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

Judul Artikel : **"Strategies of Improving Women Parcpation in Legislative Institution in East Java Province"**

Jumlah Penulis : **1 orang**

Status Pengusul : **Penulis ke- 1**

Identitas Prosiding : a. Judul Prosiding : **Internasional ICONEG 2016,**
 b. Nomor ISSN/ISSN : **ISBN : 978-1-1-5108-3928-1 ISBN : 978-9-4625-2321-0 (oline),**
 c. Thn terbit, Th.Pelaks): **19 - 20 Desember 2016**
 d. Penerbit/Organiser : **Univ. Muhammadiyah Makasar**
 e. Alamat web Prosiding: <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iconeg-16>
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23 JUN 2021



Prof. Dr. Yusriyadi, S.H.,M.S
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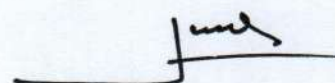
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Semarang, 9 Juni 2021

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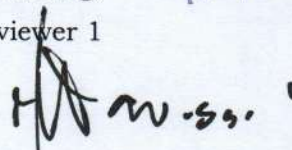
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Strategies of Improving Women Participation in Legislative Institution in East Java Province

Ani Purwanti

The dynamics of women participation in legislative institution of Bangkalan was significantly degrading. The result of 2014 legislative election in Bangkalan was "zero" which means there were no women winning the votes, the only regency in East Java which does not have any women representatives. Culture,...

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Identity as Shortcut to access Power of West Papua

Strategies of Improving Women Participation in Legislative Institution in East Java Province

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The dynamics of women participation in legislative institution of Bangkalan was significantly degrading. The result of 2014 legislative election in Bangkalan was “zero” which means there were no women winning the votes, the only regency in East Java which does not have any women representatives. Culture, religious interpretation and understanding, pattern of leadership, and structured patriarchy become its cause. These results are not in line with the Law which has regulated 30% quota. This paper aimed to explain the regulation related to women participation in legislative institution and the strategies to improve it in Bangkalan regency. The method of this paper is using socio-legal approach by combining legal research and non-legal research (textual and contextual).

Keyword: Women Participation. Legislatives, Bangkalan

I. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the development of women’s problem and participation in politics, as an Affirmative Action in 30% quota policy, leads to the way of how to fill the quota, how women can and are able to fill it, and whether men and Political Parties are going to sacrifice their place. Affirmative Action is defined as the step to achieve equal chances which is more substantive and more than becoming a formality for certain social groups, including women or indigenous minority which are not really represented in explicit determining positions in the society considering the special character of gender or ethnicity which becomes the background of discrimination [1].

Recently, there was a regulations which obliges the political parties to empower women and change the electability system. But the other existing problems which should be continuously examined is the way of how the law is executed, the existence of the law enforcers, and the systems of the law, for example, how the implementation of Affirmative Action principles is executed by several stakeholders and how the implementation or the execution of problem solving of women participation in politics. It is important to improve the women participation in legislative institution. There should be a strategies for improving the participation, especially in Bangkalan Regency. But once again, the means and implementation must be critically scrutinized.

II. METHODS

The method of this paper was socio-legal approach which combined legal research and non-legal research (textual and contextual)[2]. Socio-legal approach was used to reveal the 2-blade-sided effects of law, which means the research was divided into two perspectives: doctrinal legal perspective and social science perspective. In this paper, socio-legal approach will analyze the regulations set of legislative election and political party, especially its affirmative action adoption, and also its implementations which concluded from empirical evidence and what social changes have occurred.

III. ELECTION POLITICS IN BANGKALAN

A. Regulations and Implementations

The demand in fulfilling 30% of women representations in politics, especially in legislative institutions, has become a crucial issue in some debates related to the quality of democratic institutions resulted from the general election. Law certainty of affirmative action about women representation in the parliament is challenging. After the regulation was cancelled by the Constitutional Court of Indonesia in 2008 by providing an excuse that the law product was discriminative, the regulation of 30% quota for women was re-regulated by Law Number 8/2012 which obligates the political parties to nominate at least 30% of the total candidates in the central, province, or regency/city level.

