmental degradation resulting from the industrial and palm activities are always in a weak position. Therefore, in the court trial, they are the loser. Under that condition, people will never get environmental justice as they expect from the existing environmental law. This paper discusses the development of the strict liability principle stipulated in the Indonesian Environmental Acts. In some cases, judges referred to that principle in solving environmental conflicts.

Keywords: *environmental disputes, environmental degradation, pollution, strict liability*

INTRODUCTION

The strict liability principle was regulated in the Indonesian EMA of 1982 [1]. Although that principle was mentioned in the EMA of 1982, but it was not applied in *WALHI* [2] vs. *PT. Inti Indorayon Utama* case (1988) [3]. In other community environmental disputes brought before the District Court, the strict liability principle has never been referred to either by courts or lawyers or even by prosecutors.

Furthermore, although it was recorded that from 1989 up to 2005 there were about 42 community environmental cases brought before the Courts, there was limited information regarding the use of the strict liability principle as the basis for the people's reference to suing the industries [4]. Since the EMA of 1982 did not help to protect the people rights, the Indonesian

Government replaced the first EMA of 1982 to the EMA of 1997. The Government also replaced the second EMA of 1997 with the 2009 EMA, no. 23 [5]. It is noted that although the strict liability principle has always been regulated in the EMA, the community environmental disputes do not lessen. Amongst the 42 cases that occurred during the application of the EMAs, there were only two cases in which the Courts utilized the strict liability to sue the perpetrator of environmental pollution [6]. Those cases are the Mandalawangi (2003) and the Land Fire (2015). The problem raised in this paper is why the lawyers, the judges, and the prosecutors did not apply the strict liability principle in all cases.

The Development of the Strict Liability Principle in the Indonesian Civil Code (*KUHPERDATA*)

Historically, the strict liability principle was derived from the Common law system in the Middle Age. At the time, the objective of strict liability was used for paying compensation to the victim. It was used to prevent the war among the tribes [7]. In its further developments, the provision of compensation was developed and associated with a responsibility for acts that were against the law [8]. According to Komar [9] "the actions, contrary to the law, cause harm to other parties require the perpetrator to pay damages." This is called "No liability without fault," which emphasizes the element of fault. Under this principle, the victim will get paid for the loss he or she suffered from if he or she can prove that the losses were due to the mistakes made by the doer. Then the element of "negligence" is considered as the element implemented in the dispute settlement. This causes the shifting of burden from "No liability without fault" to "liability based on fault." Herein, even the loss based on the element of fault, the victim does not need to prove the damage suffered from the wrongful acts of the perpetrator. This is a new principle of compensation, namely "strict liability." This new principle is now in many common law countries applied in environmental matters requiring compensation.

In Indonesian civil law, the principle of wrongdoings is regulated in Article 1365 Civil Code [10]. Unfortunately, among the Indonesian scholars, there is no agreement on the use of the term "wrongdoings" or the "actions that conflict with the principles of law" and "acts against the law." This is because Article 1365 Civil Code provides a general formula that "every act that is

The Development of Organic Farming by Sri Kuncoro Farmer Group in *Pokoh Kidul, Wonogiri*

Afriyanti,
Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara
Sukoharjo

Sri Sukaryani
Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara
Sukoharjo

Ali Mursyid Wahyu Mulyono
Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara
Sukoharjo
alimursyid_wm@yahoo.com

Joko Setyo Basuki
Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara Sukoharjo

Rizal Hari Sanubari
Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara Sukoharjo

Abstract. *Pokoh Kidul* village is one of the agricultural centers in Wonogiri. Rapid agricultural development in *Pokoh Kidul* village has made the village a potential area for an organic farming center. This is supported by the abundance of underutilized agricultural waste. The organic farming system was developed by Sri Kuncoro Farmers Group by utilizing surrounding agricultural waste to produce solid and liquid organic fertilizers, amino acids, booster, Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR), as well as nutrients for plants and vegetable pesticides, which are utilized during agricultural cultivation. It aims to produce healthier agricultural products free from synthetic chemicals. The activities carried out in the process of developing organic agriculture include counseling, training, and production assistance. The results of the activity indicate that Sri Kuncoro Farmers Group has been able to produce organic products that can be used to develop organic farming systems in the village. These products have been utilized for the cultivation of figs, fruits, and vegetables by the surrounding community.

