

Empowering Boja Village through Equilibrium Theory Based Gender Equality for the Enhancement of Family Welfare

Anis Widyawati ^{a✉}, Dian Latifiani ^a, Lyna Latifah ^a,
Rohadhatul Aisy ^a, Shofriya Qonitatin Abidah ^a, Siti
Amatil Ulfiyah ^a, Amel Ellsamia Indiyani ^a, Adilia Putri
Kusuma ^a, Heru Setyanto ^b

^a Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

^a Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,
Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

✉ Corresponding email: anis@mail.unnes.ac.id

Cite this article as:

Widyawati, Anis, Dian Latifiani, Lyna Latifah, Rohadhatul Aisy, Shofriya Qonitatin Abidah, Siti Amatil Ulfiyah, Amel Ellsamia Indiyani, Adilia Putri Kusuma, Heru Setyanto. "Empowering Boja Village through Equilibrium Theory Based Gender Equality for the Enhancement of Family Welfare". *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 7, no. 2 (2024): 171-190. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jphi.v7i2.2937>.

Abstract

This study explores into exploring the execution of Equilibrium Theory-Based Gender Equality (ETBGE) in Boja Village to enhance family welfare, employing



Copyrights © Author(s). This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0). All writings published in this journal are personal views of the author and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.

a non-doctrinal (empiric) approach through observation and surveys. Gender equality is crucial for holistic development, especially in rural areas, as it promotes socioeconomic progress. Drawing on Equilibrium Theory, which advocates for equal This study delves into how gender equality principles can be effectively applied at the community level to enhance access to resources and opportunities. Through systematic observation and comprehensive surveys in Boja Village, the study evaluates gender dynamics, resource allocation, decision-making processes, and overall family welfare. Analysis of empirical data, including demographic profiles, economic indicators, and social structures, aims to uncover existing disparities and challenges in achieving gender equality objectives. The findings offer insights into the effectiveness of ETBGE principles in Boja Village, identifying successful areas and those needing further intervention. The study concludes by proposing practical recommendations and strategies to empower Boja Village residents, particularly women, enabling them to participate in decision-making, access resources equitably, and enhance the welfare of their families and the community.

KEYWORDS *Gender Equality, Equilibrium Theory-Based Gender Equality (ETBGE), Family Welfare Enhancement*

Introduction

Gender equality is not just a moral imperative but a crucial driver of progress and development, especially in rural regions where disparities can hinder overall growth.¹ Boja Village, akin to numerous rural communities worldwide, confronts socio-economic hurdles exacerbated by unequal access to resources and opportunities among genders.² Recognizing this pressing issue, our research delves deeply into the practical application of Equilibrium Theory-Based Gender Equality (ETBGE) within the context

¹ Moa Bladini, Sara Uhnöo, and Åsa Wettergren, "It Sounds like Lived Experience' - On Empathy in Rape Trials," *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 72, no. March 2022 (2023): 100575, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcj.2023.100575>.

² Yanuar Farida Wismayanti et al., "The Problematicization of Child Sexual Abuse in Policy and Law: The Indonesian Example," *Child Abuse and Neglect* 118, no. June (2021): 105157, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105157>.

of Boja Village.³ Our overarching goal is to catalyze improvements in family welfare by promoting a fairer allocation of resources and opportunities among community members, irrespective of gender.

Previous research has underscored the importance of gender equality in fostering socioeconomic advancement. However, existing studies often lack a comprehensive empirical examination at the grassroots level, leaving gaps in understanding the practical application of gender equality principles. Our study seeks to address this limitation by employing a non-doctrinal approach, utilizing observation and surveys to assess gender dynamics, resource allocation, and decision-making processes within Boja Village. Central to our investigation is the Equilibrium Theory, advocating for equitable access to resources and opportunities for all individuals regardless of gender.⁴ By drawing on this theoretical framework, we aim to identify successful practices and areas requiring intervention to enhance gender equality in Boja Village.

Boja Village is a village located in Boja District, Kendal Regency. The distance traveled from Semarang State University to Boja Village is 21 KM. Boja Village has a total population of 2,635 people, consisting of 824 men and 1,811 women.⁵ Based on these data, it can be seen that the population in Boja Village is dominated by women. The potential dominance above should be able to make women in Boja Village more competent to build family protection in a healthy household without violence either on themselves or on other vulnerable family members, for example on their children. But in fact, violence against children in the family may also still exist in Boja Village. This situation is because the condition of women's dominance in Boja Village is not balanced with

³ Jamaluddin Hos et al., "Gender Relations in Stone-Breaking Women's Families in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia: A Phenomenological Study," *Journal of Population and Social Studies* 29 (2021): 511–525, <https://doi.org/10.25133/JPSSv292021.032>.

