

## Research Article

## Urgency of Strengthening Women Participation in The Building of Gender Justice Based Village

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## ABSTRACT

Village building is part of national building which is regulated in Law No. 6 Year 2014 on Village. People participation is necessary in the building of villages, including the participation of women which is still considered very low particularly in generating their aspiration to build villages. Therefore, strengthening women participation in village building is necessary so that policies regarding women issues can be well accommodated in order to realize village building which is based on gender justice. Law research method was applied in this study using literature approach in order to collect accurate data. The result of this study shows that it is necessary to strengthen women participation in village building which is based on gender justice because it is indicated that political law in Indonesia tends to support the issue concerning legal protection toward women position as citizens. This is regulated in constitutional foundation in Article 27 section (1), Article 28D section (1), and Article 28I section (2) The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia and Article 55 No.6 Year 2014 Law on Village. Women representation in villages aims to solve various issues related to women justice particularly on issues around violence cases which seems like a tip of an iceberg and are unresolved. The efforts to strengthen women participation in village building are built through the form of togetherness, growing from root, trust and openness.

Key words: Women Participation; Village Building; Gender Justice.

## A. INTRODUCTION

Women are one vulnerable subject to be discriminated either in public domain or domestic domain. The domination of patriarchy culture which has been rooted in some of people in Indonesia becomes the cause of disparity of roles between men and women in various aspects of life consisting of social, political, economic, and cultural aspects.

The culture of patriarchy which has been rooted long also demands women to have multiple domestic and public burdens. Particularlry for working

women, nowadays more and more companies hire women with the expectation that women must be more meticulous, careful, and obedient in performing their tasks as workers (Husni, & Suryani, 2018). As a matter of fact, women have already had burden in domestic domain, which is household taks, to make the matter worse, adding to the fact that some women also become the victims of domestic abuse in her household. This makes women position as an individual who also has right to a safe and comfortable life even weaker

In reality, the issues concerning disparity between men and women in Indonesia still becomes homework to do for stakeholders including law enforcers. This can be seen from the many discriminative cases involving women that frequently happen.

Annual Record of Women National Commission (hereinafter referred to as Komnas Perempuan) in 2021 revealed that the forms of violence committed in private or personal domain experienced by the victims who made a report to Komnas Perempuan during 2000 were Psychological abuse as many as 823 cases (42%), physical abuse as many as 425 cases (22%), economic abuse as many as 363 (18%), and sexual abuse as many as 349 cases (18%) (Komnas Perempuan, 2021).

These violence cases against women and girls as victims who are vulnerable to experience discrimination are only an iceberg phenomenon. There are still so many violence cases against women left unheard and not reported so that the data seen are only small part of the real whole cases happened.

The act of violence is one form of violation to human rights. Violation of human rights occurred in all law subjects including women and girls which are prone to be the victim of human rights violation. The Charter of The United Nations stated clearly that women and men must have equal rights. However, as a matter of fact, this does not happen in reality. Non discrimination in having rights and freedom is a very fundamental thing for human rights of modern people. Most instruments convey non-discrimination

provision. All mentions prohibition of discrimination based on gender (Purwanti, & Hardiyanti, 2018).

Violence against women can be categories into several types of violence, including sexual violence which most often lurks women as the victims. Sexual violence itself is one form of violence which causes the victims to experience both physical and psychological suffer (Garrido-Macías, Valor-Segura, & Expósito, 2020). This is why there has been many discriminative acts happening which threaten the existence of women in public domain.

The problem in the empowerment and protection of women has also occurred in legal protection for female domestic workers which, in fact, still frequently face violence issue. This is influenced by some factors. One of the factor is that female domestic workers are marginalized and vulnerable so that the influence of patriarchy culture in Indonesia has caused some discriminative problems concerning the roles of women in varios aspects of life (Hardiyanti, & Purwanti, 2019).

Since there is an agreement made by countries and the enactment of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, countries in the world have agreed to be responsible for the effort to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. This is one global effort to combat all discrimination against women.

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women has given a platform for women to fight for their rights including the right to feel safe and protected from discrimination and also the right to reproductive health and family plan

program as a sustainable development goal's globally (Vijayarasa, 2021).