Keywords: *organic farming, organic fertilizers, Pokoh Kidul*

INTRODUCTION

Pokoh Kidul village is one of the agricultural centers in Wonogiri, Central Java. Organic farming in this village is growing rapidly. Sri Kuncoro Farmers Group is the pioneer of organic farming in this village. Organic farming is one of the environmentally friendly production methods that guarantee ecological sustainability reflecting the philosophy of "returning to nature" or "in harmony with nature [1]. This farmer group utilizes some natural materials in the surrounding environment to support organic farming, such as the manufacture of organic fertilizers and pesticides. However, the knowledge of the farmers about organic agriculture is still limited to organic fertilizers and pesticides, so it needs to be developed for other products.

Also, to be potential for an organic farming center, this village is very strategic for tourism and agribusiness,

or commonly known as agrotourism. This is because *Pokoh Kidul* village lies in the border of Gajah Mungkur Reservoir Tourism Object (OWGM), the leading tourist destination of Wonogiri Regency. *Pokoh Kidul* village is also close to the trade center, which is 4 km from the Wonogiri City market or only 10 minutes by car. The distance from the Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara to *Pokoh Kidul* village is 25.3 km or approximately 42 minutes.

Agro Tourism (Agrotourism) is a tourism activity utilizing the potential of agriculture as a tourist object, including the natural landscapes of agricultural areas, diverse agricultural production, agriculture technology, and the culture of agricultural communities [2]. The development of agrotourism activities will improve the positive perceptions of farmers and the community on the importance of preserving agricultural land resources. Agrotourism development will also create jobs and increase farmers' income beyond the quantity of their production [3]. Besides, the diversity of agricultural cultivation attractions supported by strategic locations, natural environment, vast agricultural land, and community friendliness can be exciting attractions for tourists [4].

Pokoh Kidul village agrotourism village can provide many benefits including: (1) increasing the economic level of the *Pokoh Kidul* village community; (2) being a destination for children to learn about integrated farming systems with real organic products; (3) being a workshop place for students and the general public who want to learn integrated farming systems with pure organic products [5].

The purpose of this research activity is to develop organic farming in *Pokoh Kidul* village and make the village an organic agrotourism farming area.

Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics : A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia

by Ani Purwanti

Submission date: 21-Sep-2021 08:47PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1653837553

File name: C22_Examining_Local_Policy.pdf (2.34M)

Word count: 2951

Character count: 16859

Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics: A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia

Ani Purwanti
University of Diponegoro
Ani_purwanti81@yahoo.com

Dyah Wijaningsih
University of Diponegoro
dyah.wijaningsih@gmail.com

Budi Ispriyoso
University of Diponegoro
budiisprisarso@gmail.com

Fajar Ahmad Setiawan
Mahidol University, Thailand
Fajarfajar93@gmail.com

Abstract. The Indonesia government has enacted the Village Act (Law No. 6/2014) which allows villages to establish a simple democratic government which consists of an executive (village leader) and a legislative body named Village Representative Council (VRC). As the legislative politics have been progressing forward to gender equality through affirmative action so does the village. This article explores the development of affirmative action at the villages of Semarang Regency whereby the regent government has enacted an affirmative action mechanism to ensure women representation in the VRC for at least one woman per village. Moreover, it is supposed that such policy can improve their political capabilities and public supports, thus the task of this article to find out. Therefore, we used a qualitative approach to examine the policy's implementation in the villages of Semarang Regency. Our preliminary findings explain that the policy mandates the village government to facilitate and encourage women villagers to be active in politics, especially decision-making, through three key strategies, self-participation, self-representation, and community building. Self-participation means that women shall be organized as a political group. Self-representation means that the representative of women's interests shall come from, be nominated, and voted by, women villagers only.

Keywords: affirmative action, self-participation, self-representation, women's role in politics

INTRODUCTION

In 2014, the Indonesian government enacted the Law No. 6/2014 on Village or often called as the Village Act. The Village Act is a statute which permitted villages to establish its own autonomous government along with its complete mechanism –i.e. election- and governmental system –i.e. executive and legislative bodies-. This act is a part of decentralization politics in Indonesia that is named as *otonomi daerah* or regional autonomy.

Initially, the state granted multi-faceted autonomy powers to provinces and districts with the former has higher authority than the latter. The decentralization mandates the central government to allocate some powers to regional governments as to take a decision and legislating statutes specifically addressed and applied in accordance with each own province and district [1]. Whereas the central government would only retain powers in the field of monetary matters, defense, foreign affairs, justice and religion [2]. As an extension policy to decentralization politics, the Village Act started a new phase for Indonesia's village governance which was once posited as the smallest and hierarchically lowest administrative unit in a top-down system towards an autonomous *polis*-like community [3]–[6].