⁴ Beatrice Orwako Anyango, Beatrice Atim Alupo, and Maxwell Peprah Opoku, "Women in Politics in Kenya: An Analysis of Participation and Barriers," *Generos* 7, no. 1 (2018): 1506–30, <https://doi.org/10.17583/generos.2018.3179>.

⁵ Anis Widyawati et al., "Assistance and Establishment of an Anti-Corruption Legal Clinic in Puguh Village, Boja District, Kendal Regency," *Jurnal Dedikasi Hukum* 1, no. 2 (2021): 166, <https://doi.org/10.22219/jdh.v1i2.16829>.

women's capacity regarding the rights of themselves, family, and community, as well as the low participation and role of women in every activity. This is because the majority of women in Boja Village are high school graduates.

Woman assume a critical part in encouraging family government assistance, filling in as the foundation of family solidness. As the essential nurturers, moms establish the groundwork for their kids' schooling, accordingly upgrading the country's human resources for people in the future. By developing positive conditions inside the nuclear family, these impacts swell outwards, emphatically influencing more extensive networks and the country overall.⁶ The lack of understanding of women's rights over themselves, their families, and society as well as the low participation and role of women in every activity will also have an impact on how women realize the welfare of their families. In order to realize and improve welfare in the family, an effort is needed to prevent violence against vulnerable groups in the family, such as mothers and children. One of the things that is done is the understanding among family members about gender equality.⁷

The scientific novelty of our paper lies in its empirical examination of gender dynamics and its direct impact on family welfare in a rural setting. Through the analysis of demographic profiles, economic indicators, and social structures, we aim to uncover existing disparities and challenges hindering the realization of gender equality objectives in Boja Village. Our study aims to achieve several objectives: (1) to evaluate the effectiveness of ETBGE principles in enhancing family welfare in Boja Village, (2) to identify successful practices and areas needing further intervention, and (3) to propose practical recommendations and strategies for empowering Boja Village residents, particularly women, in decision-making and resource access.

⁶ Anis Widyawati, Pujiyono Pujiyono, and Nur Rochaeti, "Elimination of Sexual Violence in Feminist Legal Theorist," *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 6, no. 2 (2021): 347, <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v6i2.48346>.

⁷ I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati and Made Suyana Utama, "Women's Empowerment Strategies to Improve Their Role in Families and Society," *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law* 18, no. 5 (2019): 119.

The structure of this article encompasses a detailed analysis of gender dynamics and family welfare in Boja Village, followed by an exploration of the practical application of ETBGE principles. The findings of empirical data analysis will be presented, highlighting successful areas and areas needing further intervention. The article concludes with practical recommendations and strategies aimed at empowering Boja Village residents and fostering sustainable socioeconomic development.

The methodology adopted in this study aims to offer a thorough comprehension of how the implementation of Equilibrium Theory-Based Gender Equality (ETBGE) in Boja Village, focusing on enhancing family welfare. A non-doctrinal (empiric) approach was adopted, utilizing a combination of observation and surveys to gather data.⁸ Firstly, systematic observation was conducted within the village to capture the nuances of gender dynamics, resource allocation, and decision-making processes within families and the broader community.⁹ This involved immersing in the daily activities of villagers, attending community gatherings, and engaging in informal conversations to gain insights into the lived experiences of residents. Additionally, comprehensive surveys were administered to households in Boja Village, encompassing demographic information, economic indicators, and perceptions regarding gender equality and family welfare. These surveys were designed to elicit quantitative data that could be analysed to identify patterns and trends within the village context. Furthermore, qualitative interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including community leaders, women's groups, and local authorities, to delve deeper into understanding the obstacles and possibilities surrounding gender equality and the welfare of families.¹⁰ Utilizing both quantitative survey data and in-depth interviews allowed for a comprehensive examination of the practicality of ETBGE

⁸ Agus Budianto, "Legal Research Methodology Reposition in Research on Social Science," *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 20, no. 9 (2020): 1341, <https://doi.org/10.6000/1929-4409.2020.09.154>.

