



ASIA INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

AIMC 2017

ASIA INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE 2017

TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY:
A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PATHWAY FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1-2 MAY 2017

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Economics, Business
and Management

FOCUS AREAS

- Social Sciences and Humanities
- Science, Technology and Engineering
- Economics, Business and Management
- Life Sciences and Others



Innovation and
Commercialisation
Centre
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ASIA
ACADEMIC SOCIETY & INDUSTRY ALLIANCE

AIMC 2017
ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference

**Economics, Business &
Management
(EBM 2017)**

(EBM 2017)
Management
Economics, Business &

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Pre-Conference Training Workshop

ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference 2017

Pre-Conference Workshop Series



Workshop 1

Prof. Dr. Amran Md Rasli, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia
Topic "Underlying concepts and assumptions for SEM"
 30 April 2017, UTM Johor Bahru

Workshop 2

Dr. Mohammad Imran Qureshi, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Topic "Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Using SmartPLS"
 30 April 2017, UTM Johor Bahru



Single Workshop Fee = RM 125 - Both Workshops Fee = RM 200

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AIMC 2017

ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference

Conference Program

Schedule for AIMC 2017

Conference Theme: Technology and Society: a multidisciplinary pathway for sustainable development

Venue: Seminar Room 2, FAB, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Monday, 1st May 2017

Time	Event
07:30-08:45	Registration
08:45-09:00	Guests Seating
09:00-09:20	Opening Note by Prof. Dr Amran Rasli (UTM)
09:20-09:40	Keynote Speech by Prof. Dr Rajah Rasiah (UM)
09:40-10:00	Keynote Speech Prof. Dr Hadi Nur (UTM)
10:00-10:15	Introduction of Connecting Asia by Dr Muhammad Imran Qureshi (UniKL)
10:15-10:20	Group Photograph
10:20-10:45	Breakfast
10:45-13:00	Parallel Sessions / 5Slides 5 Minute 5 Slides (5S 5M)) Competition /Poster Presentation Competition
13:00-14:00	Lunch & Prayer Break
14:00-16:00	Parallel Sessions
	5Slides 5 Minute 5 Slides (5S 5M) Competition
	Poster Presentation Competition
16:00-16:15	Tea Break
16:15-18:15	Parallel Sessions
	5Slides 5 Minute 5 Slides (5S 5M) Competition
	Poster Presentation Competition

CONFERENCE GALA DINNER

AIMC 2017

ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference

Venue: Pulai Spring Resort, Skudai, Johor Bahru^a

Date: 1 May 2017

Time: 19:00 – 22:00 Hours

Time	Program
19:00 – 19:30	Registration & Guest Seating
19:30 – 19:40	Welcome Speech by Conference Chairman Prof. Dr Amran Rasli
19:40 – 20:00	Keynote address by Vice Chancellor UTM, Prof. Datuk IR. Dr Wahid Bin Omar
20:00 – 20:05	Montage (ASIA Achievements & AIMC 2017)
20:05 – 20:15	About ASIA till Now and Future Plans of ASIA, Launch of ASIA Membership Campaign
20:15 – 20:30	Presentation of Awards and cash prize
20:30 – 21:15	Cultural Event
21:15 – 21:20	Photo Sessions
21:20 – 22:00	Networking & Dinner
22:00	End of the Event

Dinner Theme: Connecting People Globally

Dinner Attire: Traditional Attire^a

Tuesday, 2 May 2017

09:00-17:00	Virtual Conference (Audience is not allowed)
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^a20km, Jalan Pontian Lama, 81110 Pulai, Johor Malaysia

Tel : +607 521 2121, Fax : +607521 1818, Email: enquiry@pulaisprings.com

^b(The Guests are requested to wear their own Country's Traditional Attire)

