

**WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT
DISCUSSIONS OF COMMUNITY PARTNERS IN MATARAM
CITY PROVINCE OF WEST SOUTH EAST INDONESIA**

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze women participation, constraints which affect the level of women's role in discussions of Development Planning/ MPBM Mataram City by using qualitative research methods. Data collection techniques using direct observation techniques, interviews and documentation consisting of 8 informants. The result of the research shows that women participation in Mataram Development Planning discussions/ MPBM is seen from the level of activity/ attendance is high enough, at the level of access, not too many women are involved in each commission discussing the items proposed submitted, and at the level of control given still less once, because the absence of the woman who holds the position of chairman of the committee in the implementation of Development Planning discussions/ MPBM Mataram, on the aspects of benefits obtained by women in MPBM Mataram city year of 2018 quite a lot of proposals women enter. The obstacles faced by women in their participation in the Development Planning Discussions/ MPBM process in Mataram city are: firstly, women have multiple roles in the household so the time is limited; secondly, there is still lack of courage to deliver proposals that have been drawn up at the sub-district level.

Keywords: Women Participation, Women role, Development, Discussions

INTRODUCTION

Development is a change process to a better direction in the community environment that is essentially development is a process of activities that lasted for a long time and continuously, to get a better situation based on certain norms. Indonesia's National Development Planning System has two top down and bottom up approaches to ensure a balance between national priorities and local priority aspirations, although in reality most regions have not accommodated local aspirations since most of the proposed project proposals based on local aspirations have been eliminated in coordination meetings which puts proposals submitted by higher levels of government without regard to proposals submitted by lower levels of government. Centralistic planning system from the top down causing community participation in the development planning is not perfect is due to the participation of the community is limited to the participation of the community in the implementation phase of government programs only, but is needed at the start of a plan even in decision-making.

Development planning discussions illustrate how citizens discuss each other solving conflict problems as well as existing problems in society, an annual agenda, where citizens meet to discuss the problems they face and decide on short-term development priorities, after which it is proposed to higher levels of government through the Agency Regional Development Planning (Bappeda).

Development planning discussions are a means to synchronize a "top down" approach with a "bottom up" approach to community needs assessment with technical assessment, conflict resolution on the interests of local government and non-government stakeholders for regional development, between the needs of the development program with the capabilities and funding constraints, and the means to synergize various sources of development funding. Participatory approaches to planning through development planning deliberation mechanisms are still rhetoric. In the implementation phase of Development planning discussions/ MPBM in Mataram city, people who involved in it especially the presence of women in this forum is good enough, it means that the involvement of women in this forum is as important as other society element.

Implementation of Development planning discussions/ MPBM in Mataram City period of 3 (three) years, starting from year of 2014 until year of 2016 women participation has increased percentage in its presence. Communities participating in Mataram Development Planning/ MPBM forum can be described from year of 2014 until 2016 has increased significantly. In 2014 the participation of the community, especially from women as many as 263 people with a percentage of 34.42 percent and then in 2015 as many as 272 people with 35.55 percent percentage and in 2016 increased the number of participants 290 people with 36.25 percent

percentage. In the technical guidance of the implementation of either the development planning deliberation of rurals, districts, or the deliberation of urban development planning, it has been mentioned that the representation of the women element is at least 30 percent of the total number of participants.

Based on the above description, the formulation of the problem is how the women participation in the Development Planning discussions / MPBM of Mataram City Level and any constraints which affect the level of the role of women in Deliberation of development Planning/MPBM in Mataram City Level.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Development Planning

Riyadi and Bratakusumah (2005: 7) said that development planning can be interpreted as: A process of formulating alternatives or decisions based on data and facts that will be used as material to carry out a series of activities / activities of society, physical (material) and nonphysical (mental and spiritual) in order to achieve a better goal ".

Conyers & Hills in Munir (2002: 25-26) defines planning as a continuous process that includes decisions or choices of alternative uses of resources to achieve certain future goals. Based on that definition, there are four basic elements of planning: (1) Planning means choosing; (2) Planning is a resource allocation tool; (3) planning is a tool for achieving goals; and (4) planning for the future.

There are 3 (three) main principles of development planning namely: participation, transparency and accountability, this is the embodiment of the democratic system in Indonesia. Of the three principles, the principle of participation is often ignored, especially the participation of women. Women's participation is important, because it can convey their aspirations.