⁹ Dan Hunter, "The Death of the Legal Profession and the Future of Law," *University of New South Wales Law Journal* 43, no. 4 (2020): 1209, <https://doi.org/10.53637/dvnx3898>.

¹⁰ M L Cohen and C Olson Kent, *Legal Research* (Saint Paul: West Publishing Company, 1992), 32.

principles within Boja Village, enabling a thorough analysis from various angles. This methodological approach aimed to provide a holistic understanding of the factors influencing family welfare and the potential pathways for empowering residents, particularly women, to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development.¹¹

Gender Dynamics and Resource Allocation in Boja Village: An Analysis

Gender dynamics and resource allocation in Boja Village represent critical facets of the local community's socio-economic landscape. This analysis delves into the intricate interplay between gender roles, access to resources, and decision-making processes within households. Boja Village, like many rural areas, exhibits distinct patterns of gender differentiation, with traditional roles often dictating the distribution of labor and resources.¹² Through careful observation and survey data, it becomes evident that women predominantly undertake responsibilities associated with household chores, childcare, and subsistence farming, while men often engage in activities linked to income generation, such as agriculture and off-farm employment. This division of labor not only reflects entrenched gender norms but also influences resource allocation within households.¹³ The restricted access of women to land, financial resources, and decision-making power limits their independence and economic empowerment, thus sustaining cycles of poverty and inequality. Moreover, despite their significant contributions to agricultural production, women often face barriers in accessing extension services, credit facilities, and markets, further exacerbating disparities in resource allocation. The analysis also highlights disparities in education and healthcare access, with

¹¹ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2005), 113.

¹² Onja H. Razafindratsima et al., "Reviewing the Evidence on the Roles of Forests and Tree-Based Systems in Poverty Dynamics," *Forest Policy and Economics* 131, no. 12 (2021): 33, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2021.102576>.

¹³ Sonya G. Smith and Jeanne C. Sinkford, "Gender Equality in the 21st Century: Overcoming Barriers to Women's Leadership in Global Health," *Journal of Dental Education* 86, no. 9 (2022): 1147, <https://doi.org/10.1002/jdd.13059>.

gender biases affecting enrolment rates and health-seeking behaviours. However, amidst these challenges, there are also instances of resilience and agency among women in Boja Village, as they actively seek opportunities to enhance their socio-economic status and challenge traditional gender roles. By unravelling the complexities of gender dynamics and resource allocation, this analysis provides valuable insights for designing targeted interventions aimed at promoting gender equality and enhancing family welfare in Boja Village.

Based on the results of a joint survey with representatives of the PPPA and KB Office in Boja Village with the Village Secretary, Mr. Gunawan, the village has a female population of productive age that dominates compared to the number of male residents of productive age. However, there is a problem about the role of women in village development who have not been fully involved so that participation is low. As a follow-up to the potential and problems that have been encountered, there is a need for women's groups in the form of awareness of the mindset of women's rights and position over themselves, their families, and society. By doing so, they can develop the potential of women's groups and protect themselves from acts that lead to violence.¹⁴

Based on observations, four problems were found that occurred to partners in Boja Village, namely:

1. Political issues arise due to the insufficient presence of woman in decision-making roles, leaving them susceptible to experiencing violence.
2. Economic problems related to the lack of development and development of women's potential in improving the economy/family welfare.
3. Education problems related to lack of knowledge of the equal roles of women and children.
4. Cultural issues related to cultural influences and traditions.

¹⁴ Mona Lena Krook and Juliana Restrepo Sanín, "The Cost of Doing Politics? Analyzing Violence and Harassment against Female Politicians," *Perspectives on Politics* 18, no. 3 (2020): 740, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592719001397>.

A. Impact of Equilibrium Theory-Based Gender Equality on Family Welfare

The impact of Equilibrium Theory-Based Gender Equality (ETBGE) on family welfare in Boja Village is profound and multifaceted. By advocating for equal access to resources and opportunities regardless of gender, ETBGE has significantly contributed to improving the socioeconomic conditions of families within the community. One notable impact is the enhanced economic empowerment of women, facilitated by initiatives that promote their participation in income-generating activities and decision-making processes. As women gain access to economic resources and opportunities previously inaccessible to them, they become active contributors to household income and decision-making, thereby bolstering overall family welfare.¹⁵

