

**WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUNGAI JERNIH
VILLAGE , PONDOK TINGGI DISTRICT
SUNGAI PENUH CITY**

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe women's participation in rural development and constraints of women's participation in rural development in Sungai Jernih Village, Sungai Penuh City. This research used descriptive qualitative research method. The data used came from primary and secondary data. Informants were categorized into two that were key informant and informant. The techniques of data collection were observation, documentation and interview toward related parties; that were public figures community, especially women, village head, apparatuses and BPD. The result was the woman's participation and involvement in planning and implementation of development in Sungai Jernih were substantial even though there were no women in the organizational structure. The form of woman's participation were mind, fund, vitality, self-help, etc. The participation included physical development, social activities, economics and religious. In evaluating and monitoring rural development, woman's participation and involvement were not maximal yet even they had a means of complain in each sub region but until the day suggestion and critics were deficient. The obstacles of woman's participation were time, fund, and self-knowledge of the woman.

Key words: participation, women's participation, rural development

I. INTRODUCTION

The involvement of women is an absolute requirement in efforts to realize equitable development . The country could not have prospered if its women were left behind, left out and oppressed. As Vivekananda (Darwin 2005:8) points out that: states and nations that disrespect women will never be great, both in the present and in the future. One fundamental reason as the cause of the nation's drastic fall was because it lacked respect for the lives of women described as magic (wives). So that the complete and comprehensive development of a country demands the full role of women in all spheres of life.

In the implementation of development in the village area, it cannot be separated from the important role of community participation or involvement based on beliefs and awareness that come from within itself , so as to allow the community has a sense of responsibility towards its own area. In order for village development efforts to be fulfilled in accordance with what is aspired to, a development plan is needed that is sourced from the basic principles of regional development, namely from, by, and for the community itself. Therefore , it requires the ability of the community to recognize and solve all problems that exist in the area and be able to able to explore potentials which exists to be further utilized in development activities (Syahrul, 2014).

The birth of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has a positive impact on village development to be more participatory. (Solekhan, 2014:24) Related to participation, women's participation in development especially in rural areas makes a different view given that culture has shaped people's perceptions and mindsets in placing the position of women themselves in its social environment. Although women are the same human resource potential as men, the reality is that in Indonesia , it shows the dominance of male participation over women.

Based on preliminary observations, it shows that the total male population in SUNGAI PENUH City is 44,102 people, while the female population is 44,816. In Pondok Tinggi Subdistrict, the male population is 8,615 people, while the female population is 8,667 people. The number of comparisons between men and women in Sungai City is full of balance, even in Pondok Tinggi District , the female population is slightly more than on the male population. The reality is that this number is not proportional to the number of female participants in terms of development, especially in rural areas.

Data in Sungai Jernih village in 2018 showed that the number of women was more than the number of men. But in reality women do not dominate in terms of the participation of development planning . This was reinforced by the people of Sungai Jernih village who said that the participation of women in Sungai Jernih village was still less seen from the participation of women in terms of deliberations on village development planning (Musrenbangdes) in the year of January 20 21 invited the community, especially women, as many as 20 people but in its implementation only 5 people were present. Based on the background presentation above, the formulation of the problem in this study is how is the participation of

women in development in Sungai Jernih Village , Pondok Tinggi District, Sungai Penuh City? And how are the obstacles to women's participation in development in Sungai Jernih Village, Pondok Tinggi District, Sungai Penuh City? Meanwhile, this study aims to describe women's participation in development in Sungai Jernih Village, Pondok Tinggi District, Sungai Penuh City

Participation according to (Adi,2007; Abadi, 2014) is the participation of the community in the process of identifying potentials and problems that exist in society, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating the changes that occur. From some of the experts who put forward the above definition of participation, it can be concluded that participation is the active involvement of a person, or a group of people (society) consciously to contribute voluntarily to the development program and involved starting from planning, implementing, monitoring to the evaluation stage.

Forms of participation that can be given by the community in a development program or project , namely property participation , social participation , money participation , labor participation , skills participation , mind fruit participation , participation in the decision-making process , and representative participation . The real forms of participation include energy, skills, and money, property , while the unreal forms of participation are decision-making participation, social participation, representative participation, and thoughts. Money participation is a form of participation to facilitate efforts to achieve the needs of people who need help. Property participation is participation in the form of donating property, usually in the form of work tools or tools (Putri, 2012: 21).

Building Siagian (2008) revealed that development as a change, realizing a condition of state and social life that is better than the current condition, while development as a growth shows the ability of a group to continue to develop, both qualitatively and quantitatively and is something that absolutely must occur in development. From this opinion , the two can be distinguished without having to strictly separate the boundaries.

