

## Gender Mainstream Legal Framework at the Village Government

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### Abstract

*The inception of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village has affected the autonomous authority of village governments to achieve the welfare that extends to villages. The conception of welfare is also governed in the state's objectives enacted in SDGs, one of which is concerning gender justice. This law delegates tasks to village heads to uphold gender justice to further discover how the gender mainstreaming framework is implemented. The authority delegated for eight years is not directly supported by regulations as the guidelines for villages to manifest the gender mainstream in village governments. This research, employing statutory and historical approaches, is focused on the role of village governments in gender mainstreaming in village governments.*

### Keywords

legal framework; gender mainstreaming; village government



### I. Introduction

Pancasila as the state philosophy, especially in the Second Precept "Just and civilized humanity" and the Fifth Precept "Justice for all Indonesian people" basic values or norms (grund norm) for the realization of gender equality. This has also been accommodated in the Indonesian constitution that there is a stipulation equality between men and women is based on article 27 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) which reads:

"All citizens are equal before the law and the government and are obliged to uphold the law and the government with no exceptions."

Based on this, which mandates that every person, both male and female in Indonesia, has the same position and participation in the economic, socio-cultural and political fields. However, the mandate is not yet effective, it requires a way to protect the whole community in the field of equality.

The purpose of this writing is to know and analyze the role of Village Government in implementing Gender Mainstreaming in the Village. Apart from that, it's also to know and analyze about the legal framework for implementing Gender Mainstreaming in the Village Government. Based on the substance of the legal issues to be studied in this research, this research is designed as a "normative" (dogmatic) research. To examine the existing problems, this research uses a statutory approach, namely the approach taken by reviewing all laws and regulations related to legal issues.

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## II. Review of Literature

The nature that exists in both men and women both socially and culturally is one of the concepts of gender. The paradigm that is built is that women are more examples of emotional, non-rational, empathetic traits. And the weak, in contrast to men are considered rational, logical, and non-emotional. The characteristics of the properties themselves are interchangeable properties. Changes in the characteristics of these traits can occur from time to time and from place to place. So gender is defined as social sex, while sex is biological sex. The point is that in gender there are differences in roles, functions and responsibilities between men and women as a result of social construction. Gender is the difference that appears in men and women when viewed from the values and behavior. Gender is a term used to describe the social differences between men and women. Gender is a group of cultural attributes and behaviors that exist in men and women. The concept of gender is nothing but a way to overcome the practical needs of gender, namely women and men to be able to carry out their work effectively and efficiently and generally these needs can be identified by themselves.

Based on the division of authority mentioned above, the Village has the authority to regulate and manage the village according to its authority, not least in the implementation of PUG. The village is led by 1 village head who has a position of about 6 years, in the provisions of Article 26 paragraph (1) of the Village Law stipulates that "The Village Head is in charge of administering Village Government, implementing Village Development, Village community development, and Village community empowerment". Furthermore, Article 26 paragraph (4) of the Village Law stipulates that "In carrying out the tasks as referred to in paragraph (1), the Village Head is obliged to:

- a. *uphold and practice Pancasila, implement the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and maintain and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika;*
- b. *improve the welfare of the Village community;*
- c. *maintain peace and order in the Village community;*
- d. *comply with and enforce laws and regulations;*
- e. *implement a democratic and gender-just life;*
- f. *implement the principles of Village Governance that are accountable, transparent, professional, effective and efficient, clean, and free from collusion, corruption, and nepotism;*
- g. *establish cooperation and coordination with all stakeholders in the Village;*
- h. *administering good Village Government administration;*
- i. *manage Village Finance and Assets;*
- j. *carry out government affairs under the authority of the Village;*
- k. *resolve community disputes in the Village;*
- l. *develop the economy of the Village community;*
- m. *fostering and preserving the socio-cultural values of the Village community;*
- n. *empowering the community and community institutions in the Village;*
- o. *develop the potential of natural resources and preserve the environment; and*
- p. *provide information to the village community.*

### III. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 The Role of the Village Government in Implementing Gender Mainstreaming in the Village

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Article 28 D Paragraph (1) states that everyone has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection and fair legal certainty and equal treatment before the law. So that with the existence of legal protection for everyone, it will realize the legal certainty contained in the legislation. This is expected in order to realize the goals of the Indonesian state, namely regarding the General Welfare, the guarantee and certainty of the state to fulfill this. Adam Smith in "Wealth of Nation" generally argues that: the happiness and welfare of the people must be achieved through state politics, because the rule of law is not only for the rulers or certain groups, but for the welfare of all the people in the country. Meanwhile, Soebekti views that the state is required to bring prosperity to its people by implementing justice and order from the state constitution.