Moreover, ETBGE has played a pivotal role in challenging traditional gender roles and stereotypes within Boja Village, leading to more equitable distribution of household responsibilities and decision-making power. By promoting shared decision-making and responsibilities between men and women, ETBGE fosters a more supportive and harmonious family environment where both partners are empowered to contribute to the well-being of their families. This shift away from entrenched gender norms not only benefits individual families but also contributes to broader societal transformation, laying the groundwork for more inclusive and egalitarian communities.¹⁶

Furthermore, the impact of ETBGE on family welfare extends beyond economic empowerment and social dynamics to encompass access to fundamental services such as schooling and medical care.¹⁷ Through

¹⁵ Klasen Stephan, "The Impact of Gender Inequality on Economic Performance in Developing Countries," Discussion Papers (Goettinen, Germany, 2018), <https://hdl.handle.net/10419/176556%0AStandard-Nutzungsbedingungen>:

¹⁶ Benjamin K. Sovacool et al., "Equity, Technological Innovation and Sustainable Behaviour in a Low-Carbon Future," *Nature Human Behaviour* 6, no. 3 (2022): 326–37, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-021-01257-8>.

¹⁷ Stephan, "The Impact of Gender Inequality on Economic Performance in Developing Countries," 7.

initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality in education and healthcare, ETBGE has facilitated greater access for women and girls, thereby improving their overall well-being and that of their families. As women and girls access education and healthcare services, they possess enhanced capabilities to make well-informed choices regarding their health, financial matters, and future prospects, ultimately resulting in enhanced outcomes for both themselves and their families. Overall, the impact of ETBGE on family welfare in Boja Village underscores the transformative potential of gender equality initiatives in fostering sustainable development and improving the lives of communities at the grassroots level.

B. Challenges and Opportunities in Implementing Gender Equality Principles in Boja Village

Gender equality involves guaranteeing that individuals of all genders have fair and equal chances to exercise their rights across various spheres of society, such as politics, economics, civil life, social interactions, and cultural activities.¹⁸ Discussions surrounding gender have ignited debates within our society, especially among women. Socially constructed gender norms often confine women to domestic roles within the household, restricting their freedom in public spheres.¹⁹ In many households, the traditional notion persists with the husband typically viewed as the primary provider, while the wife assumes the role of homemaker, responsible for cooking, managing the household, caring for children, and

¹⁸ Andrey Shastri, "Human Rights for Women's Development in Multidimensional: A Step towards Gender Equality in Education," *Utamax: Journal of Ultimate Research and Trends in Education* 1, no. 2 (2019): 84, <https://doi.org/10.31849/utamax.v1i2.5876>.

¹⁹ Nur Lidiana et al., "A Review of Studies on Female Public Space," in *International Conference on Economics, Education and Social Research (ICEESR 2020)* (Changsha: Francis Academic Press, UK, 2020), 157, <https://doi.org/10.25236/iceesr.2020.031>.

other domestic duties. This is a form of gender injustice. In fact, several studies have shown that efforts to improve family welfare do not solely depend on the husband, but also the role of the wife who jointly builds family welfare. In this household, the notion of parity between men and women finds its rationale in the Equilibrium Theory. This theory underscores the importance of fostering partnership and harmony in the interactions and relationships between individuals of both genders.²⁰

Regarding solutions to empower and protect children from violence, this is important to be given because they see that women and children have become vulnerable groups who often get violence.²¹ In Central Java alone, data shows that cases of violence most often target women and children. As of April 2023, 316 women and 197 children were recorded as victims of violence.²² Violence against children can be defined as acts that result in physical, mental, or sexual injury usually committed by persons who have a responsibility for the welfare of the child, the presence of harm and danger poses risks to the child's health and well-being, as evidenced by various indicators.²³ Efforts are needed in the form of providing education about violence, protection of victims, and education about the culture of equality to the community with the aim that all levels of society contribute to reducing the level of violence against both women and children.²⁴

²⁰ Yohanes Subasno, "Gender Awareness in Children to Fight Stereotypes through Education and Christian Religion," *International Journal of Social Relevance & Concer* 10, no. 12 (2022): 17, <https://doi.org/10.26821/ijsrc.10.12.2022.101208>.

²¹ Dian Latifiani et al., "Preventing Child Marriage: Advocating for Marriage Age Education to Foster Family and National Resilience," *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 5, no. 2 (2022): 233.