This study used the Theory of Legal System by Lawrence M. Friedman stating that law consists of structure, substance, and cultural component. Structure component is institutional established by legal system in order to support the working of the system. Substantive component relates to the output of the legal system, in the forms of regulations and legal decisions used by the parties who regulate or are regulated. Meanwhile, cultural component consists of values, attitudes, perception, customs, ways of thinking, and ways of doing which influence the working of law particularly female participative attitude in village building (Warassih, 2015).

Indonesian government has made policies on national strategies to combat violence and discriminative act against women. Moreover, the Government has been actively involved international convention by ratifying Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1984 by issuing Law No. 7 Year 1984 on the Ratification of Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Grijns, & Horii, 2018).

Legal politics concerning protection for women has been reflected in Pancasila (The Five Principles) as the State constitutional foundation (Yuningsih dkk, 2020). Pancasila as national ideology has important role as the foundation in the life of the people and the nation including protection for every citizen without discriminating genders, races, or certain groups.

The follow up of the Ratification is an effort to prevent and solve violence cases and discriminative

cases against women. The effort to prevent and solve violence case is a shared task of government, law enforcers, and stakeholders as well as related society. This effort can be realized from the lowest level such as in villages.

Villages as the lowest level areas have a role to be aware of how women can have equal position and are not discriminated. However, in villages, most women still lack of knowledge and education about role equality between men and women.

The government has made an effort by issuing The Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia which has directed legal politics on women protection and equal treatment between men and women. It also has been mentioned in the philosophical foundation of Pancasila in The Fifth Principle stating that Indonesia recognizes "Social justice for all of Indonesia's People", thus, this means that Indonesia highly respects gender equality, which is equality between women's role and men's role. In addition to that, the foundation of Indonesia Constitutions, particularly in Article 28D section (1) The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) states that "Every individual has a right to recognition, assurance, protection, fair legal certainty, and equal treatment before the law."

Another constitutional foundation supporting the effort of gender equality is stipulated in Article 27 section (1) The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia stating that " All citizens of Indonesia are equal before the law and government and is required to respect the law and the government itself with no exception."

Article 28I section (2) The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia explains that "Every person shall have the right to be free from discriminative treatment based upon any grounds whatsoever and shall have the right to protection from such discriminative treatment." This article even strengthens the position of women's rights in law to be recognized including the right to be protected from any discriminative acts. Therefore, in its practice, it is necessary for women to play their roles in various aspects of life particularly in village building. As a matter of fact, in village, women still lack of participation in making or implementating village policies which support the effort of gender justice for women.

Article 68 section (1) Law Number 6 Year 2014 on Villages mentions an issue concerning rights of villagers or village community particularly in their participation. The Article states that:

- (1) Village community shall be entitled to:
- a. request and obtain information from the Village Government and to oversee the implementation of the Government Village activities, Village Development, Village community development and empowerment of Village community;
  - b. receive equal and fair service;
  - c. express their aspirations, suggestions, and opinions orally or in writing in a responsible manner on the implementation of activities Village Government, the implementation of Village Development, Village community development and empowerment of Village community;
  - d. elect, be elected, and / or set to be the:
    1. Head of Village;

2. Village Apparatus;
  3. Members of the Village Consultative Body; or
  4. Members of the Village community institutions.
- e. Obtain shelter and protection from interference peace and order in the Village.

In regard to the process of the building, Adisasmitha said that "people participation is the involvement of members of society in the building, consisting of planning activities and the implementation of building program/project conducting by local people." Therefore, people participation has a very important role as a driving force for the building process which is more focused and suits to what the people need (Solekhan, 2014).

Women have become vulnerable subjects in some aspects of life including in the work field. One way to survive for some women who works informal sector is by working as street food sellers, domestic workers in order to earn some money to fulfill their family needs. This has put multiple burdens for women when they work in both domestic and public domain (Wilkinson, & Pratiwi, 1995). This multiple burdens will then trigger the vulnerability in women over gender inequality action.

Women involvement in various stages of building is necessary in order to formulize policies which will be implemented. Participation of women is an effort to realize gender justice policies. Through the effort of Village Consultative Body (BPD), it is expected that in developing women's role in village building all parties must realize that women's roles and position are significant. Considering this, women's participation in building needs to be

improved by empowering women more (Lumkhatun, 2018).