WELCOME MESSAGES FROM CONFERENCE CHAIR

Professor Dr Amran Rasli

We welcome all respected Researchers to the AIMC 2017, ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference on four sub-themes i.e. Social Sciences and Humanities, Life Sciences, Science, Technology and Engineering, Economics, Business and Management. AIMC 2017 received more than 1700 abstracts from 22 countries. However, after rigorous review process, 500 quality abstracts were selected for oral presentations. The presentations are divided into different categories including 5Slides 5Minute (5S 5M) competition which are a trademark of ASIA, poster presentation competition and oral presentations with a cash prize for winners. These papers cover a wide range of disciplines consisted of Social Sciences and Humanities, Psychology, Education, Linguistics, Civilization and Law, Anthropology, Life Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Biosciences, Pharmacy, Medical Sciences, Earth sciences, Geology, Agriculture, Anatomy, Genetics, Zoology, Science, Technology and Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Energy, Marine Engineering, Information technology and Computer science, Bioinformatics, Geo-informatics and real states, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Economics, Business and Management, Economics, Business Management, Accounting and Finance, Management, Marketing, Technology management, Human Resource and Operations Management, that bring new and general insights body of knowledge and research world. We are delighted that we will have Special Keynote Speakers Prof. Datuk Ir. Dr Wahid bin Omar Vice Chancellor UTM, Prof. Dr Rajah Rasiah. Professor Dr Hadi Nur and Dr Muhammad Imran Qureshi. They will deliver an insightful keynote on the emerging agenda of the conference. ASIA is a Research society intended to create a symbiotic partnership between academia and industry to provide sustainable solutions for social and industrial issues. ASIA Mediterranean network is a conference management system which aims to bring all respective stakeholders, including practitioners, educators, and professionals on one platform from all over the globe to share the latest developments and transfer the academic and tacit knowledge to make the society more sustainable and knowledgeable. Recently the ASIA Mediterranean Network conducted 2nd ASIA International Conference AIC 2016 at UTM Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. In addition, 2nd AFAP International Conference on Entrepreneurship and Business Management (AICEBM 2015) was successfully conducted at Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. In 2015 ASIA International Conference (AIC 2015) in collaboration with UTM-ICC was also successfully organised. In the same vein, ASIA extends the journey of success to organise ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference AIMC 2017 in collaboration with UTM-ICC, and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia on four sub-themes i.e. Social Sciences and Humanities, Life Sciences, Science, Technology and Engineering, Economics, Business and Management.at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, International Campus, Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

GUIDE TO SESSION CHAIRS

Before Session

1. Please arrive at the meeting room 5 minutes earlier before the session starts.
2. You can check the program on the official conference website in advance.
3. If there are any changes of the session time or presenting abstract, the working staff will notify you right at the registration desk.

During Session

1. Please divide the available time equally among all presenters. Each paper should be presented in ten minutes, followed by three minutes discussion time.
2. At the beginning of the session, briefly, introduce yourself, announce of your arrangement of the presentations to the presenters and the audience. Please make sure the presenters are aware that they will receive their certificate at the end of the session.
3. We will have our working staff ready at the end of each session to take a group picture of the participants, please help to gather everyone for the photo shoot.
4. Papers with more than one author do not get any extra time for the presentation.
5. Please remind the presenters of the remaining time they have three minutes before the end of their presentation. If a speaker goes beyond the allotted time, the session chair should ask him/her to close the presentation promptly and politely.
6. Confer the certificate of participation to every presenter at the end of the session.
7. Please try to make sure the session timely proceeds since some attendees need to move from session to session.
8. If any problem which affects the continuation of your session appears, please send someone to contact the organisers.
9. If any of the presenters fail to appear at the session, please return their certificates to the organising committee.

SESSION CHAIRS & JUDGES

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Dr. Nurwina Akmal Binti Anuar	Biosciences and Health Sciences	UTM
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Dr. Yulia Hendri Yeni	Business and Management	Unand,
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Dr. Maqsood Ahmed	Nuclear Energy Physics	UP, Pakistan
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Dr. Usman Ahmad	Computing	LCW, Pak

Names	Area	University
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Dr. Muhammad Imran Qureshi	Operation Management	Uni KL
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OUR DIGNITARIES



Prof. Datuk. Ir. Dr Wahid bin Omar
Vice-Chancellor,
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Datuk Wahid Omar is a Professor of Structural Engineering at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). He was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of UTM in September 2013. Wahid Omar obtained his PhD. in Structural Engineering from the University of Birmingham, his Master's degree in Bridge Engineering from the University of Surrey, and his Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering degree from the University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom. He is a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers

Malaysia, a registered Professional Engineer with the Board of Engineers Malaysia and a member of various professional bodies. He is also an Honorary Member of the ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization (AFEO). His areas of expertise include structural assessment, reinforced and pre-stressed concrete and ductility of high strength concrete and project management. Prior to his present appointment, he was the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development) (2011-2013) and the Director of the Office of Asset and Development (2008-2011). In his capacity as the then Director of the Office of Asset and Development, he was entrusted with a major task to manage UTM campus development projects worth RM1 billion.