²² Dinas Perempuan dan Anak Provinsi Jawa Tengah, "Data Kekerasan Perempuan dan Anak Provinsi Jawa Tengah," dp3akb.go.id, 2023, <https://dp3akb.jatengprov.go.id/>. accessed on 25 March 2024.

²³ Prachi Pundir et al., "Interventions for Reducing Violence against Children in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: An Evidence and Gap Map," *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 16, no. 4 (2020): 5, <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1120>.

²⁴ Sarah E. Ullman, "Rape Resistance: A Critical Piece of All Women's Empowerment and Holistic Rape Prevention," *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment and Trauma* 31, no. 4 (2022): 523, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926771.2020.1821851>.

Promoting gender equality stands as a pivotal aim within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), encompassing various objectives. The emphasis placed on gender equality within the SDGs stems from the recognition of shortcomings in addressing gender disparities throughout the fifteen-year span of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era.²⁵ Gender equality is goal number 5 of the SDGs with nine targets. The targets to be achieved in Goal 5 are also very comprehensive, including:

1. put an end to any discrimination faced by women and girls in all aspects.
2. efforts are needed to diminish instances of violence targeting women and girls, whether in public settings or within the privacy of homes, encompassing issues like human trafficking and various forms of sexual and other exploitations.
3. eliminate detrimental customs like child marriage, premature unions, coercion, and female genital mutilation.
4. ensuring that ladies are effectively drawn in and furnished with fair opportunities to take charge across various tiers of decision-making within political, economic, and public spheres.
5. ensuring general admittance to sexual and conceptive wellbeing.
6. recognizing and valuing unpaid domestic labor by expanding access to public services.²⁶

Gender equality entails providing fair and equitable opportunities to both women and men, ensuring they receive equal treatment regardless of their gender, involvement or participation and decision-making as well as affordability of development and welfare benefits.²⁷ According to

²⁵ Dian Latifiani, "Integracy Policy Sebagai Upaya Preventif Perkawinan Anak Di Desa Kedungkelor Kecamatan Warureja Kabupaten Tegal," *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 2, no. 1 (2019): 19.

²⁶ Liberty Matthyse, "Achieving Gender Equality by 2030: Transgender Equality in Relation to Sustainable Development Goal 5," *Agenda* 34, no. 1 (2020): 125, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10130950.2020.1744336>.

²⁷ Helen O'Connell, "What Are the Opportunities to Promote Gender Equity and Equality in Conflict-Affected and Fragile States? Insights from a Review of Evidence," *Gender and Development* 19, no. 3 (2011): 455, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2011.636571>.

Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000, Promoting gender equality involves guaranteeing that individuals, regardless of gender, have fair and equal access to opportunities and rights. This includes their ability to actively engage in various aspects of society such as politics, economics, socio-cultural affairs, national defence, and security, as well as having equal access to the benefits resulting from societal development.²⁸

Gender equality encompasses the eradication of discrimination and systemic injustice, directed towards both men and women. In equitable social dynamics, women and men hold equal significance in influencing various aspects of life, spanning from familial to societal and national affairs. The notion of parity between genders within the family aligns with a theoretical framework known as equilibrium theory. This theory underscores the importance of partnership and coherence in the interaction between women and men. Such a perspective does not pit women against men but rather emphasizes the necessity for collaborative efforts and harmonious coexistence in family, societal, national, and state realms.²⁹

Implementing gender equality principles in Boja Village presents a myriad of challenges intertwined with promising opportunities. One of the primary challenges lies in deeply entrenched cultural norms and traditional gender roles prevalent within the community.³⁰ Frequently, these societal standards uphold imbalanced power structures, restricting women's ability to pursue education, economic prospects, and participation in decision-making.³¹ Overcoming these ingrained attitudes

²⁸ Lintang Purba Jaya, Ramadhani Auerkari, and Aji Wahyu, "The Challenges and Opportunities of Women's Role in Child Immunization," in *2nd International Conference on Strategic and Global Studies (ICSGS 2018)*, vol. 365 (Jakarta: Atlantis Press, 2019), 21, <https://doi.org/10.2991/icsgs-18.2019.4>.

²⁹ Valli Rajah and Max Osborn, "Understanding Women's Resistance to Intimate Partner Violence: A Scoping Review," *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse* 23, no. 5 (2022): 1381, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838019897345>.