One of the indicators of people's welfare is the fulfillment of human rights, one of which is the human right to obtain legal protection from legal certainty.

The basis of legitimacy is given by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 18 Paragraph (2) which states that "Provincial, Regency and City Governments regulate and manage their own government affairs according to the principles of autonomy and co-administration". The delegation of government authority by the central government to regional governments to regulate and manage government affairs as household affairs is the implementation of the principle of decentralization.

Based on the above explanation, in order to support the government's performance in improving welfare, every government is equipped with various government affairs as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Along with the pace of legal politics in the era of regional autonomy, the idea of strengthening development at the village level is a strategic choice in order to realize equitable accessibility of development and increase welfare levels. Therefore, the Village Law regime was born.

Legal politics, simply according to Moh. Mahfud MD can be interpreted as a directive or official line that is used as a foothold and a way to make and implement laws in order to achieve the goals of the nation and state. The main footing of national legal politics is the goal of the state which then gives birth to a national legal system that must be built with a choice of content and certain methods. The objectives of the Indonesian state are stated in paragraph IV of the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely that the state government of the Republic of Indonesia was formed to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, promote public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. Legal political basis for the establishment of a statutory regulation by taking into account the following flow chart.



**Figure 1.** Village Government Law Politics

Based on the picture above, the presence of the state is expected to guarantee that the existence of the village is truly intended for the realization of the Indonesian people, especially prosperous rural communities. Directions in the formation of laws, regulation of customary law communities are contained in the provisions of Article 18B paragraph (2) and Article 18 paragraph (7). However, regarding the authority of the customary law community unit, it refers to the regulation of ulayat rights which are still contained in the provisions of sectoral legislation.

The provisions of the Regional Government Law also regulate the decentralization of authority to the Village Government but mustadapted to the characteristics of each village. With the existence of sustainable village autonomy, it is expected to achieve village goals. The role of the village has a very important foundation in development. Nationally, then by way of village autonomy in order to realize an increase in the national economy. With the regulation on decentralization for the Village Government, all villages are free to determine the source of their income as long as they remain within the corridor of laws and regulations (fiscal decentralization). As a legal community unit that has an original structure based on privileges, the village can carry out legal, public and civil law actions, own wealth, property and can be prosecuted and sued in court.

Development is a change towards improvement (Shah et al, 2020). Historically, the fulfillment of basic needs, the development of facilities and infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, and the use of natural resources and the environment are the reasons behind the birth of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDesa) provides a commitment and trust for the village government to make efforts to empower villages that are more advanced, independent, just and in accordance with economic potential. So that in addition to authority, the village is also supported by financing, this reflects the autonomy that exists in the village. Village Autonomy has three meanings:

- a. Village rights to own, manage or obtain political-economic resources;
- b. The authority to regulate or make decisions on the management of public goods and the interests of the local community;
- c. The responsibility of the village to take care of the public interest (the people) of the village through public services.

Thus the village has the right and authority when dealing with the government, as well as having the responsibility when dealing with the people. In order for all three to work, the village needs the flexibility to make decisions that are in accordance with the

authority it has, as well as the capacity (ability) to support the responsibility of managing the community.

Based on Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Village Government is the Village head or what is referred to by another name assisted by the Village apparatus as an element of the Village Administration. The village government consists of the Village Head and Village Apparatus, which consists of the village secretary and other apparatus.

1. The Village Head is basically responsible to the village people, which in the procedures and procedures the accountability is conveyed to the Regent or Mayor, through the Camat. To the BPD, the village head is obliged to provide information on his accountability report and to the people convey information on the main points of responsibility, but still must provide opportunities for the community through the BPD to inquire and/or ask for further information on matters relating to the accountability in question.
2. The village secretary is one of the village officials in charge of administering village administration. For example, making a birth certificate or certificate. The village secretary is a Civil Servant (PNS)

The village head is a central figure who has authority over village administration, in the provisions of the Village Law, the obligations that must be carried out by the village head are detailed, namely in Article 26 of the Village Law, The Village Head is obliged to:

- a) uphold and practice Pancasila, implement the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and maintain and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika;
- b) improve the welfare of the Village community;
- c) maintain peace and order in the Village community;
- d) comply with and enforce laws and regulations;
- e) implement a democratic and gender-just life;
- f) implement the principles of Village Governance that are accountable, transparent, professional, effective and efficient, clean, and free from collusion, corruption, and nepotism;
- g) establish cooperation and coordination with all stakeholders in the Village;
- h) administering good Village Government administration;
- i) manage Village Finance and Assets;
- j) carry out government affairs under the authority of the Village;
- k) resolve community disputes in the Village;
- l) develop the economy of the Village community;
- m) fostering and preserving the socio-cultural values of the Village community;
- n) empowering the community and community institutions in the Village;
- o) develop the potential of natural resources and preserve the environment; and
- p) provide information to the village community.