Decentralization is integral to the democratization efforts in Indonesia. Another vital part of democratization is achieving equality, especially in terms of gender [7]. The Indonesian government has been committed to realizing this goal by enacting an affirmative action, a special measure that is intended to uplift the voice of the disadvantaged and disenfranchised, in a form of quota policy which is stipulated in the Law No.2/2011 or Political Party Act and Legislative Election Act (Law No. 7/2017) [8]–[10]. The quota mandates a 30% minimum of women participation in both party membership and electoral candidacies for any political party that intends to participate in the election. This policy is proven to be fruitful as to boosting women participation in politics and also their representation in the state legislative –or as Indonesians have known as the People's Representative Assembly-. In the 2019 election, women constituted 48 % of the total candidates and 20.5% of the total winning candidates in state legislative and senate, the highest one since the post-reform era (bbc.com, 2019).

Looking at the increasing popularity of gender equality movement and the positive reception of the affirmative action [11], the idea of women representation in decision-making has become more common as a staple fundamental value for Indonesia's democracy in any political level, whether it is as great as a state or as small

as a village [12]–[15]. Speaking of village politics, the Village Act also incorporated the value of gender equality, albeit only in the Village Representative Council [16]. However, the Village Act does not regulate the electoral mechanism for villages that are likely to be drastically different than that of the state. Hence, the authority lies to the regional government as to regulate electoral mechanism for villages. This article will explore on how the regional government regulated village's electoral mechanism and how effective it is as to improving women political participation and representation in village politics. The topic will be based on our research placed in Semarang Regency, Indonesia, whom the regent government enacted its original policies that are, as we concluded, substantively and practically effective for women political participation and representation through three elements; self-participation, self-representation, and community building.

METHOD

This article is based on a case study on the implementation of two regional legislation (the *Regency Government Regulation No.4/2018* and the *Regent Decree No.21/2018*) of Semarang Regency regarding village election. However, this study will only focus on parts which involve women's electoral participation, either as voters, candidates, or currently seated members. This study used empirical data that are comprised of observation and interviews with an expert, government officials, women groups, village officials, and women's village representative. The data are then analyzed as to its relation to three elements; self-participation, self-representation and community building.

RESULTS

Village Election and Village Politics in Indonesia

The Village Act (Law No. 4/2016) promulgated that village governance lies upon two vital institutions; an executive government led by a village leader and a legislative body named the Village Representative Council (VRC). Like in a typical democratic government, the policymaking procedures of the village on policy and regulations involve cooperation between the executive and legislative branches [17], [18]. The village leader and members of the VRC are elected differently: Where the former is elected through a ballot election, the latter is either selected through ballot election or the deliberation of community constituents. Moreover, the Village Act stipulates that the VRC must consist of an odd number of members in the range of five to nine people. Regarding the member formation of the VRC, the provision of affirmative action is implemented through the Village Act.

The model for the selection/formation of VRC Members is adjusted to the position of the Village. As the organizer of the Village Government and Decision Makers, the VRC Members are representatives of the concerned Villagers based on regional representation

determined by Deliberation and Consensus. The method of selecting/determining VRC members can be through direct election, chosen by the village/hamlet region, or chosen by deliberation.

The results of the election/deliberation were sent to the Village for village representation. The selection/determination of VRC members is chosen in the Village with consideration and agreement on the results of the deliberations. The number of VRC members in the past was determined by an odd number, at least 5 (five) people and at most 11 (one) person, taking into account the area, women's representation of at least 30% of the total VRC members, population, and Village Finance capabilities. In Law No. 6/2014 is regulated that the number of Members of the Village Representative Council is determined by the amount of odd, at least 5 (five) people and a maximum of 9 (nine) people, taking into account the territory, women, population and financial capacity. This representation design is not based on descriptive representative whereby the representativeness is based on the shared similarities between the representative and the represented. But instead, the design is principally based on substantive representative whereby the representative is ought and bound to advocate the voices and agenda of the people they represented.

The political system of village administration policy-making and bureaucracy as stipulated in the Village Law shows characteristics that are in accordance with the customs and traditions of the village as a unified society [17]. The process of deliberation in policymaking is designed to be as accommodative as possible, where communication between representatives and constituents - villagers and interest groups - is responsive and sensitive to the needs of villagers. Given the democratic objectives of the Village Law, the design of political systems is intended not only for community-based development but also for the advancement of disadvantaged and marginalized groups, such as women [19].