³⁰ Lori Heise et al., "Gender Inequality and Restrictive Gender Norms: Framing the Challenges to Health," *The Lancet* 393, no. 10189 (2019): 2440–54, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)30652-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30652-X).

³¹ Mehrangiz Abadi, Khalil M. Dirani, and Fatemeh Dena Rezaei, "Women in Leadership: A Systematic Literature Review of Middle Eastern Women Managers' Careers from NHRD and Institutional Theory Perspectives," *Human Resource*

requires a multifaceted approach that involves community engagement, education, and awareness-raising initiatives. Moreover, addressing these challenges necessitates sensitivity to local customs and traditions, ensuring that interventions are culturally appropriate and resonate with the community's values.

One major obstacle we face is the insufficiency of infrastructure and resources essential for the successful implementation of gender equality efforts.³² Boja Village, like many rural communities, may face limitations in terms of access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities, particularly for women. Limited infrastructure hampers efforts to promote gender equality by restricting the movement of women, limiting their access to crucial services, and impeding their involvement in economic endeavors.³³ To address this challenge, investments in infrastructure development, such as improving road networks, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions, are essential. Additionally, targeted programs aimed at enhancing women's access to resources and opportunities can help mitigate the disparities exacerbated by inadequate infrastructure.

Despite these challenges, implementing gender equality principles in Boja Village presents promising opportunities for socioeconomic development and community empowerment.³⁴ Encouraging the involvement of women in decision-making and ensuring fair resource distribution through gender equality efforts can unlock significant potential within society. Empowering women economically and socially doesn't just benefit families; it also fosters holistic community growth.

Development International 25, no. 1 (2022): 19, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13678868.2020.1840847>.

³² Etienne Lwamba et al., "PROTOCOL: Strengthening Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Fragile Contexts towards Peaceful and Inclusive Societies: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis," *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 17, no. 3 (2021): 4, <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1180>.

³³ Mohd Akhter Ali and M Kamraju, "The Role of Women in Rural Development Programs," *ASEAN Journal of Community Service and Education* 2, no. 1 (2023): 69.

³⁴ Serena Tagliacozzo and Ilaria Di Tullio, "Gender Equality Plans (GEPs) as a Framework to Devise Gender Equality Measures for Disaster Research," *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 60 (2021): 102294, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2021.102294>.

Moreover, fostering gender equality fosters a more inclusive and equitable society, laying the foundation for sustainable development and progress. Harnessing these opportunities requires collaboration among different parties involved, such as governmental bodies, non-profit groups, and the inhabitants of the area, to design and implement gender-sensitive policies and programs effectively. By addressing the challenges and seizing the opportunities, Boja Village can pave the way towards a more equitable and prosperous future for all its residents.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the implementation of Equilibrium Theory-Based Gender Equality (ETBGE) in Boja Village has demonstrated promising avenues for enhancing family welfare and fostering community empowerment. Through systematic observation and comprehensive surveys, this research has shed light on the intricate gender dynamics, resource allocation mechanisms, and decision-making processes within the village context. The findings underscore the importance of equitable access to resources and opportunities in promoting socioeconomic progress, particularly in rural areas. Moving forward, it is imperative to capitalize on successful initiatives while addressing existing disparities and challenges identified in this study. Suggestions for action involve setting up grassroots initiatives to support gender equality, empowering more noteworthy cooperation of woman in dynamic cycles, close by elevating admittance to training and monetary open doors, is pivotal. Furthermore, shaping joint efforts with local gatherings and administrative bodies can support carrying out maintainable drives custom-fitted to explicit necessities to the specific needs of Boja Village. By empowering residents, particularly women, to actively engage in the development process, Boja Village can pave the way for inclusive growth and lasting improvements in family welfare and community well-being.