Regional Development Planning

Development planning is held annually, this can be interpreted as a planning process that has a one-year timeframe which is the operational plan of long-and medium-term plan that contains the steps of goal setting and policy / program / activity selection to answer the needs of the local community. In the regional development planning system there is a document or product planning that has linkages and relationships both horizontal and vertical with each other. Of course, the preparation of all regional planning documents has several objectives. First, the documents can be used to ensure consistency of planning and selection of programs and priority activities in accordance with regional needs. Direction and purpose of planning can be kept not deviated from the set. Secondly, planning documents can also be used to provide a

basis for determining the program and annual activities in a cascading and sustainable manner. Third, the documents can guarantee the preliminary agreement or on the programs and activities discussed in a participatory manner among all stakeholders of regional development. These planning documents serve as a direction and referral of regional development, both long-term and medium-term and annual plans. (Munir, 2002: 35).

Implementation of Development Planning discussions according to Howlet, Lester, and Robert in Syaifullah (2008: 29) The actors involved consist of local government composed Elected Official / Political Officials (Heads of Regional and Regional People Representative Assembly/ DPRD), Appointed Official (Bureaucracy) and Society.

1. Head of Region

Head of Region is the leader of regional bureaucracy whose duty is to set policy together with Regional People Representative Assembly Council (DPRD) and to lead its implementation together with bureaucracy. In Law no. 32 of 2004, the regional heads are obliged to:

- a. enforce all laws and regulations
- b. improve the welfare of the people
- c. maintaining public order and peace
- d. submit draft local regulations and establish them as regional regulations together with Regional People Representative Assembly/ DPRD.

In management science, the Head of Region serves as a top manager. According to Amirullah in Syaifullah (2008: 30). Top managers play a more important role in formulating strategic planning, while bureaucracy is more involved in operational planning.

2. Legislative / Regional People Representative Assembly Council (DPRD)

Most of the policies prepared by executives, especially those that are macro or have impacts on society, require legislative approval. The duties and authorities of the Regional People Representative Assembly Council (DPRD) in accordance with Law Number 22 Year of 2003 on the Composition and Position of the People's Consultative Assembly Council (MPR), the Representative Council (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD), and Regional People Representative Assembly Council (DPRD) are:

- a. formulate local regulations discussed with governors / regents / mayors for joint approval
- b. set the Provincial / Regency / City APBD together with the governor / regent / mayor.
- c. carrying out supervision on the implementation of regional regulations and other laws and regulations, the decisions of governors/ regents/ mayors, regional budgets, local government policies in implementing regional development programs and international cooperation in the region.

Regional People Representative Assembly Council (DPRD) members have obligations including:

- a. Attention to efforts to improve people's welfare in the region
- b. Absorb, collect, accommodate and follow up on community aspirations.
- c. Giving moral and political accountability to the electorate and the electoral districts.

3. Bureaucracy

The main task of the bureaucracy is to serve or serve public needs through the implementation of policies that have been established previously. Bureaucracy also plays a key role in the policy process. The bureaucracy has many skilled personnel in its field, able to access information or issues that develop in the community, have legally protected authority, all of which are permanently attached to the bureaucracy. In terms of planning, the bureaucracy is more instrumental in operational planning that is planning to implement strategic planning and to achieve the strategic objectives. According to Tjokrowinoto (1987) related to this participative development, the previous bureaucratic attitude as the ruler needs to be abandoned and change the attitude of being a facilitator.

4. Society

Society is a collection of individuals who make life together as one big unity that need each other (Badudu, in Syaifullah 2008; 31). To implement this participatory development, a society that has competence is needed (Suprijatna in Syaifullah; 32)

- a. Ability to identify community problems and needs
- b. The ability to reach agreement on the objectives to be achieved and their priority scale
- c. Ability to find and agree on agreed ways and tools of achievement
- d. Ability to cooperate rationally in achieving goals.

In addition, in urban village level government, there is also an organization of Community Empowerment Institute (LPMK) which has a function as a container and channel of community aspirations related to the needs and interests of the community in the areas of planning, implementation, development control and community empowerment. One of the tasks of LPMK is to develop a participatory development plan.

Society Participation

Community involvement in the development planning is emphasized in Law Number 25 Year of 2004 regarding National Development Planning System. The participative approach of the community is contained in the 4 (four) articles of this Law which are in Article 2, Article 5, Article 6 and Article 7. The planning system arranged in Law 25/2004 and its implementing rules apply

a combination of top-down (top- bottom) and bottom-up, which emphasizes more aspirative and participatory methods. With participative programs providing a direct opportunity to the community to participate in plans concerning their welfare and also directly implement themselves and reap the rewards of the program. Besides uu no. Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Government and Government Regulation No. 8/2008 on Stages, Procedures for Formulating, Controlling and Evaluating the Implementation of the Plan Regional development.

Participation is defined as the voluntary participation of a person without being forced as Sastropetro (1988) explains (in Lugiarti, 2004: 7) that participation is spontaneous involvement with awareness and responsibility for group interests to achieve the goal.