Women's involvement has become an absolute requirement in the effort to realize a justice development. By contributing actively in the community from the lowest level government such as villages, women who involve in the building or development can help the government to prevent and resolve some exploitation and discrimination (such as the crime of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, domestic workers, migrant workers, child labour, and contract marriage) which women in Indonesia experience (Yuliantini, & Mangku, 2020).

A thorough and whole building of a country demands women to take their part fully in all aspects of life. Women as citizens or human sources that participate in the building process have equal rights, obligation, and opportunity as men in all building activities in all aspects of life. The role of women has been accommodated by the regulation of national building, such as Law No. 6 year 2014 on Village, concerning women involvement which is significant for the success of village building (Manembu, 2018).

Based on the literature study done in this study, there are some scientific articles discussed this issue. One article is a study discussing "Women Participation in Village Building in Candi Subdistrict". This study reviewed the participation and involvement of women in the planning and implementation of building in Jambangan Village, Candi Subdistrict, Sidoarjo District (Fauziah, & Monica, 2017).

Another study that reviewed similar issue is entitled "The Optimalization of Social Based Women

Roles in Village Government Sector (a study on the Management of Village Fund)". This article focuses on gender inequality that still becomes main issue in some developing countries particularly in village communities in Indonesia. The factors that caused this phenomena is that policies/regulation in municipal/district level have not integrated gender equality in every work program as regulated in Government Regulation No. 7 Year 2005 explaining that the second target of building is gender justice (Darmi, 2016).

Another article concerning similar issue is by Cadika Indrawati Putri, Rudi Sapruidin Darwis, and Budi M. Taftazani entitled "Women roles in The development of Tourism Village Program". Fokus kajian di dalam penelitian ini adalah upaya peningkatan kapasitas dan partisipasi sumber daya yang ada untuk memaksimalkan pembangunan desa wisata This article focuses on the effort to improve the capacity and participation of the existing resources in order to optimize the building of tourism village. Hasil penelitian pada artikel ini yaitu menunjukkan bahwa Cianjur memiliki potensi desa wisata yang baik, melihat jumlah daerah dan jumlah sumber daya manusianya yang cukup banyak This study shows that Cianjur has potential tourism villages considering the number of villages and human resources provided there. However, in reality, the village community in Cianjur has not been able to optimize the potential particularly the potential of women in their tourism village building program (Putri, Darwis, & Taftazani, 2017).

A study by Theresiamma Varghese "Women Empowerment ini Oman: A study based on Women

Empowerment Index" stated that women empowerment is one of main priorities in a country. This study shows that women in Oman tend to have a slower progress in terms of developing their capability and participation compared to their fellow women in Saudi Arabia. The most possible explanation is because women in Oman are still in doubt to face the challenges in their life so that until this day Oman still needs to improve their women empowerment (Varghese, 2011).

Another study with similar topic is by Francis Onditi dan Josephine Odera stating that inequality still occurs in women empowerment. In fact, Sustainable Development Goals has emphasized the effort to realize gender equality so that it is necessary to have inclusive, fair, and sustainable development in order to realize gender equality in the process of building a country (Onditi, & Odera, 2017).

Women roles in village building is a strategic effort of village government to prioritize gender and make policies related to women protection discrimination or women involvement in village government in order to improve the participation of all elements in the community of a village. Therefore, this study focuses on two main scopes of problems: 1) Why is it necessary to strengthen women participation in village building which is based on gender justice? 2) How is the effort that has been done to strengthen women participation in village building which is based on gender justice?

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

Research method used in this study was Legal Research. This study was conducted through literary

research and legal documents, which means that this study was conducted by reviewing literature data and references.

Normative legal law focuses norm as the object of the study. In a normative legal law study, the researcher used secondary data collected from primary legal sources in the forms of legislations or regulations dealing with the object of the review. In addition, the data of this study was also collected from books and scientific articles and tertier legal sources in the form of elucidation of the legislations and decisions related to the object of the review.

## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Legal Politics is the goal of a building in a country in order to realize national aspiration. The purpose of The State of Indonesia as stated in The Preamble of The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia is "...to form a government of the state of Indonesia which shall protect all the people of Indonesia and all the independence and the land that has been struggled for, and to improve public welfare, to educate the life of the people and to participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace and social justice. This becomes the idea of The State of Indonesia in realizing Indonesian people which are just and properous.

Legal Politics is part of The study of law which revies changes ius constitutum becomes ius constituendum to fulfill the change in people's life. To understand the changes in people's life, it is necessary to review the definition of change, life, and poelpe. Change in this study is defined as a condition

that is different from its initial condition. Everything in this world consists of elements or parts.

As for example, a human consists of head, body, hands, and legs; trees consist of root, trunk, branch, twig, leaves, flower, and fruit. Also, people consist of elements or parts. The changes of these elements can be in the form of the addition or reduction of the elements. Furthermore, this change can also be the change of arrangement of structure of the elements (Latif, & Ali, 2018).

#### 1. The Reasons Why It Is Necessary to Make Effort to Strengthen Women Participation in Village Building

It can be denied that the level of women participation in the building of an area in a country like Indonesia is still very low because we can still find many stigmas stating that women are weaker than men and are highly dependent to men as their husbands (Macías, Segura, & Exposito, 2020)

As a matter of fact, this issue has paid attention of The Government. The Government has integrated this issue regarding women participation into various legislations. Constitutional foundation concerning women participation in village building is Article 27 section (1) The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia stating that "All citizens shall be equal before the law and the government and shall be required to respect the law and the government, with no exceptions." The Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia has regulated the focus of legal politics on protection and equal treatment between men and women. Philosophical foundation of Pancasila (The Five Principles) also mentioned the Fifth principle that Indonesia recognizes the presence of " Social Justice

for all People of Indonesia Keadilan", thus, Indonesia highly respects gender equality between women's and men roles. In addition, The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia in Article 28D section (1) also stipulates that "Every person shall have the right of recognition, guarantees, protection and certainty before a just law, and of equal treatment before the law."

Another constitutional foundation supporting the effort of gender equality is stated in Article 28I section (2) The 1945 Constitution of The republic of Indonesia stipulating that "Every person shall have the right to be free from discriminative treatment based upon any grounds whatsoever and shall have the right to protection from such discriminative treatment." Thus, in practice, women also need to participate and play their roles in various aspects of life particularly in village building as discussed in this study.

Juridical foundation regulating women's rights protection is mentioned in Article 2 Law Number 7 Year 1984 on The Ratification of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) stating that : "States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake: (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle; (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures,

including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women; (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination; (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation; (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise; (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women (g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

International Law concerning the regulation regarding agreements, common principles in human rights include CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) which then by the participant countries, including Indonesia, was ratified into their national law (Herrera, Herrera, Exposito, 2018).

Indonesia has made the ratification of CEDAW one of bases in making the effort to protect women from discrimination.

Women rights in various fields of life has explicitly mentioned in Law Number 7 year 1984 on The Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. In order to strengthen the legal politics focus on people participation in velliage building,

particularly for women participation, Article 68 section (1) Law Number 6 Year 2014 on Village stating that :

(2) "Village community has rights to :

- a. request and obtain information from the Village Government and to oversee the implementation of the Government Village activities, Village Development, Village community development and empowerment of Village community;
- b. receive equal and fair service;
- c. express their aspirations, suggestions, and opinions orally or in writing in a responsible manner on the implementation of activities Village Government, the implementation of Village Development, Village community development and empowerment of Village community;
- d. elect, be elected, and / or set to be the:
  1. Head of Village;
  2. Village Apparatus;
  3. Members of the Village Consultative Body; or
  4. Members of the Village community institutions.
- e. obtain shelter and protection from interference peace and order in the Village."

In addition to the previous legislation, gender mainstreaming to achieve the goal of regional building in this case village has also been specifically regulated in Presidential Intruction of The republic of Indonesia Number 9 Year 2000 on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Building. In its contents, this legislation covers the goal to implement gender mainstreaming in order to realize planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national building policies and programs with gender perspective according to each roles and functions and authority.



Juridical basis related to women participation in village building is the obligation for women to participate in the component of establishment of Village Consultative Body. Village Consultative Body serves to, as mentioned in Article 55 Law Number 6 Year 2014 on Village, discuss and make an agreement The Draft of Village Regulations together with Head of Village, accommodate and distribute Villagers aspiration, and monitor the work performance of Head of Village.