One of the obligations carried out by the Village Head is "implementing a democratic life and gender justice", if you look at this, namely the existence of equal rights and obligations that are upheld in it. This has also been accommodated in the Indonesian constitution that the government stipulates gender equality, namely through equality between men and women as contained in Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads:

"All citizens are equal before the law and the government and are obliged to uphold the law and the government with no exceptions."

If referring to gender justice this is the goal of Gender Mainstreaming, In 2000, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Abdurahman Wahid, issued Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming (Inpres PUG). It is hoped that national development will integrate gender from planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, to evaluation and utilization of the results. In order to encourage, make effective and optimize gender mainstreaming efforts in an integrated and coordinated manner, the Government of Indonesia issued Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development which mandates that in order to improve the ranking, role and quality of women, as well as efforts to realize gender equality and justice in family life, society, nation and state, it is necessary to carry out a gender mainstreaming strategy into all national development processes. The PUG strategy is implemented by ensuring fair and equal access, participation, control and benefits for both men and women in development. But the fact is that nowadays there is still more and more discrimination against women of all ages, from children, teenagers, adults to the elderly. This kind of society needs to change. Roscoe Pound (1870-1964), a philosopher who in order to formulate various interests in society into a harmonious balance, this is the essence of justice, which later became known as Law as a tool of social engineering: law as a means of changing society. This regulation is the first regulation that explicitly regulates gender mainstreaming. With this regulation, other regulations are issued that contain the conception of gender mainstreaming. This is a tsunami of regulations, especially in the Village Government in terms of gender mainstreaming.

If you look at the historical aspect of the Village which is an integrated and sustainable part between the Regional Government and the Village Government, then a legislative approach regarding PUG in the Region is used, this is because the Village was part of the Regional Government but with the issuance of the Village Law since 2014 , Villages have things autonomously. The call for PUG has been developed since 2000 but the autonomy of the Village has only been 14 years since Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming (PUG). In accordance with Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) is a strategy built to integrate gender into an integral dimension of planning, drafting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national development policies and programs.

The implementation of PUG is instructed to all elements from the Central Government to the Regional Government to carry out the preparation of programs, activities and sub-activities both in the planning, preparation, implementation, supervision and monitoring processes by observing and assessing gender issues. The above process begins with conducting a gender analysis into programs, activities or sub-activities, integrating the experiences, aspirations, needs and interests of women and men into the development process.

PUG's objective is to ensure gender equity in all respects, as seen from the Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, and Human Development Index. Since the enactment of the Presidential Instruction, the implementation of PUG has not run optimally in accordance with what is mandated in the Presidential Instruction. In an effort to optimize the implementation of this strategy, the Government includes it in the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2005–2025, which is one of the development directions in Mission 2, namely Creating a competitive nation, namely women and children. This is realized through improving women's quality of life, welfare, child

protection, reducing violence, exploitation and discrimination as well as strengthening GM institutions and networks.

In the provisions of Article 15 letter b of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2008 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Regions as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 67 of 2011 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2008 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Mainstreaming Gender in the Regions which states that one of the tasks of the Regency/City PUG Working Group is to carry out outreach and advocacy for PUG to the Camat, Village Head, and Lurah. Furthermore, in Article 25 of Permendagri No. 67 of 2011 stipulates that the Regent/Mayor conducts guidance on the implementation of PUG which includes:

- 1) determination of technical guidelines for the implementation of PUG at the Regency/City, District, Village/Kelurahan scale;
- 2) strengthening institutional capacity through training, consultation, advocacy, and coordination;
- 3) monitoring and evaluation of PUG implementation in the Village and at Regency/City SKPD;
- 4) increased focal capacity

Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators of the Implementation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as amended by Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 9 of 2015 concerning Indicators of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of Development of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the regulation is a guideline in monitoring and evaluating the Implementation of Development of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. Indicators are used to determine the success of the performance of a program or activity, as well as the problems faced related to the implementation of the development of women's empowerment and child protection. Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators consist of:

- a) Gender Mainstreaming Institutional Indicators (PUG)
- b) Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) implementation indicators

In the above arrangement, it does not give direct delegation authority to the Village regarding the implementation of Gender. It can be seen that, the Village Government has only autonomous authority starting in 2014. So the above regulations do not give full authority/delegation to the Village Government. However, the Village Law and several of its derivatives have given a signal that the Village Government must implement PUG in the village. starting from upstream to downstream. That is, starting from the planning process to implementation.