The regulation of Affirmative Action which has been inserted in the Law of Politics and Law of Election was seen accommodative and Affirmative Action policy was only made as the required formal procedure which did not consider the essence of women participation in politics [3]. For instance, in Law Number 2 Year 2008 and Law Number 2 Year 2011 about Political Parties, the representation of 30% quota of women in the management of political parties was only considered as the requirement of Political Parties creation, same case also occurred in Law Number 8 Year 2012 about Legislative Election, the representation of 30% quota of women in the management of political parties is used as the initial requirement of Political Parties to be qualified as the participant of Election in 2014. The representation of 30% quota policy in the candidacy of Legislative members is only used as the requirement which makes the political parties not get lifted from the constituency. Thus, the existence of Law of

Protection of Malaysia Small Farmers Under the Plant Variety Law: an Appraisal

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Abstract— Plant genetic resources (PGR) is one the most important genetic resources in the agricultural field. PGR play a vital role towards the betterment of global nutrition and health. This article discusses Regarding the appraisal of Protection of Malaysia Small Famers Under the Plant Variety Law. The Revolution, Farmers Right, the Issues, and observation becomes an important discussion of the results and discussion of article.

Keywords— Small Famers; Plant Variety Law; Protection

I. INTRODUCTION

Plant genetic resources (PGR) is one the most important genetic resources in the agricultural field. PGR play a vital role towards the betterment of global nutrition and health. As the main source of genetic material for development of food crops and medicinal plants, PGR value in the world's economy is incalculable[1]. It is the most essential category of biological resources because it provides foundation for all food production and the key to feeding unprecedented number of people in times of climate and environmental change. Various types of PGR are developed, enhanced and conserved by farmers globally, rich and poor, and these particular communities continue to be the stewards of PGR through their own methods of selection, refining, maintaining, sharing and trading these particular genetic resources throughout their farming activities[2].

Plant genetic resource for food and agriculture (PGRFA) is another term for food crop plants and is an important class of PGR which are essentially man-made. This particular group of PGR is highly valued in plant breeding as it assists in developing new and better varieties of crops[3]. The diversity of genetic materials contained in PGRFA either from traditional farmers' grown varieties, modern breeds of crops or wild relatives of these PGRFA, constitute an important component of agro biodiversity[4]. Through knowledge and expertise passed on from one generation to another, farmers have contributed to the creation, conservation, exchange and knowledge of genetic and species diversity of PGRFA. Through their practises of seed selections for re-planting purposes, farmers have built up genetic diversity of crops with increased quality in terms of palatability and storage quality. Seeds are chosen based on specific characteristics deemed appropriate by farmers for their farming environment, with high economic value, displaying agronomic stability and tolerance to disease and

pests. These seeds are acquired either from the harvest of their own fields or through sale or exchange with neighbouring farming communities[5].

Farmers' efforts at maintaining genetic diversity of PGRFA, particularly of the major staple crops of subsistence farmers, have helped in food security by offering greater defences against vulnerability to diseases, pests and environmental changes as well as enhancing harvest security[6]. To ensure food security for their households the majority of subsistence and resource-poor farmers in developing countries continue their reliance on the traditional practices of saving, exchanging and selling the seeds from their own harvest. Farmers are able to gain access to different genetic varieties of crops through this informal seed system, allowing them to select desired traits and improve their traditional crop varieties to better suit the local environment. The informal communal seed system, which values agricultural biodiversity created and preserved such diversity to be in tandem with local environments[7].

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Revolution

The revolution in genetics have changed plant breeding into a more complex, scientific process involving a greater degree of strategic manipulations. This evolutionary process of agriculture involving plant genetic resources has directly affected the farming community. The process resembles modes of industrial innovations and production. The breeding of new varieties of plants has shifted from farmers' field to scientists' laboratories[8]. The expansion of intellectual property rights (henceforth referred as IPRs) particularly plant varieties rights and patents into PGR, has created controversies about these farmers-centred practices. The private and individual nature of the IPRs is at odds with the traditional farming practices which are deeply rooted in communal good. The farmers may be considered as committing criminal acts of piracy when they continue with their millennium-old practices of saving, selecting, selling and exchanging seeds from their own field with others[9].

Oguamanam (2006) stresses that these traditional agricultural practices combined with modern day agricultural biotechnology are two primary approaches to tackle food security concerns. The farmers' practises boost genetic diversity of PGRFA ensuring continuous supply of