References

- Abadi, Mehrangiz, Khalil M. Dirani, and Fatemeh Dena Rezaei. "Women in Leadership: A Systematic Literature Review of Middle Eastern Women Managers' Careers from NHRD and Institutional Theory Perspectives." *Human Resource Development International* 25, no. 1 (2022): 19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13678868.2020.1840847>.
- Ali, Mohd Akhter, and M Kamraju. "The Role of Women in Rural Development Programs." *ASEAN Journal of Community Service and Education* 2, no. 1 (2023): 69.
- Anyango, Beatrice Orwako, Beatrice Atim Alupo, and Maxwell Peprah Opoku. "Women in Politics in Kenya: An Analysis of Participation and Barriers." *Generos* 7, no. 1 (2018): 1506–30. <https://doi.org/10.17583/generos.2018.3179>.
- Bladini, Moa, Sara Uhnöo, and Åsa Wettergren. "‘It Sounds like Lived Experience’ - On Empathy in Rape Trials." *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 72, no. March 2022 (2023): 100575. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcj.2023.100575>.
- Budianto, Agus. "Legal Research Methodology Reposition in Research on Social Science." *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 20, no. 9 (2020): 1341. <https://doi.org/10.6000/1929-4409.2020.09.154>.
- Cohen, M L, and C Olson Kent. *Legal Research*. Saint Paul: West Publishing Company, 1992.
- Dinas Perempuan dan Anak Provinsi Jawa Tengah. "Data Kekerasan Perempuan dan Anak Provinsi Jawa Tengah." *dp3akb.go.id*, 2023. <https://dp3akb.jatengprov.go.id/> accessed on 25 March 2024.
- Heise, Lori, Margaret E. Greene, Neisha Opper, Maria Stavropoulou, Caroline Harper, Marcos Nascimento, Debrework Zewdie, et al. "Gender Inequality and Restrictive Gender Norms: Framing the Challenges to Health." *The Lancet* 393, no. 10189 (2019): 2440–54. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)30652-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30652-X).
- Hos, Jamaluddin, Muhammad Arsyad, La Ode Monto Bauto, Suharty Roslan, Harnina Ridwan, Zulfiah Larisu, and Hasniah. "Gender Relations in Stone-Breaking Women's Families in Southeast

- Sulawesi, Indonesia: A Phenomenological Study.” *Journal of Population and Social Studies* 29 (2021): 511–25.
<https://doi.org/10.25133/JPSSv292021.032>.
- Hunter, Dan. “The Death of the Legal Profession and the Future of Law.” *University of New South Wales Law Journal* 43, no. 4 (2020): 1209.
<https://doi.org/10.53637/dvwx3898>.
- Jaya, Lintang Purba, Ramadhani Auerkari, and Aji Wahyu. “The Challenges and Opportunities of Women’s Role in Child Immunization.” In *2nd International Conference on Strategic and Global Studies (ICSGS 2018)*, 365:21. Jakarta: Atlantis Press, 2019.
<https://doi.org/10.2991/icsgs-18.2019.4>.
- Krook, Mona Lena, and Juliana Restrepo Sanín. “The Cost of Doing Politics? Analyzing Violence and Harassment against Female Politicians.” *Perspectives on Politics* 18, no. 3 (2020): 740.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592719001397>.
- Latifiani, Dian. “Integracy Policy Sebagai Upaya Preventif Perkawinan Anak Di Desa Kedungkelor Kecamatan Warureja Kabupaten Tegal.” *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 2, no. 1 (2019): 19.
<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/JPHI/article/view/34709>
- Latifiani, Dian, Baidhowi Baidhowi, Anis Widyawati, Nike Natasya Sumartono, Rahmawati Melati Sani, Choirul Fuad, Sultan Faiz Akbrar, and Kareem Mubarak. “Preventing Child Marriage: Advocating for Marriage Age Education to Foster Family and National Resilience.” *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 5, no. 2 (2022): 233.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/jphi.v5i2.60202>.
- Lidiana, Nur, Edyanti Binti, Mohd Esa, and Zaidatun Tasir. “A Review of Studies on Female Public Space.” In *International Conference on Economics, Education and Social Research (ICEESR 2020)*, 157. Changsha: Francis Academic Press, UK, 2020.
<https://doi.org/10.25236/iceesr.2020.031>.
- Lwamba, Etienne, Will Ridlehoover, Meital Kupfer, Shannon Shisler, Ada Sonnenfeld, Laurenz Langer, John Eysers, Sean Grant, and Bidisha Barooah. “PROTOCOL: Strengthening Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality in Fragile Contexts towards Peaceful and Inclusive Societies: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.”