The Preparation Component of Village Consultative Body must also take into account women involvement as stipulated in Article 58 section (1) Law No. 6 year 2014 on Village stating that "The number of members of the Village Consultative Body shall be odd in number, at least 5 (five) and at most 9 (nine), with attention to the region, female population, total population, and the financial capacity of the Village."

Village Consultative Body is the only mechanism in that the accountabilities of the rulers and legislators can be directly checked by constituents in public area, considering democratization and village institution into Indonesia's government system.

Women political participation in Village Consultative Body is not only regulated in terms of representation, but also in terms of direct participation in the process of decision making which is intentional. Village Consultative Body is a medium of deliberation as stipulated in law on village in that village government, members of Village Consultative Body, and constituents can discuss any issues about their village. The election area consists of

representative of various social elements as follows:

1) Indigenous people 2) Religion Figures 3) Social figures 4) Education Figures 5) Representative of Farmers 6) Representatives of fishermen 7) Representatives of craftsmen 8) Representative of women 9) Representative of child protection supporters, and 10) Representative of poverty (Purwanti, & Setiawan, 2020).

Another regulation concerning the issue of gender mainstreaming in Article 3 Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 year 2008 on General Guidelines of The Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Regions stating that : "General Guidelines of gender mainstreaming in regions aims to: (a) give references for local Governments apparatus to prepare strategies of gender mainstreaming through planning, implementing, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluating of policies, programs, and activities related to regional building; (b) realize gender perspective based planning by integrating experiences, aspirations, needs, potentials, and problem solving between men and women; (c) Realize gender equality and justice in family, people, and state life; (d) realize the management of local budgeting which is responsive to gender; (e) improve gender equality and justice in position, role, and responsibility of men and women as individual and sources of building; and (f) Improve roles and independence of institutions which handle women empowerment."

Women participation in politics has become more and more significant in an effort to integrate gender need in various public policies and to ratify legal instruments which are gender sensitive that

have been neglected and become obstacles in the progress of women participation in any sectors in life. Political participation according to H. Mc Closky is a voluntary activity of citizens in that they take part in the process of direct or indirect election in the process of the making of public policies. Indonesia as an independent and sovereign country has committed and firmly given equal treatment to its people, for both women and men to have equal rights in life as people and state with no exception. Political rights are implemented through legal instruments and those rights to elect (Sihite, 2007).

Women involvement in the participation of village building is considered very important because it will support the effort of national building in regional or local level, particularly in village level, in order to achieve the goal of gender equality.

In the effort to achieve gender equality, it is necessary to solve a problem regarding women protection that is often shadowed people in Indonesia, which is the problem of violence .

Diarsi in his book *La Pona* in 2002 stated that Violence is frequently triggered by unequal gender relation, which is filled with injustice in relation between the two genders, which is highly related to power (Sihite, 2007).

Gender inequality is role disparity between men's and women's rights in society which positions women's status lower than men's. "Privilege right" owned by men seems to make women as merely "object" that belongs to men who have right to be treated as they wish, or violently (Sihite, 2007).

Violence against women is also considered the violence against other human beings because of

gender which is also called gender-related violence. Basically, gender-related violence occurs because there is inequality power in the society so that it causes various forms of violence against gender (Fakih, 2013).

The regulation of women participation in politics particularly in Legislative is legal politics that must be taken in order to manage and also increase women participation in politics, thus, all stakeholders, consisting of The House of Representatives, Political Parties, General Election Commission (KPU), certain related institution such as Women and Child Empowerment Office, Women National Commission, Non Government Organizations including Study Institution should regulate it (Purwanti, 2015).

The Law of The Republic of Indonesia No. 39 Year 1999 on Human Rights Article 46 mentioned that the system of general election, political parties, the election of members of executive body, and appointment system in executives and judiciary must accommodate women representation as required by the law. The affirmation of women political rights has been proven by the ratification of Convention on the Political Rights of Women. The provisions in UN Convention on Women Political Rights are as follows: Women have right to vote in all elections following the same requirements as the men follow, without any discrimination, women have right to be elected in all bodies which is elected generally, regulated by national law following the same requirement as the men follow; and women have right to hold public position and perform all public functions, regulated in national law following the

same requirements as the men follow with no discrimination (Purwanti, 2015).