Village Government is a reflection of the Central Government but its form and scope are smaller. In the field of education, BPS data (2021) shows that among women aged 15 years and over in the village, 8.16% of them do not/have never attended school (compared to 4 0.07% male) and 17.46% female who did not complete primary school (compared to 14.92% male). This shows that more women (than men) do not get access to education when they are between the ages of 7-14 years. The UNICEF and PUSKAPA report, in collaboration with BPS and BAPPENAS, (2020: Prevention of Child Marriage: An

Undelayed Acceleration) also shows that based on 2018 SUSENAS data, Girls who experience child marriage (under 18 years) have a lower average length of schooling (7.92 years) than those who marry after 18 years (9.64 years). In the economic field, BPS data (2018) shows that 'only' 65.28% working village women (compared to 94.60% men)<sup>7</sup>. The data not only shows that access to public work is still lower, but also explains that there are still many women who only work in the domestic sphere. This condition has an impact on many women who depend on men's income for their livelihoods. 28% (compared to 94.60% male)<sup>7</sup>. The data not only shows that access to public work is still lower, but also explains that there are still many women who only work in the domestic sphere. This condition has an impact on many women who depend on men's income for their livelihoods. 28% (compared to 94.60% male)<sup>7</sup>. The data not only shows that access to public work is still lower, but also explains that there are still many women who only work in the domestic sphere. This condition has an impact on many women who depend on men's income for their livelihoods.

In the absence of direct regulations requiring regions to carry out PUG in the Village, the conception of PUG is more difficult to implement in the Village. Currently, the only thing that accommodates local government arrangements that involve the village in implementing PUG in the village. However, this cannot be a special obligation for the Village to implement it, so it correlates with the data presented above that there are still many villages that have not implemented PUG in the Village. Not implementing PUG in the village will hinder the implementation of the SDGs, so the concept of PUG must be implemented immediately. In Indonesia, only a few villages have implemented PUG, namely: Sitarjo Village, Wukirsari Village, Condongcatat Village, and Sumberharjo Village. So it can be concluded that not all Village Governments have implemented PUG, because there are no technical regulations governing the implementation of PUG in the Village. So that there is no system built in the implementation of PUG in the village which results in the non-achievement of gender justice.

### **3.2 The Legal Framework for Implementing Gender Mainstreaming in Village Governments**

Indonesia adheres to the concept of gender equality with the hope that gender equality in various fields, including politics, economy, social and culture, will improve the implementation of the goals of the state through the sustainable conception of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG). PUG is a strategy that integrates gender from the point of view of planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This strategy is used in solving development issues, especially gender issues which hinder the implementation of the country's goals. PUG is not only an obligation carried out by the state, but also carried out by elements of the provincial government, district/city government and the village government. So it takes synergy and collaboration of PUG from the village level to the central government. The village head in the provisions of the Village Law has detailed the obligations that must be carried out by the village head, namely precisely in Article 26 of the Village Law, The Village Head is obliged to:

- a. uphold and practice Pancasila, implement the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and maintain and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika;
- b. improve the welfare of the Village community;
- c. maintain peace and order in the Village community;
- d. comply with and enforce laws and regulations;
- e. implement a democratic and gender-just life;