According to Mubyarto (1985) (in Lugiarti, 2004: 8), participation as an awareness to help each program succeeds in the capacity of everyone without sacrificing self-interest. Participation is very important in development, because development is a continuous activity. In such a development it is desirable to involve as many people as possible. So without the participation of the entire community development is difficult to run properly

According to Juliantara the substance of participation is the operation of a system of government where no policy is taken without the consent of the people, while the basic direction to be developed is the process of empowerment, further it is said that the purpose of participation development is:

First, that participation will enable the people to autonomously organize themselves, thereby facilitating people to face difficult situations, and be able to resist adverse tendencies. Second, participation is not only a concrete reflection of the opportunity for the expression of aspirations and the way to fight for it, but more importantly, participation becomes a guarantee for the non-neglect of the public interest. Third, that the problems in the dynamics of development will be overcome by community participation. (July, 2002: 32).

The formulation of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) quoted by Mikkelsen (2001: 36) states that participation is the involvement of the people in self-determined change in the context of their own development, their life and environment by establishing dialogue between local communities and the staff who make preparations, implementation and monitoring of projects, in order for them to obtain information on the local context and the social impacts of the project.

Another view, as stated by Mubyarto (2003: 23), "Community participation in rural development should be interpreted as a willingness to help the success of each program in the capacity of everyone without sacrificing self-interest". Furthermore it is mentioned that in the most ideal circumstances the participation of the community is a measure of the level of

people's participation. The greater their ability to determine their own destiny, the greater their ability in development.

Women's Participation in Development Planning

Various approaches have been made by the government from *Women In development* (WID), WAD and *Gender and Development* (GAD). Women In Development (WID) is the integration of women in development with an emphasis on encouraging women to contribute productively to development. Next is the WAD approach, in the WAD approach not addressed the position of men and women. There is already an understanding that between men and women have equal status, opportunity, and role. Last is the Gender and Development approach (GAD), an approach that seeks to address gender inequalities by providing equal opportunities for women and men to participate fully in development, and provide access to development controls. Departing from the understanding that women also have the opportunity to participate in development.

The participation and women role in development is the participation of women in the planning, implementation and evaluation process. The role of women in gender-sensitive development. The role of women in development is the rights and obligations undertaken by women on certain status or position in development, whether development in the field of politics, economy, social culture and development in the field of defense and security, both within the family and in the community. The role of women in gender-sensitive development means the role of women in development in accordance with gender concepts, productive roles, reproductive roles and dynamic social roles. Dynamic in the sense, can be changed or changed in accordance with the development of circumstances, can be exchanged between men and women and can be different across cultures.

Concept of Deliberation of Regional Development

Development planning Discussions of Regency is an annual meeting to finalize the draft of Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) of Regency / Municipality based on Work plan Unit Of The Agency (SKPD) result of SKPD forum by reviewing the harmony of design draft Renja (Work Plan) -SKPD with the result used for updating Regional Development Work Plan/ RKPD. Deliberation of development planning of district/regency is one manifestation of the implementation of Law No. 25 year of 2004 on National Development Planning System where the planning itself is defined as a process to determine the right future action, through a sequence of options by taking into account the available resources. In this context the resources in question are potential, capability and local conditions, including the budget managed to be

used to improve the welfare of the community. Through the forum, the development planning forum is also expected to shape the development of community participation in every process and implementation of development.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the authors use a qualitative research approach with emphasis on the development of narrative or textual description of the phenomenon to be studied. A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on a methodology that investigates a social phenomenon and human problems. In this approach, the researcher emphasizes the nature of socially constructed reality as well as the close relationship between the researcher and the subject under study. The research was conducted in the region of Mataram City of the Province of West South East Indonesia.

The informants in this study include the elements of the Head of the Regional Development Planning Board (Bappeda) in Mataram City, Department of Empowerment Women and Protection Children (DP3A) in Mataram City, Development Planning discussions/MPBM Facilitators, Participants MPBM, NGOs and 8 (eight) informants. Data collection techniques conducted in this study is with observation, interviews and documentation. This approach is done by using descriptive method to get a picture of the complex social reality of women's direct participation. The data obtained were then analyzed by using gender analysis of Harvard model with category of activity profile, access, control and benefit.

RESULT AND DISCUSS

Women Participation in Community-Based Partnership Development (MPBM) in Mataram City

In exploring the participation of women in the activity of Mataram development discussions / MPBM in this year is to look at several aspects in accordance with the model used in analyzing the data is using Harvard model, which in this model is seen in the participation of women in MPBM is on aspects : activities, access, control, and benefits of women in Development Planning discussions / MPBM.

