

Empowerment of Village Women through Strengthening The Structural Role of The Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK) in Lok Lahung

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the structural role of the PKK in efforts to empower women in Lok Lahung Village. The purpose of this research is to identify and analyze the structural role of the PKK, the programs carried out, and the various challenges faced in the process of empowering village women. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data collection techniques include in-depth interviews, participatory observations, and documentation studies with informants consisting of PKK administrators, community leaders, and women involved in empowerment activities. Data analysis is carried out through triangulation of sources and techniques to obtain comprehensive data validity. The results of the study show that the PKK's organizational structure which is systematic with the division of labor plays a role in empowering women through four main functions. First, the adaptation function is realized through adjusting the PKK program to the social and economic needs of village women. Second, the goal attainment function is reflected in the implementation of leadership capacity building programs and organizational management for PKK administrators. Third, the integration function can be seen from the role of the PKK in providing a space for social and cultural participation that strengthens solidarity and social networks of village women. Fourth, the latency function is realized through the internalization of productive gender values, norms, and roles that support the sustainability of women's empowerment. However, this study also found a number of structural challenges, including the limitations of leadership regeneration, uneven distribution of responsibilities, and the organization's dependence on certain figures. Therefore, in order to optimize its empowerment role, PKK organizations in Lok Lahung Village need to restructure more inclusive and adaptive to the needs of local women, as well as strengthen collaboration with the village government and other empowerment institutions.

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Women's empowerment is one of the important pillars in sustainable community development. Empowerment is considered a means to create a social environment where important decisions can be made and choices can be made to bring about social transformation (Jaysawal & Sudeshna Saha, 2023). At the village level, women's roles are not only limited to domestic affairs, but also include active contributions in social, economic, and cultural life. According to Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning the principles and objectives of empowerment, empowerment aims to improve the people's economy in order to increase people's income and welfare as well as expand employment opportunities for the people's alleviation of poverty problems (Mulyati & Yeye, 2021). Meanwhile, according to Article 21 and Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution, it guarantees equal rights and obligations for the population without discriminating whether men and women in the fields of work, health, politics, and law, as well as individual rights. There are different views on what women's empowerment is. Some people think that when women can make their own decisions and act freely, it is enough to be called empowered. However, many feminist scholars and activists argue that women's empowerment should be more than that. According to them, empowerment also means that women are aware of their rights, support each other, and jointly fight against systems or rules that limit their freedom, especially those that come from patriarchal cultures (Elias et al., 2021).

In Indonesia, women's empowerment is one of the strategic efforts to develop potential and improve the quality of life of the community at the village level. In addition, women's empowerment provides historical perspectives when viewed from various perspectives (Priya et al., 2021). In the context of national development, Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) has long been an important forum to mobilize women's participation in social and economic development in Indonesia. The PKK organization, which was established in 1972, has become a key instrument in efforts to increase the role of women at the basic level of a village (Muktiono, 2024). On the other hand, women's empowerment refers to women being empowered to make decisions in matters related to different aspects of life that allow them to address or manage risks and improve their well-being and status. An empowered woman can feel her self-esteem and can choose and influence societal changes towards herself and others (Tiwari & Malati, 2023). The PKK organization is basically designed as a forum that provides the widest possible space and opportunity for women to develop and play an active role in community development. Through various planned and structured work programs, the PKK not only focuses on improving family welfare, but also encourages women's empowerment in various aspects of life. These programs include the fields of education, health, economy, and productive skills training that can increase women's independence, both individually and collectively. By involving women in participatory and sustainable activities, the PKK also opens access for village women to gain knowledge, strengthen their self-capacity, and build confidence in taking an important role in the family and community environment.

Lok Lahung Village, located in Loksado District, South Hulu Sungai Regency, South Kalimantan, is a real example of how the PKK organization is able to show its existence actively and consistently. Under the leadership of its committed chairman, this organization is able to organize various programs that cover the fields of family education, health, environment, and household economic skills. Assumptions, values, and principles are basically some benchmarks in community development in a village. This is related to community empowerment based on ability, participation, and initiative (Subiyakto et al., 2022). It is a little different from in other villages, if it is done by a women's group in Lok Lahung Village. The activeness of the PKK in Lok Lahung Village is reflected in the implementation of programs in each Working Group that directly touch the needs of the village community. Interestingly, the success and sustainability of PKK activities in this village even surpassed the