Based on UN statistics, " Women in the world spend more than 60% of their overall work hours, however, they only receive 10% of the global income and only own 1% of land all over the world." In national context, there have been efforts to involve women in the building or development through policies. The government has launched building strategies in order to achieve gender equality and justice by integrating experiences, aspirations, needs, and issues around women and men in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies, programs, projects, and buildings. Women participation in village building can be measured by observing how far women roles in villages in one subdistrict of Kao Utara in the building (Djumati, Rompas, & Rorong, 2018).

Based on the aforementioned elaboration, in terms of coverage of people who are impacted by the outcome of decisions or building process, all people were involved in the process of village building project in Kao Utara Subdistrict. No discrimination in certain gender is the focus in the process of the building. This can be seen in the answers of the respondents which all answered "yes" all people involved, particularly women. In terms of equal partnership, it is noticed that there was equality and partnership in every process in order to have dialogue without considering gender and structure of each party in an effort to build the village in Kao Utara Subdistrict. This is in accordance to the answers given by the respondents.

In terms of transparency, it can be noticed that all parties have been able to build an open and conducive communication so that there was proper dialogue during the process of village building. This is in accordance to the answers given by the respondents. All respondents answered "yes" to the presence of transparency.

## 2. The Effort to Strengthen Women Participation in The Building of Gender Justice Based Village

Effort to improve women participation can be done if the present village institution has been able to operate properly in accommodating the goals of village building. The effort to improve people participation can be done if the government makes and establishes channel or access for people to participate.

It is also important to note that a building project is run for the interest of the people, not for the interest of government officials. Therefore, people must be involved in building projects which are held by government institutions from planning, implementing, monitoring, and the utilization of its benefits. People involvement will in return able to reduce any discrepancy, corruption, and any arbitrariness acts from public institutions. This is what we call accountability, honesty, and implementation of people participation (Solekhan, 2014).

The efforts that can support women participation in village building are: (1) Togetherness, in this case what is meant is that the participation to grow through consensus and common visions, aspirations, hopes, goals, and the sense of belonging to one another. The process of governance in society

will grow through common plan, organization, and control in the implementation of an activity ; (2) grow from the root, initiative must come from, by, and for the people as a long life learning process. On the other words, the participation is an institutional process which is bottom-up, in that different experiences occurred become input in the progress of implementing an activity; and (3) Trust and openness, the key success of participation is to grow and build relation based on trust and openness. Experiences has shown that when a process of participation occurs, various effort of improvement will also occur fast (Solekhan, 2014).

Some experts in the study of women stated that one of efforts to improve women bargaining position is through organization because it is considered the most concrete instrument which can empower women more properly (Pratama, & Setijaningrum, 2013).

Women empowerment implemented in context of village building is most often just formality which shows numbers merely in quantity as what happened in Lerep Village in Semarang District, Central Java. This shows that from the aspect of quantity, women empowerment was quite good because during the process of decision making in the village (village deliberation), women vote reached 30% of attendance, however, there is still one obstacle in empowering women. It is the fact that there is still small number of women who participated in proposing ideas, even more in decision making. Thus, the present women empowerment was merely in the form of attendance in village consultative or deliberation forum (Kushandajani, 2018).

#### D. CONCLUSION

The reason why it is necessary to strengthen women participation in the building of gender justice based village is because there is foundation of legal political regulation concerning strengthening participation of women in village building, some are mentioned in philosophical foundation in the Fifth Principle, which is "Social Justice for All People of Indonesia", also in constitutional foundation in Article 27 section (1), Article 28D section (1), and Article 28I section (2). While in juridical foundation, it is mentioned in Article 68 section (1) Law Number 6 Year 2014 on Village, Article 2 Law number 7 Year 1984 concerning the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Presidential Instruction Number 9 Year 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming, and Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 year 2008 on General Guidelines of The Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Region.

The efforts in supporting the strengthening of women participation in village building are togetherness, growing from root, trust, openness, and organization because they are considered the most concrete instrument that can empower women more properly. .

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