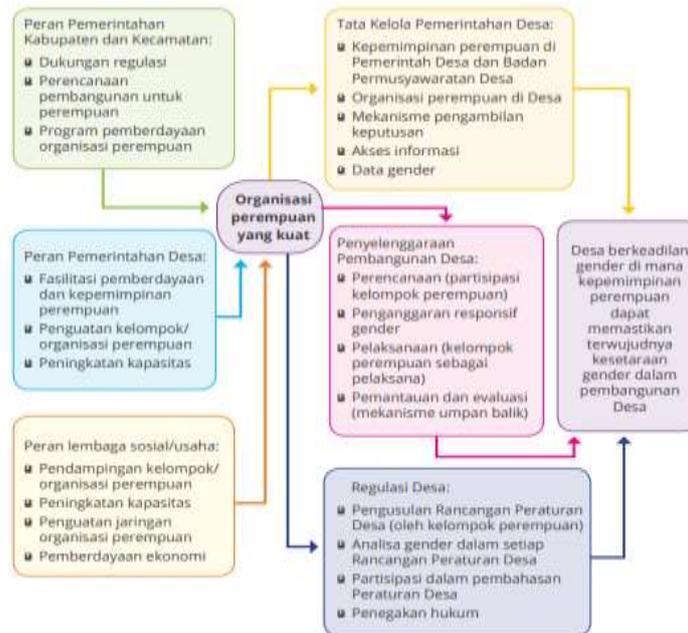
- f. implement the principles of Village Governance that are accountable, transparent, professional, effective and efficient, clean, and free from collusion, corruption, and nepotism;
- g. establish cooperation and coordination with all stakeholders in the Village;
- h. administering good Village Government administration;
- i. manage Village Finance and Assets;
- j. carry out government affairs under the authority of the Village;
- k. resolve community disputes in the Village;
- l. develop the economy of the Village community;
- m. fostering and preserving the socio-cultural values of the Village community;
- n. empowering the community and community institutions in the Village;
- o. develop the potential of natural resources and preserve the environment; and
- p. provide information to the village community.

One of the obligations carried out by the Village Head is "implementing a democratic life and gender justice", if you look at this, namely the existence of equal rights and obligations that are upheld in it. This has also been accommodated in the Indonesian constitution regarding equality between women and men as contained in article 27 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. So that village heads are obliged to implement gender in the local government bureaucracy. It can be seen that the village is an autonomous region, so that the village has the authority to form village regulations. The first legal movement is to regulate the legality of village government administration that breathes gender justice.

So that the existence of PUG becomes a guideline for villages in the implementation of the Village Government in realizing indicators of gender justice. Conception of a gender justice framework in the village if it meets the following indicators:

1. Villages are obliged to have published and updated gender data on the Village website. Compilation Gender data is basic data in knowing the occurrence of gender problems in the village.
2. Villages implement gender-responsive budgets in the APBDes. Gender Responsive Budget (ARG) is obtained when the village already has gender data and is analyzed using the GAP (Gender Pathway Analysis) method. After getting the gender issue so that only the programming and budget needed to deal with the gender gap can be made. The budget is the Gender Responsive Budget (ARG).
3. Villages have Village regulations as the basis for legitimacy in the implementation of PUG in the Village.
4. Village Prepare in the planning document the RPJMDes and the Village Work Plan. This arrangement is after the Village has carried out the GAP Analysis.
5. The government and the village community organize PUG in all fields in accordance with the RPJMDes and the Village Work Plan.
6. Villages form women's organizations that actively encourage women's leadership in village governance, BPD, and social organizations in the community.
7. The village cooperates with LBH to provide legal services and legal knowledge to provide access to justice in order to realize gender equality.

There are 3 aspects in the implementation of PUG in the village, namely the Village Government, Pelaksanaam, and regulations. Therefore, Gender Justice is implemented with the following framework:



**Figure 2.** Gender Equitable Framework Indicators in the Village

These stages are one of the frameworks for implementing PUG in the village. There are 3 things that act in PUG in the Village, both from the elements of the Regional Government, Village Government, and social/business institutions, all of which form a strong organization. In the event that the implementation of PUG must be accompanied by planning to be carried out by the Village, the planning is based on an analysis of the PUG gap in the Village, so from this it can be seen that the mapping of the gap will state the village government policies contained in the planning document. Apart from this, the most important thing is budgeting and information.

Gender Responsive Budgeting is a set of ways and approaches to integrate gender through planning, budgeting and implementation processes. Gender responsive planning is planning to achieve gender equality and justice, which is carried out through integrating the experiences, aspirations, needs, potentials and solving problems of women and men.

Gender Responsive Budgeting is not a separate process from the existing planning and budgeting system, but rather a complement in preparing strategic planning documents and work plan and budget documents in the regions. The important thing in the preparation of regional development planning documents is to require the use of gender analysis in formulating strategic policies and operational policies.