Professor Dr Amran Rasli has a PhD in Society, Business & Globalisation from Roskilde University, Denmark. He is currently the Director of Innovation and Commercialization Centre, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. His main task is to screen UTM research and development projects, and subsequently, create commercial ventures through licensing and/or formation of spin-offs companies. He is a director of two spin-off companies on behalf of UTM. He also liaises, plans and conducts entrepreneurship activities with funding

agencies to ensure the sustainability and impact for the entrepreneurs and the agencies concerned. At the Faculty of Management, Prof. Dr Amran Rasli teaches postgraduate students, supervise doctoral students, conduct research projects and write journals for publication as per the expectation of the university. Prof. Dr Amran Rasli is still active in doctoral supervision having graduated 31 PhD scholars so far. He had been invited as a visiting professor at University College of Engineering and Technology, Pahang, Indian Institute of Risk Management, Hyderabad, India, Hebei University, China, Kaunas Technological University, Lithuania, National Central University, Taoyuan, Taiwan, National Chen Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan and Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surabaya, Indonesia. He is currently an Adjunct Professor at Asia E-University.



Dr Rajah Rasiah is Professor of Economics and Technology Management at the Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya. He was the first holder of the Khazanah Nasional Chair of Regulatory Studies and a Professorial Fellow at UNU-MERIT and a member of the GLOBELICS scientific board, and an advisory member of the Industrial Development Research Centre, Zhejiang University. He is also a member of the National Science Research Council, Malaysia, and an advisory member of the Export Committee of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia. He has contributed extensively to projects commissioned by UNCTAD, World Bank, ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNDP and WIPO in Africa, Asia and Latin America. He obtained his doctorate in Economics from Cambridge University in 1992 and was a Rajawali fellow at Harvard University in 2014. He is the 2014 recipient of the Celso Furtado prize from the World Academy of Sciences for his contributions to the field of social sciences. He has published more than 300 research articles in SCOPUS, ISI indexed and Impact factor journals. He has supervised 32 Doctoral Theses and 18 Master Theses. More than 100 scientific papers have been presented since 2007 at various international conferences. About 17 books have been published in national and international publishers. His work has been cited extensively (<3700) with 94 i10 index and h index 31.



Dr Hadi Nur is a Professor and specialised in advanced materials and heterogeneous catalysis. His main field of undergraduate and graduate studies was in chemistry and materials engineering at the Institut Teknologi Bandung. He obtained his B.S. and M.Eng. (cum laude) degrees in 1992 and 1995, respectively. Shortly after that, he continued his postgraduate studies in zeolite chemistry at the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) as he received his PhD degree in 1998. His postdoctoral studies started with a year as a UTM Postdoctoral Fellow and with two years as a Japan Society for Promotion of Science (JSPS) Postdoctoral Fellow at Catalysis Research Center (CRC), Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan. He continued there as a Center of Excellence (COE) Visiting Researcher at CRC for half a year. In May 2002, he joined the Ibnu Sina Institute for Fundamental Science Studies, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. He was a visiting scientist at the Institute for Heterogeneous Materials Systems, Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin for Materials and Energy, Germany from July to September 2015. Currently, he is a full professor at UTM. He has supervised many postgraduate students studying for PhD and M.S. degrees in heterogeneous catalysis and advanced materials, for example, zeolite chemistry and catalysis, photocatalysis, semiconductor nanoparticle-polymer composite, bifunctional oxidative, and acidic catalysts and phase-boundary catalysis. Currently, he and his family enjoy living in Johor Bahru area and are glad that they made the move.