The percentage of women's attendance in the Community Partnership Development Forum (MPBM) of Mataram City in 2018 reached 30%, and is in accordance with the rules in the guidelines of MPBM implementation, in which the representation of women in MPBM forum is at least 30%. However, this number is still far adrift when compared with the number of male presence reached up to 70%.

Forum of development planning discussions Mataram City year of 2018, the activities conducted by women are quite active, based on the observations that the authors do in the three forums namely Facilities and Infrastructure (Sarpras), Human Resources (SDM), and Empowerment of People's Economy (PER) in MPBM Mataram city, women still follow the MPBM stages carefully. Likewise with what is done by men. During the MPBM forum, the committee gave time to the community to provide inputs that nature builds.

Activities profit undertaken by women in the Forum of Community Partnership Development Mataram 2018 concluded that the presence of women in Mataram development discussions/ MPBM Mataram city in 2018 has reached the quota of at least 30% of the number of participants, as written in the Regional Regulations of Mataram. Likewise at the level of activeness, was quite active in delivering input and suggestions to fight for the aspirations of the community on Mataram development discussions/ MPBM Mataram in 2018.

Profile access obtained by women in MPBM Mataram city forum year of 2018 concluded that the involvement of women in the commission of facilities and infrastructure (22%), Human Resources Commission (30%), community empowerment commission (20%). Women's access in MPBM Kota Mataram Year 2018 through the commission meeting at most is in the commission of human resources (HR) because women's expertise is more utilized in human development compared to other commissions.

Women control in Mataram development Planning discussions/MPBM has less control because of the many strategic positions in the forum whether as Steering Committee (SC), Organizing Committee (OC), Chairman of the Commission, no women occupying positions as chairman or vice chairman. The total number of women only occupies positions as members only. Whereas for the aspiration to be able to enter the list of development priority scale, women must be involved and participate directly in MPBM including by becoming MPBM committee with strategic authority.

The benefits obtained by women in Mataram City have benefited from MPBM Mataram City because this forum has taken into account the aspirations, interests and needs of women.

Women's participation in MPBM Mataram City year of 2018, seen from the attendance is quite high when compared with previous years but at the level of active in submitting the proposal need to be improved again, because only a few people who can express the proposal to be submitted in the forum MPBM. While at the level of access, not too many women are involved in each commission that discusses the proposed items submitted by the community, and at the level of control given still less once, because there is no woman who holds the position of chairman of the committee in the implementation MPBM Mataram as one of the aspects in the final decision of the proposed program, on the aspect of the benefits obtained by

women in MPBM of Mataram City year of 2018, many of the proposals from women into the Priority Development List to be implemented into the budget in year 2019.

Constraints that affect the level of Women participation in Development Planning Deiberations/ MPBM in Mataram City

Women's constraints in MPBM of Mataram City in 2018 are two obstacles: first, women have not been too brave to submit suggestions from each Kelurahan, and Kecamatan, and second, the role of women in the household makes it a double role, because women's household is enough busy taking care of everything their household needs.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this research is as follows: 1) Women participation in Development Planning Discussions/ MPBM Mataram City seen from the level of activity / attendance is high enough, at the level of access, not too many women involved in each commission discussing the items submitted proposal, and at the level of control given still less once, because the absence of the woman who holds the position of chairman of the committee in the implementation of development discussions/ MPBM Mataram, on the aspects of benefits obtained by women in MPBM Mataram City year of 2018 quite a lot of proposals of women who enter. 2) The obstacles faced by women in their participation in the process of development discussions/ MPBM of Mataram, namely: first, women have the role of household gandadi so that their time is limited; secondly, there is still lack of courage to submit proposals that have been prepared in district.

Based on the findings, the authors provide suggestions for socialization, and seek the involvement of women into all commissions in the Development Planning Discussions / MPBM are:

1. To socialize the importance of Community Partnership Development Discussions (MPBM) to various parties, especially women, so that women in Mataram have awareness and knowledge about Community Partnership Development Discussions (MPBM).
2. Community Partnership Development Discussions (MPBM) to seek the involvement of women into all commissions in Community Partnership Development Discussions (MPBM). By involving women in each commission, women have equal opportunities and opportunities with men.
3. Encourage and give trust to women to occupy strategic positions in decision making at Community Partnership Development Discussions (MPBM).

4. Creating a mechanism for women who are still hampered by the role of domestic and community culture maximally to participate in Community Partnership Development Discussions (MPBM), for example the time of Community Partnership Development Discussions (MPBM) in the holidays and during the day, in addition to the location Community Partnership Development Discussions implementation is equipped with special support facilities that are pro-gender such as there is a special room for breastfeeding mothers who have toddlers, the bathroom/ toilet specifically for the needs of women.

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