Often what happens is that in the administration of government there is no need to carry out a gender analysis because it adds to the complexity of the process of preparing program and activity planning, both in the RPJMDes, Work Plans or in the APBDesa. The result is that the planning compiled in the document does not solve the problem of gender inequality that occurs. Therefore, the preparation of Gender Responsive Budgeting has the following objectives:

- a) Increase awareness and understanding of the implementation of the Village Government regarding the importance of PUG in making policies and administering the Village Government in accordance with the duties and functions of each Division in the Village
- b) Ensure the existence of a Gender Responsive budget.
- c) Stay focused on programs, activities or sub-activities that can reduce gender disparities and eliminate discrimination against women and/or men in development

- d) Ensure that the needs and aspirations of men and women from various social groups (based on gender, age, race, ethnicity, and location) can be accommodated into the RPJMDesa, APBDesa, and Village Work Plans.

After budgeting by the village government, the community and relevant stakeholders in carrying out PUG in the village are in accordance with the current gender gap problem. However, this must start from the village's commitment to the formation of regulations as the basis for implementing PUG in the village. That is, through the preparation draft Village regulations, either at the initiative of the Village Head as the executive or at the BPD as the village legislature. DWith the issuance of a legal product in the form of a village regulation and supported by a regional regulation concerning PUG in the region where there is a role for the village in carrying out its duties in accordance with the regulated main functions. So that the regulatory framework and the first step that must be made in the village is to integrate the Village Law with the Presidential Impres as well as the statutory regulations that have been classified above through a Village Regulation document which consists of sharing indicators for the implementation of PUG in the Village, namely

- 1) Policy Programs and Activities (Planning);
- 2) Implementation of PUG in the Village;
- 3) Institutional;
- 4) Budgeting;
- 5) Village Community Participation;
- 6) Monitoring, Evaluation, And Supervision.

The Village Government is given autonomous authority by the State, the implementation of this authority must be in accordance with the provisions of related regulations, one of which is the authority of the Village Government in terms of PUG. The Village Government has an obligation thatThe Village Government is obliged to formulate gender-responsive legal politics, programs, activities, and sub-activities as outlined in the RPJMDes and RADes PUG is a policy owned by the Village Government in carrying out its governance. This is the first phase in PUG, namely planning and preparation. The Village Renja must be planned first and then compiled, and know that it can only be carried out later, so why is this very important because this is the gateway to conducting PUG in the region.

The formulation of gender responsive development policies, programs and activities is carried out through gender analysis. In conducting gender analysis, disaggregated data must be prepared. In conducting gender analysis, you can use the Gender Analysis Pathway or other analytical methods. In this case, East Java agrees that the analysis method used is the Gender Analysis Pathway. So with this, it can be known gender issues that exist in the area.*Gender Analysis Pathway*(GAP) is a gender analysis tool that can be used to assist planners in mainstreaming gender in the planning of development policies/programs/activities. By using GAP, planners of development policies/programs/activities can identify gender gaps and gender issues and at the same time develop plans for development policies/programs/activities aimed at minimizing or eliminating these gender gaps. There are 9 (nine) steps that must be taken in implementing GAP. This step is divided into 3 (three) stages, namely the Gender Responsive Policy Analysis Stage, the Gender Responsive Policy Formulation Stage and the Result Measurement Stage.

The results of the gender analysis compiled based on the GAP are made as the basis for the preparation *Gender Budget Statement* (GBS). GBS is the basis for the Village in preparing the Terms of Reference (KAK) and is an integral part of the Village planning document every year. These plans and budgets are ratified in a village regulation on APBDes, after which the Village Government implements PUG. The implementation cannot be separated from the driving wheel, namely the institutions created in implementing the PUG program in all village lines. Currently, there are many programs that breathe strong women in the village, this is one of the PUG programs in the village. The basic framework of PUG in the Village through the Village Regulation on the Implementation of PUG in the Village will have an impact on the Village Regulation on RPJMDes and Village Regulation on APBDes as well as several other legal policies.

#### IV. Conclusion

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the Village Government has a strategic role, authority, and responsibility in implementing PUG in the Village. So that the hope of sustainable development with a gender perspective can be achieved well, although there are no regulations implicitly regulating the guidelines for implementing PUG in the village. Besides things So that the legal framework and initial steps that must be made in the village, namely integrating the Village Law, Regional Regulation on PUG, and Legislation in the field of PUG as classified in the discussion can be stated through a Village Regulation document consisting of various indicators for the implementation of PUG in the Village, namely Policy Programs and Activities (Planning), Implementation of PUG in the Village, Institutional, Budgeting, Village Community Participation, Monitoring, Evaluation, And Supervision. The implications of this Village Regulation will affect the Village Regulation on the RPJMDes and APBDes in the future.

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