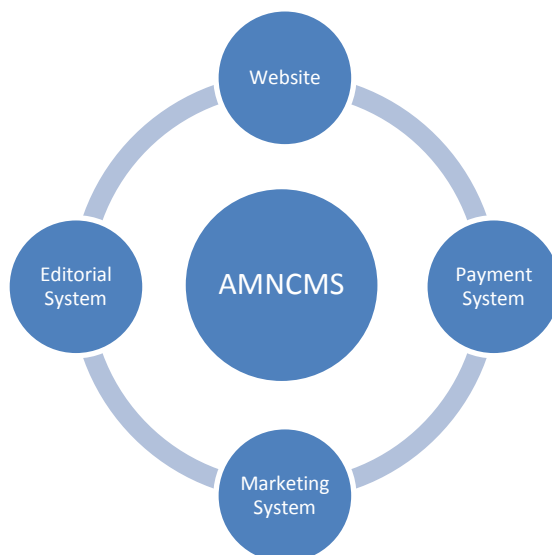
Muhammad Imran Qureshi is a doctor of management from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. His doctorate research focused on the work practices for sustainable manufacturing under Socio-technical systems context. He is currently working as a senior lecturer in Malaysian Institute of Industrial Technology (MITEC), Universiti Kuala Lumpur. He is also founding Director of Connecting ASIA research network. He has ten years of teaching experience in the field of Operations Management, Strategic Management, Project Management, Total Quality Management, Statistical Process Control, Environmental Management, Logistic and

Supply Chain Management, Production Management and Operations Research, Statistics and Data Analysis. He is a professional trainer for data analysis. He has conducted several workshops on Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using AMOS and SMART PLS, qualitative data analysis using NVIVO. On the research side, his research profile consists of more than 100 research publications in renowned journals with a cumulative impact factor above 34. He has written several impact factor publications with world renowned publishers like ELSEVIER and SPRINGER in the area of Operations Management, Environmental Management, Sustainability and Organizational Behavior. His work has been cited extensively with 15 i10 index and h index 12.

CONNECTING ASIA CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM NETWORK (CACMSN)

AMNCMS provides all solutions for the problems in managing conferences. This is a comprehensive system to manage conference website, marketing and payment system. AMNCMS also contains an integrated editorial system for submission and review of the conference articles. AMNCMS enables conference organisers to manage multiple conferences on the single web and provide hassle free easy to use interface for organisers and researchers over the globe. AMNCMS is undergoing the process for copyright protection as stipulated by the commercialization policy of Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). Many local and international conferences are using AMNCMS for hassle free conference management. Our team is committed to providing quality services to satisfy conference organisers needs.

CONNECTING ASIA CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM NETWORK



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Call for Paper





International Conference on Management, Accounting, Business and Entrepreneurship (ICMABE 2017)

Tentative Dates: 15 - 18 October, 2017
Tentative Venue: Jakarta, Indonesia

Themes
Management, Accounting and Finance,
Entrepreneurship & Business

*All accepted articles will be published in **Scopus** indexed journals* 

For further information please visit: <http://asiamediterranean.org>
Our Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/infoconnectingasia/>



Call for Paper





3rd ASIA International Conference 2017 (AIC-2017)

Tentative Dates: 16-17 December 2017
Tentative Venue: UTM, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Themes
Marketing, Management, Finance, Economics, Sustainability,
Humanities & Education

*All accepted articles will be published in **Scopus** indexed journals* 

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AIMC 2017
Asia International Multidisciplinary Conference

**PERCEPTION, ATTITUDE AND PERSPECTIVE OF WOMEN
TOWARDS SOCIAL, CULTURE AND POLITICAL
ORGANIZATION**

Isnaini Rodiyah (a)*, Lailul Mursyidah (b)

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Abstract

Gender is very interesting issue to study, particularly the representation of women in politics. The representation of women in the political process becomes a necessity that can not be avoided in order to bring democracy and accommodating the women's interests. This research aims to analyze the perceptions, behavior, attitude and outlook of women towards social, culture and political organization at the village level. This research is a descriptive-analytical study that applies qualitative approach. The location of this research is in Sidokare and Kedungbanteng Village, Sidoarjo, Indonesia. The data are collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Determination of informant using purposive sampling method with snowball technique. In this study, key informants were female activists. From the key informants, the supporting informants are members of Badan Pembangunan Desa (BPD), village head, community leaders, and female residents. Data analysis techniques using interactive models according to Miles and Huberman consists of data reduction, data presentation and data analysis / verification. The findings show that women have always played an active role and contribution in the field of social, economic, and culture to the community through various activities. But, in the political field, woman still hard to participate. The lack of women's participation in policy formulation caused by several factors such as tradition, culture, mindset, internal factors, lack of ability which indicates the assumption that women are weak with less responsibility.