Women Participation in Village Election of Semarang Regency

In 2018, the government and the regional house of representatives of Semarang Regency enacted two legislations; the Regional Law of Semarang Regency No. 4/2018 which regulates village governance and the Regent Decree of Semarang Regency No. 21/2018 which regulates mechanisms of village election. As for the VRC's membership, these legislation has set their own membership formats such as: a) the VRC shall consist of either 5, 7, or 9 members depending on the population size, and; b) the VRC's memberships shall be elected based on representations of women and region through either direct election or communities' deliberation, with a caveat that all VRCs shall have only one female member who represents women representation.

The formats above explained that there is a sort of designated seat for certain purposes, which in this case are two; region and women. As for women representation

seat, its electoral mechanism is specific and targeted to women population of the village, thus the entire election for women representation seat is done by and for women only. Although such seat is only designated one for each VRC, women can still become a VRC member but without such designated procedure.

This is shown in steps as following [16]: 1) The candidacy for designated women representation seat can only be proposed through deliberative affirmation from representatives of local women groups; 2) The election for designated women representation seat can be using two methods; direct election by legally available women voters or a deliberation which involves approved female social figures of the village.

According to the Regent Government Regulation of Semarang No. 4/2018 and Regent Decree No. 21/2018, the election of woman representatives in VRC only includes female villagers – who have the right to vote and are authorised through citizen recognition – to ensure the representation of women not only in a physical sense, but also in interest alignment between the prospective representatives and the constituents. The election procedure starts with the selection of prospective female candidates. The two regulations stipulate that, under territorial consideration, there can only be one female prospective candidate to be delegated as the female candidate of that territory's constituents. The delegation is determined by a deliberative consensus of women's constituents of the community group and neighborhood. The forum of this deliberation consists of two members of the Family Welfare Programme, one representing the community group and the other representing the neighborhood group, and two women's interest figures. Subsequently, the selected prospective candidate officially becomes the women's representation candidate from that territorial constituency. The next and final step is the village-level election, where one female candidate is selected as the women's representative of the Village Representative Forum. There are two mechanisms of election available, namely a consensus forum and a direct voting system. In either of these, the election of women representatives will be undertaken by village-level women's constituents, including one member of the village branch of the Family Welfare Programme, one member of the community group branch of the Family Welfare Programme and two women's interest figures.

The two legislations further expanded women's role in village politics beyond the electoral competition. The policymaking in the village does not only focus on executive and legislative deliberations but also involves communities in these meetings. Such debate sites are referred to as the Village Consultative Forum, which has the following functions; 1) allows the government to consult with the community - through constituent representatives - regarding policies and regulations, and 2) enable the government to report actions and actions taken during the administration period. Therefore, the Village Consultative Forum is a type of public meeting in which the village government, VRC, and community constituent representatives can meet and negotiate on

village affairs. This forum also manifests VRC rights to question the village government about government affairs. Regarding women's participation, women's constituents can also be involved in the forum, as mandated by the Village Law. Therefore, there are two ways for women to participate in village policy-making, both internally as VRC members or externally through the Village Consultative Forum.

We analyzed that these legislations (Regent Government Regulation of Semarang No. 4/2018 and Regent Decree No. 21/2018) employs two as to women empowerment in politics; self-participation and self-representation. Self-participation means that the village election mechanism encouraged a full involvement from women villagers in every step of the election. Whereas self-representation means that this designated mechanism is purposed for the designated seat as well that is women representation, thus only women who is committed for and supported by women constituents that can win the election.

CONCLUSION

The idea of gender equality in Indonesian politics has been extending beyond the state level into much smaller administrative levels along with the wave of decentralization policy. The affirmative action for women representation has been adopted in regional politics as well, including the village. Helped with the autonomy of self-legislate as a part of decentralization, regional governments are able to enact their own policies and legislations, which means that they can take such freedom to develop a more effective method to realize gender equality in regional politics and village. This is shown in our research which held at Semarang Regency whereby the government has passed two legislations, Regent Government Regulation of Semarang No. 4/2018 and Regent Decree No. 21/2018, regarding village election and its mechanism. As for affirmative action, these legislations mandated a designated seat for women representation in every Village Representative Council in Semarang Regency. The electoral mechanism of which is apparently exhaustive as well by employing two values; self-participation and self-representation whereby women villagers are the center of the whole electoral mechanism for the designated women representative seat, whether as voters, candidates, political supports, etc. This mechanism respects and adopts the living custom of deliberative politics, mixed with modern democracy. Therefore, these legislations indicated a goodly intended enactment of not only democratic system of government, but also progressive political and social cultures which are inclusive to women issue and as a vital part of gender mainstreaming in village life.