participation of male organizations such as farmer groups and other community institutions. Although farmer groups in Lok Lahung play a role in the management of natural resources such as cinnamon plantations, their activities tend to be limited to agricultural production aspects only. In contrast, the PKK comes with a holistic approach that touches more on household and social life as a whole, making it the main driving force for family-based development (Nahar & Mengo, 2022). This fact indicates the importance of examining more deeply the active role of the PKK in the dynamics of village development, as well as understanding the factors that make it superior in participatory terms compared to other male-dominated organizations. Further research or documentation can be an important foundation for strengthening the capacity of women's organizations in sustainable village development (Ramadani, 2020). Basically, women's involvement in sustainable village development is one aspect of the direction of village development priority policies, namely Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 5 on village women's involvement and SDGs Number 18 on dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture by encouraging women's participation and involvement in various aspects of village development (Arbarini et al., 2023).

Based on the results of observations on May 5, 2025, according to the Head of Lok Lahung Village, Mr. Ibas (42 years old), that the male community in Lok Lahung Village generally prefers to plant oil palm in the Batulicin area rather than cultivate land in their own village. This choice is not without reason, but the land in Batulicin is considered more spacious, fertile, and supportive for intensive oil palm cultivation, while the geographical conditions in Lok Lahung Village, which is located in a mountainous area, tend to be less suitable for this type of plant. In addition, the economic opportunities offered in Batulicin, both in terms of crop yields and market access, are considered more promising. As a result, many of the working-age men from these villages chose to migrate or work seasonally outside the area, leaving local agricultural activities increasingly limited. This phenomenon also affects the dynamics of village development, where the role of men in community-based organizations is minimal, and participatory spaces are more filled by women through organizations such as the PKK. As this situation puts women as a social force that is able to move the community in the target location to carry out community development on the basis of the will and initiation of each individual in a community group (Chandra et al., 2021). Therefore, structurally, the PKK organization fills the social space in Lok Lahung Village which exists more as a form of women's empowerment in village development. In addition, this research is not only relevant for understanding gender dynamics in village development, but also important as a theoretical contribution in expanding the discourse on community-based women's empowerment in the role of structures in the Kalimantan region.

2. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research method of case studies. This is because research is part of the assumptions and interpretive frameworks that form the study of research problems (Creswell & J. David Creswell, 2018). Case studies allow researchers to maintain the holistic and meaningful characteristics of real-life events, such as a person's life cycle, organizational processes, and changes in the social environment (Yin & Robert, 2011). The research focuses on the impact of the presence of PKK organizations in Lok Lahung Village related to the role and dynamics of PKK groups in shaping community participation, women's empowerment, and the preservation of local cultural values. Data collection was carried out by observation on May 4, 2025, interviews with several informants on May 6, 2025, and documentation in the form of photos. Some of the informants in this study are Mr. Ibas (42 years old) as the Village Head, Mr. Ahmad Fauzi (40 years old) as the Village Official, Mr. Deni Derwanto (40) as a resident of Lok Lahung Village, and Mrs. Tarnati (37 years old) as the head of the PKK organization in Lok Lahung Village. The data analysis techniques used include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and data verification or often referred to as drawing conclusions. Meanwhile, the validity of the data uses the data triangulation technique. The data triangulation technique is an analysis process by comparing information from various informants with each other, documents from one document to another, and other data sources (Miles et al., 2014).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The Structural Role of the PKK Organization in Lok Lahung Village

The PKK in Lok Lahung Village has a strategic role in improving the quality of life of the community, especially in the field of family and women's empowerment. Sometime, women's roles can be seen based on interactions, conversations, and narrative choices (Amanda et al., 2024). The PKK's organizational structure, which consists of chairmen, secretaries, treasurers, and chairmen of the working group, allows for an effective and directed division of tasks in accordance with the 10 main

programs of the PKK. Each element in this structure has specific responsibilities that support each other in achieving the goals of village community development as a whole. The following is the organizational structure of the PKK in Lok Lahung Village.

Figure 1. Organizational Structure of the PKK Mobilization



Structurally, the chairman of the PKK in Lok Lahung village is led by Mrs. Tanarti (37 years old) who plays the role of a local female figure to direct and coordinate PKK activities or programs. The role of leaders is carried out by Mrs. Tanarti in collaborating with the village government, community institutions, and health offices in designing and implementing PKK programs. The secretary and treasurer have a very important administrative and financial role in ensuring the orderly and transparent running of the organization. Meanwhile, the role of the Working Group is very vital in the implementation of activities in the field. The Working Group in Lok Lahung Village consists of Working Group I to IV which have different focuses, namely Working Group I focuses on fostering family character through religious activities, Working Group II handles education and skills, such as training in weaving bamboo to make *lanjung*. *Lanjung* is a bag used by the people of Loksado Village for Working Group III to be more engaged in the fields of food, clothing, and housing, including supporting family

garden activities and yard land utilization. Working Group IV focuses on environmental health and sustainability, such as posyandu programs and environmental cleanliness (Fitriani et al., 2021).