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Keywords: Gender Stereotypes, Women's Political, Women's Perspective.



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1. Introduction

The proportion of women more than men shows the greater proportion of women's interest in public policy-making processes. The representation of women in the political process becomes an unavoidable necessity in order to realize the democratization and accommodating of various interests of women themselves. However, the existence of roles / functions of men and women as citizens to get equal opportunity in political participation emerge a question, in fact, Women only occupy their domestic territory which far from political life. Women are seen only able and have to take care of internal family problems, while men hold external family affairs.

The phenomenon describes the existence of women in politics more discriminated and marginalized, while public policy is a process that expresses and accommodates various interests. Representation, participation and information become an important part of policy making. Given the condition of women who have not been in the proper place in the area of policy makers, especially at the village level. There is Law Number 8 Year 2012 on General Elections which requires 30% of women's representation in the legislature, or in the sense that women have the right to engage in public policy formulation (Internasional, Rekonstruksi, & Pembangunan, 1966).

Furthermore, Gender is different from sex. Gender, as a term, distinguishes gender-specific roles attributed to men and women in society. The problem is the division of roles in everyday life is not built based on biological criteria (sex), but by setting the structural conditions, culture and norms. Because the role of gender and hierarchy is based on the construction of culture and depends on the situation of the social structure, when the social structure is different it will be different in the role and hierarchy of its role. In the sociobiologist's view, men in primitive societies predominate women, even the existing high culture institutionalizes such dominance. Thus, genetics is the cause of the regularity of applying the male pattern of excellence and female submissiveness. Male genetic dominance became the basis and reference of sexual roles from the past to the present (Ilich, 1982).

Noor cited from (Supardjaja, 2006) also said that gender issues are a structural phenomenon, because:

1. Behavior tends to be patterned
2. Women are considered as elements of a system that has a function role and a specific focus, namely in the domestic sector.
3. Relating to the phenomenon of gender stratification based on the structure of triangulation (household structure, economy, and social).

In relation to the effort to understand women's political life as a whole, it is necessary to pay attention to the broader model of explanation than just stereotyped explanation (stereotype), an explanation that only sees women as passive individuals as theoretical theorists of macro sociology. Gender, in such studies, becomes 'the subject of analysis', which 'can be changed', and simultaneously as 'part of the process of change'. Therefore, this research should be done using a model of micro-analysis with phenomenological

perspective with the basic principles of gender perspective methodology. Especially if the research is to be followed up with policy interventions or activities continued to women.

Moreover, women and politics are two very distant things, especially in a developing country like Indonesia that is still attached to patriarchal culture (Sutinah, 2006). This can be seen from the existence of women in the position of leaders and decision makers. Public recognition of men as root in politics. This recognition occurs because men as heads of families, so that their wives and children also represent their political aspirations through their father or husband. Naomi argues that gender equality demands women as agents of change, a potential agent for change with many human resources (Sutinah, 2006). The phenomenon of women's role in the public sphere (including politics), especially in the position of leaders (decision makers) in some countries that women in the public sphere showed better performance and career achievement than men who viewed from personal characteristics possessed by gender (Sutinah, 2006).

2. Problem Statement

Women's participation in public policy making process is important to be observed because women have the potential to participate in developing nations intelligence through activities in the institutions it participates. At the village level there are several institutions and organizations that involve the role of women such as *Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK)*, *Aisyiyah*, *Fatayat NU*. However, the current condition and existence of women does not yet have the power to enter the *Badan Pembangunan Desa (BPD)*, which is the institution authorized in the formulation of public policy at the village level. This is because internal conditions (women's perceptions) in addition to external conditions (male and community perceptions) still place women for not having the opportunity to involve in public policy-making processes at the village level.

3. Research Questions

What are the perceptions and attitude of women towards social, culture and political organization at the village level.

4. Purpose of the Study

This research aims to analyze the perceptions, behavior, attitude and perspective of women towards social, culture and political organization at the village level.