- Campbell Systematic Reviews* 17, no. 3 (2021): 4. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1180>.
- Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2005.
- Matthyse, Liberty. "Achieving Gender Equality by 2030: Transgender Equality in Relation to Sustainable Development Goal 5." *Agenda* 34, no. 1 (2020): 125. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10130950.2020.1744336>.
- O'Connell, Helen. "What Are the Opportunities to Promote Gender Equity and Equality in Conflict-Affected and Fragile States? Insights from a Review of Evidence." *Gender and Development* 19, no. 3 (2011): 455. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2011.636571>.
- Pundir, Prachi, Ashrita Saran, Howard White, Ramya Subrahmanian, and Jill Adona. "Interventions for Reducing Violence against Children in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: An Evidence and Gap Map." *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 16, no. 4 (2020): 5. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1120>.
- Purnamawati, I Gusti Ayu, and Made Suyana Utama. "Women's Empowerment Strategies to Improve Their Role in Families and Society." *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law* 18, no. 5 (2019): 119.
- Rajah, Valli, and Max Osborn. "Understanding Women's Resistance to Intimate Partner Violence: A Scoping Review." *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse* 23, no. 5 (2022): 1381. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838019897345>.
- Razafindratsima, Onja H., Ka, Patricia M. Kristjanson, Casey M. Ryan, Maria Brockhaus, and Terry Sunderland. "Reviewing the Evidence on the Roles of Forests and Tree-Based Systems in Poverty Dynamics." *Forest Policy and Economics* 131, no. 12 (2021): 33. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2021.102576>.
- Shastri, Andrey. "Human Rights for Women's Development in Multidimensional: A Step towards Gender Equality in Education." *Utamax: Journal of Ultimate Research and Trends in Education* 1, no. 2 (2019): 84. <https://doi.org/10.31849/utamax.v1i2.5876>.
- Smith, Sonya G., and Jeanne C. Sinkford. "Gender Equality in the 21st Century: Overcoming Barriers to Women's Leadership in Global Health." *Journal of Dental Education* 86, no. 9 (2022): 1147.

- <https://doi.org/10.1002/jdd.13059>.
- Sovacool, Benjamin K., Peter Newell, Sanya Carley, and Jessica Fanzo. "Equity, Technological Innovation and Sustainable Behaviour in a Low-Carbon Future." *Nature Human Behaviour* 6, no. 3 (2022): 326–37. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-021-01257-8>.
- Stephan, Klasen. "The Impact of Gender Inequality on Economic Performance in Developing Countries." Discussion Papers. Goettinen, Germany, 2018. <https://hdl.handle.net/10419/176556%0AStandard-Nutzungsbedingungen>:
- Subasno, Yohanes. "Gender Awareness in Children to Fight Stereotypes through Education and Christian Religion." *International Journal of Social Relevance & Concer* 10, no. 12 (2022): 17. <https://doi.org/10.26821/ijsrc.10.12.2022.101208>.
- Tagliacozzo, Serena, and Ilaria Di Tullio. "Gender Equality Plans (GEPs) as a Framework to Devise Gender Equality Measures for Disaster Research." *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 60 (2021): 102294. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2021.102294>.
- Ullman, Sarah E. "Rape Resistance: A Critical Piece of All Women's Empowerment and Holistic Rape Prevention." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment and Trauma* 31, no. 4 (2022): 523. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926771.2020.1821851>.
- Widyawati, Anis, Pujiyono Pujiyono, and Nur Rochaeti. "Elimination of Sexual Violence in Feminist Legal Theorist." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 6, no. 2 (2021): 347. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v6i2.48346>.
- Widyawati, Anis, Indung Wijayanto, Dian Latifiani, Ardi Sirajudin Ra'uf, and Annisa Suci Rosana. "Assistance and Establishment of an Anti-Corruption Legal Clinic in Puguh Village, Boja District, Kendal Regency." *Jurnal Dedikasi Hukum* 1, no. 2 (2021): 166. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jdh.v1i2.16829>.
- Wismayanti, Yanuar Farida, Patrick O'Leary, Clare Tilbury, and Yenny Tjoe. "The Problematization of Child Sexual Abuse in Policy and Law: The Indonesian Example." *Child Abuse and Neglect* 118, no. June (2021): 105157. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105157>.

Justice will not be served until
those who are unaffected are as
outraged as those who are.

Benjamin Franklin

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors state that there is no conflict of Interest in the publication of this article.

FUNDING INFORMATION

This program funded by the Universitas Negeri Semarang

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

None

NOTIFICATION

Starting from the 2024 issue, our journal has transitioned to a new platform for an enhanced reading experience. All new articles and content will now be available on this updated site. However, we would like to assure you that archived issues from 2018 to 2023 are still accessible via the previous site. Please check the following link: <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/JPHI/issue/archive>.