According to Talcott Parsons, each structure has functions consisting of adaptation, goal attainment, integration, and latency (Schlenkrich, 2021). Adaptation is a process of adaptation carried out by the community to the environment and culture. Meanwhile, in Lok Lahung Village, the PKK organization showed the ability to adapt to the program by adjusting the program to local conditions. The PKK organization adapts the needs of the village community with available resources. The PKK in Lok Lahung Village has shown adaptability through program adjustments to local conditions. The organization adapts the needs of the village community with available resources, such as harnessing the potential of local agriculture for family food security programs, or adapting health programs according to the geographical conditions and accessibility of health services in the village. The goal attainment function is an achievement of goals as the ability of an organization in society to determine its goals and achievements. This is related to the decision-making process, strategic planning, and resource allocation to achieve these goals (Tazkiyah, 2022). The PKK structure in Lok Lahung village has a clear mechanism to achieve the goal of women's empowerment through 10 PKK programs. The ten PKK programs include the appreciation and experience of Pancasila, mutual cooperation, food, clothing, housing and household management, education and skills, health, cooperative life development, environmental sustainability, and healthy planning. Basically, the PKK's function is to act as a motivator, facilitator, mover, and regulator in community initiatives (Zuhri & Mursyidah, 2024).

The integration function of the PKK in Lok Lahung Village is as a social integrator by connecting various elements of society. Membership involving mothers from different backgrounds and different socioeconomic strata will create social cohesion. However, integration in Lok Lahung village has not been maximized in implementing trainings to improve skills. The activities that are carried out regularly are posyandu activities and traditional associations that are religious in nature. The activity is an integration medium that strengthens the solidarity of the village women's community. In addition to the integration function, there is a latency function as a form of pattern maintenance. The PKK organization plays a role in maintaining and transmitting cultural values and desired behavior patterns. This is in line with the PKK in Anjir Serapat Village, that the PKK can foster social values such as social concern, cooperation, and mutual cooperation (Cahya et al., 2024). Through education and counseling programs, the PKK maintains positive traditional values while introducing innovations for the improvement of welfare. Routine activities such as monthly meetings and celebrations of holidays are a mechanism for maintaining the cultural patterns of the village community (Iorio et al., 2021). The organizational structure of the PKK reflects functional needs according to the theory of AGIL, where each level has a specific role in fulfilling the four functions of the system for the sustainability and effectiveness of the organization in the socio-cultural context of the people of Lok Lahung Village.

3.2. PKK Organization Program in Women's Empowerment in Lok Lahung Village

With the existence of community empowerment through the PKK in Lok Lahung village, women are actively involved in the field of empowerment which aims to improve social welfare, as well as public health and in the religious field. The PKK organization is a forum for women to participate in increasing the economic capacity of the family, as well as contribute to sustainable social development. Although women are often ignored or lack the same opportunities in terms of decision-making and access to resources as in community organizations (Salsabila & Virianita, 2024). Based on the results of the research, the author can know that the function of the PKK's role as an extension worker in supporting programs in Loklahung Village is quite good, which can be seen that the implementation of PKK activities in the posyandu has been carried out regularly.

The role of women in the culture of the Dayak Loksado community is still carried out for generations, namely the Aruh Ganal ceremony (big feast or harvest). The aruh ganal ceremony is an expression of gratitude for the abundant harvest and as a form of traditional celebration (Sarma et al., 2022). According to Mrs. Tarnati (37 years old), women have an important role in the preparation of

aruh ganal, including providing the main ingredients such as palm leaves, flowers, and lamang. On the night of the week before the event, the community gathered to agree on the course of the traditional procession, while the day before, it was carried out maringgit. The activity of maringgit is an activity of arranging and installing palm leaves and flowers. This is a symbol of sacredness in a traditional ceremony. The activities were carried out starting from the previous day to the day of the traditional aruh ganal ceremony. The activity carried out by women before the celebration is to cook lamang, rice and fish as the main dish for the invited guests. Unlike women, in the procession of the aruh ganal event, men play the role of batandik or traditional dancers who dance to the rhythm of drums and music. The next day the event was closed with the distribution of food to residents' homes. The condition of the traditional ceremony that women have a role in the traditional ceremony that is carried out every year by the Lok Lahung community as a form of gratitude for the crops they have.