5. Research Methods

This research is a descriptive-analytical study that applies qualitative approach. The location of this research is in Sidokare and Kedungbanteng Village, Sidoarjo, Indonesia. The data are collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Determination of informant using purposive

sampling method with snowball technique. In this study, key informants were female activists. From the key informants, the supporting informants are members of Badan Pembangunan Desa (BPD), village heads, community leaders, and female residents. Data collection techniques were conducted through interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis techniques were interactive models according to (Matthew and Huberman, 1994). The data analysis consists of data reduction, data presentation and data analysis / verification.

6. Results and Findings

The existence of women's organizations both directly and indirectly play a role in society. Women's organizations as a forum for women to contribute in society. The contribution of women's organizations can be seen from the various activities undertaken. Activities undertaken by women's organizations are determined by women's perspective on the organizations in which they are involved. Women's organizations at the village level synergize with each other and work together, especially in social activities. In addition to social activities, women's organizations are also active in economic activities and influential in the cultural field.

Demographically, the number of women is more than men. But the role of women in the community is still very low, especially in the political field. Various women's organizations in the community which is actually media that can serve as a container to show the existence of women in society is limited to social and cultural activities only. Women's organizations at the village level include *PKK, Aisyiyah and Fatayat NU*. At the village level, women argue that the organization is only a place for *silaturahmi* (gathered) so that the activities of women's organizations are more towards social, cultural and economic fields. Activities undertaken by women's organizations tend to lead to activities related to health and welfare improvement.

In implementing its activities program, women's organizations work together with villages and villages. There is a synergy between women's organizations with villages and sub-districts. Women's organizations also contribute to the village as well as the *kelurahan*. Unfortunately the program of activities undertaken by women's organizations has not touched the political field, only on the social, cultural and economic fields. Activity programs undertaken by women's organizations in the social, cultural and economic sectors because essentially women's organizations are formed to accommodate the political only so that women in women's organizations have a way of viewing that the organization is limited to that field only.

Actually women activists want to be involved in the political field, especially at the village level, although only oversee the implementation of development in the village. For example, women want to be included in *Musrenbangdes* (discussion forum for village development plan) and oversee the process of village development. Women began to understand that organizations, especially women's organizations, are a means to express an opinion and representatives of society, especially for women. In fact, the village

officials are objected and not transparent in the development budgeting. In the programming, women activists (women's organization) are involved, but in decision-making, women's organizations are abandoned and surrounded by various reasons. Women are only involved in the voting part of the election, not involved in strategic positions as decision makers. The village women perceive themselves as marginalized in the policy-making process at the village level (Rodiyah, 2013). Furthermore they have the opinion that their involvement in the political process is still at the stage of "support" in a manner, not in direct behavioral support / involvement.

In the social, cultural and economic activities of women always play an active role and contribute to the community through various activities. However, in the political field women are still difficult to participate. The interests of women's organizations are often unaccommodated, only able to provide aspiration without follow-up. Women's lower education level than men has implications for the low knowledge of information, technology and communication so that women are difficult to get into the political sphere. It can be seen in the Table 01.

Table 01. Male and Female Membership Comparison on *Badan Pembangunan Desa (BPD)*

Village	Member	
	Male	Female
Sidokare	9	1
Kedungbanteng	6	1

Source: Primary data

Based on the data it can be seen that the proportion of female and male members of the village representative office is not more than 20%, it means that women have not represented a 30% percentage in political engagement in accordance with Law Number 8 Year 2012 on General Election. Imagery of women as weak creatures, not independent, less internalized responsibilities in their mindset becomes an obstacle for women in the process of self-actualization. As a result, the mindset of women becomes very familiar with resignation so intentionally or not often exploited by male superiority. This becomes more complex because the activities of women in various organizational activities are still limited to solving social, cultural and economic problems only.

The results of this study compared with some previous research results can be concluded that the involvement of women more leverage in social, economic and cultural activities, but in political activities, women's participation has not been maximized and tend to be marginalized. This is because the political involvement of women is still in the form of attitude rather than behavior. Women's political involvement is only due to the imperative of democratic system which must be done in general election.

7. Conclusion

Women have always played an active role and contribution in the field of social, economic, and culture to the community through various activities. But, in the political field, women still hard to participate. The lack of women's participation in policy formulation is caused by several factors such as tradition, culture, mindset, internal factors, lack of ability which indicates the assumption that women are weak with less responsibility.

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