REFERENCES

- [1] M.-S. Jameaba, "How has Decentralized Democracy Impacted on the Socioeconomic Well-Being of Workers and the General Public in

- Indonesia," 2013.
- [2] J. A. C. Vel and A. W. Bedner, "Decentralisation and village governance in Indonesia: The return to the nagari and the 2014 Village law," *J. Leg. Plur. Unoff. Law*, vol. 47, no. 3, pp. 493–507, 2015.
- [3] J. Vel, "Law-Making as a Strategy for Change: Indonesia 's New Village Law," pp. 1–25, 2017.
- [4] J. A. C. Vel, "Decentralisation and village governance in Indonesia : the return to the nagari and the 2014 Village Law," vol. 47, no. 3, pp. 493–507, 2015.
- [5] Y. Hasyimzum and S. Khoiriah, "18 Years of Decentralization Experiment in Indonesia : Institutional and Democratic Evaluation," vol. 10, no. 5, pp. 132–139, 2017.
- [6] W. R. Bulan and U. I. N. Jakarta, "Implementation of Law on Village and Democratization Effort in the Villages," vol. 129, no. Icsp5 2017, pp. 292–295, 2018.
- [7] IDEA, "Democratization in Indonesia: An Assessment," 2000.
- [8] A. Purwanti, "2015 Quota Law ' S for Women in Politics : Implementation in Indonesia," *South East Asia J. Contemp. Business, Econ. Law*, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 28–36, 2015.
- [9] W. Z. B. Siregar, "Parliamentary representation of women in Indonesia: The struggle for a quota," *Asian J. Women's Stud.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 36–72, 2005.
- [10] B. Hillman and B. Hillman, "The Limits of Gender Quotas : Women ' s Parliamentary Representation in Indonesia The Limits of Gender Quotas : Women ' s Parliamentary Representation in Indonesia," *J. Contemp. Asia*, vol. 00, no. 00, pp. 1–17, 2017.
- [11] M. E. Hegland, "Political Roles of Iranian Village Women," *MERIP Middle East Rep.*, no. 138, p. 14, 2006.
- [12] L. Berg, "Women's Pathways into Parliament: The Case of Indonesia," 2015.
- [13] B. A. Olken, "Direct democracy and local public goods: Evidence from a field experiment in Indonesia," *Am. Polit. Sci. Rev.*, vol. 104, no. 2, pp. 243–267, 2010.
- [14] B. Hillman, "Original Article Increasing Women ' s Parliamentary Representation in Asia and the Pacific : The Indonesian Experience," vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 38–49, 2017.
- [15] UNDP Indonesia, *Change Makers Programming For Gender Equality And Helping Men And Women In Indonesia Shape A Fairer World*. 2017.
- [16] S. Studies and S. Bilgiler, "Strategising Local Regulations on Women's Representation in Village Policymaking as a Realisation of Sustainable Development Goals: A Study on Semarang Regency Ani Purwanti, Budi Ispriyarso, & Dyah Wijaningsih," vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 319–333, 2018.
- [17] H. Antlöv, A. Wetterberg, and L. Dharmawan, "Village Governance, Community Life, and the 2014 Village Law in Indonesia," *Bull. Indones. Econ. Stud.*, vol. 52, no. 2, pp. 161–183, 2016.
- [18] World Bank, "Indonesia Country Summary Brief," no. December, pp. 1–7, 2015.
- [19] A. Salim, W. R. Bulan, B. Untung, I. Laksono, and K. Brock, "Indonesia ' s Village Law : enabler or constraint for more accountable governance ?," no. October, p. 20, 2017.

Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics : A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia

ORIGINALITY REPORT

5%

SIMILARITY INDEX

5%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

eudl.eu

Internet Source

3%

2

fs.unm.edu

Internet Source

1%

3

www.tandfonline.com

Internet Source

1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography On

Examining Local Policy to Improve Women's Participation in Village Politics : A Case Study in Semarang Regency, Indonesia

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/70

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4