The role of women in a series of aruh ganal activities is a form of strengthening social organizations as a strategic step in strengthening women's participation in responsive development. The PKK organization helps the community to divide the tasks in aruh ganal activities, especially for women. The division of tasks carried out includes the provision of consumption that will be used in the event and which will be distributed to the community the next day. In addition, the role of women is also in cultural activities such as dancing, singing traditional songs, and welcoming guests in a traditional way, as it is a representation of the local cultural identity of the Lok Lahung community. Basically, women play a role in showing contributions that can reflect the values of mutual cooperation, equality, and cultural preservation can go hand in hand with women's empowerment efforts in a sustainable manner. Organizations such as the PKK play an important role as facilitators and drivers of participation, ensuring that women have a safe and strategic space to voice their opinions and play an active role in community-based development.

3.3. Obstacles in the Implementation of the Structural Role of the PKK Organization in Lok Lahung Village

The role of women in the PKK organization has a strategic contribution in maintaining the cultural systematics and social organization structure in Lok Lahung Village. However, in carrying out these roles, women are faced with various obstacles that can be classified into two main parts, namely internal and external challenges. The obstacles faced by the PKK organization internally are an obstacle caused by the organizational environment or from the members of the organization. According to Mrs. Tanarti (37 years old), social organizations in the PKK are very difficult to activate, sometimes they have to be forced or unwilling. Activities such as PKK meetings or training for women in villages are less popular. Unlike religious activities and traditional activities, this group of women will flock to work together and harmonize activities with wisdom. The inactivity of women that occurs is due to the dual role faced by these women. The majority of women in Lok Lahung Village are housewives and farmers in the fields. This is supported by the statement of Mr. Ahmad Fauzi (40 years old) as a village official that the lack of activity of residents because their houses are far away, especially for RT 03 and RT 04 they have to pass through the forest first. So residents usually want to gather when there is a big event, such as religious events and aruh ganal events. Other internal obstacles include the management of PKK mobilizers in Loklahung Village which is still not well managed due to the experience of women who have not long implemented the organization. Then, there is a lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure to support activities. The limited facilities in Lok Lahung Village have not fully supported the activities of the PKK organization properly.

While external challenges are obstacles that come from outside the individual or organization, which is often beyond direct control. These obstacles can be in the form of societal norms and cultures that still limit the role of women in the public sphere, lack of policy support in favor of gender equality, and lack of access to information, technology, and economic resources. In addition, rapid social, economic, and political changes can also affect the stability and effectiveness of programs run by PKK organizations. Therefore, cross-sectoral cooperation and commitment from various parties are needed

to create an environment that supports the active role of women in development, while encouraging a more inclusive and equitable social transformation.

4. CONCLUSION

Women's empowerment through the PKK organizational structure in Lok Lahung Village has proven to have a strategic role in increasing the capacity, participation, and independence of village women. Through a clear division of roles in the PKK structure, women are not only the objects of activities, but also the subjects of development who are active in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs. PKK activities are able to be a forum for strengthening women's skills, knowledge, and leadership, both in the social, economic, health, and family education fields. The existence of a systematic and participation-based PKK organizational structure encourages the development of cooperation, solidarity, and a sense of collective responsibility among members. This has a positive impact on increasing women's confidence and their real contribution to village development. Thus, the PKK in Lok Lahung Village not only functions as a community organization, but also as an important instrument in realizing women's empowerment and inclusive and sustainable village development.

Although women's empowerment through the PKK organizational structure in Lok Lahung Village has shown a positive impact, its implementation still faces several obstacles. One of the main obstacles is the limitation of resources, both in terms of funding, infrastructure, and access to sustainable training. This condition causes not all PKK programs to be implemented optimally and evenly. In addition, the participation of PKK members has not been fully maximized because some women are still burdened by domestic roles and time constraints. The low level of education and understanding of some members of the organization's management are also obstacles in carrying out the PKK's structural functions effectively. In addition, support from external parties, such as village governments and related partners, is sometimes inconsistent, hindering the development of more innovative and sustainable programs. These obstacles need to be overcome through strengthening organizational capacity, increasing cross-sectoral support, and empowerment strategies that are more adaptive to the conditions and needs of village women.

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