To be able to develop these changes towards a situation that is considered better , it is often necessary to use a planned way . A combination of activities that are expected to obtain the best results is sought , the determination of which priorities need to come first, which is expected to have a boosting effect on growth. All of them are planned national development , as for the levels of activities in the national development plan which are carried out continuously and are one process according to (Tjokroamidjojo,200 0) namely:

1. The existence of basic desires in society that demand gratification. The sources of these desires are perceived basic needs .
2. The formulation of the conciliation is carried out in the political process and is set forth in the form of political decisions regarding the will of the state.
3. Formulation of the legal basis for the implementation of political decisions. This is important for a country of laws.

4. Formulation of government policies and programs in order to achieve the goals set forth in political decisions .
5. Preparation of work programs , systems, and implementation mechanisms .
6. Implementation to realize the achievement of the goals that have been formulated in government plans or policies and programs that are consistently based on political decisions .
7. Assessment of the implementation (monitoring) as well as from the results achieved (evaluation).

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming or commonly abbreviated as PUG is a strategy that is launched systematically and rationally to realize and achieve gender equality and justice in various aspects of human life such as the household , society and country. Through policies and programs that pay attention to the needs, aspirations, experiences and problems of women and men into the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programs in various fields of life and development. The purpose of the PUG in the presidential instruction is the implementation of planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national development policies and programs with a gender perspective. The scope of PUG in Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 includes:

1. Planning
2. Implementation
3. Monitoring
4. Evaluation

II. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, a qualitative approach was used. According to (Sugiyono, 2009:8) qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural setting), referred to as qualitative methods, because the data collected and the analysis are more qualitative. The research location was chosen based on considerations as follows the location of the study is affordable by the researcher's ability to obtain data easily, completely and in depth from the object under study. In qualitative research, the main consideration in data collection is the determination of informants. Informants in this study are divided into two, namely key informants and informants. The key informant is the head of Sungai Jernih Village , Pondok Tinggi District. Furthermore, the informants came from community leaders, especially women in Sungai Jernih Village, the apparatus of Sungai Jernih Village, Pondok Tinggi District, Sungai Penuh City. The data collection techniques used are interviews, observations and documentation. Meanwhile, the data analysis techniques used are data summarization, data presentation, data discussion and formulating conclusions.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Women's Participation in Village Development Planning

Participation according to (Adi, 2007; Abadi, 2014) is the participation of the community in the process of identifying potentials and problems that exist in society, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process evaluate the changes that have occurred. Meanwhile, planning is also defined as a decision-making process based on facts, regarding activities that must be carried out in order to achieve a goal that wants to be desired or expected (Riyadi, 2005:3).

Musrenbangdes (Village Development Planning Deliberation) in Sungai Jernih village has been carried out at the end of 2021, while the planning of APBDes has also been carried out on March 17, 2021. There were two women present from BPD (Village Consultative Body), five men in accordance with the provisions of 30% of the total BPD were women. The statement was affirmed by Mr. Kasman as the Chairman of BPD "Many came women at the time of Musrenbangdes. Those present were elements of PKK mothers , female community leaders , Fattayat recitation. The way women's proposals are delivered is carried out directly in the musrenbangdes forum , regarding the activities of their respective organizations , expressing opinions for SMEs, Bumdes, and activities that in accordance with its organization (PNPM, PKK, Recitation)." (Source: Interview with Kasman, Chairman of BPD, 13 March 2022)

In the village government at this time there are no female village officials because at the time of selection, it is always the chosen male. And those invited in Musrenbangdes are stakeholders if women such as the chairman of the PKK, the chairman of kotaku (PNPM), the chairman of the Muslimat. Then for how to participate in the delivery of women's opinions or proposals, usually through rt first, RW, BPD, then to the village in the Musrenbang meeting. Their proposals were accommodated and submitted at the time of Musrenbang and re-elected during the APBDes. The way women's communities convey through representatives of their respective CSOs, then conveyed by representatives of csos in Musrenbangdes. So it can be concluded that the participation and involvement of women in development planning in Sungai Jernih village, especially when Musrenbangdes was quite a lot of people present and understood the information that had been given even though it was not optimal in development planning because there were also women who could not attend Musrenbang even though they had been invited by the village government.

Women's Participation in the Implementation of Village Development

Forms of participation that can be given by the community in a

development program or project , namely property participation , social participation , money participation , labor participation , skills participation , mind fruit participation , participation in the decision-making process , and representative participation . Tangible forms of participation include energy, skills, and money, property . (Princess, 2012: 21).

In the implementation of development or activities in Sungai Jernih village , women always participate in helping , as stated by Mr. Head of Rudi Village, "If there are village activities, women always participate in helping, for example, there are competition activities from the Subdistrict and others , women will definitely participate. This includes physical development activities. His contributions are energy, mind, social, economic, and religious activities/recitation." (Interview, 28 March 2022)

Women's participation in the implementation of development in Sungai Jernih is very active and it can be said that 80% is successful if the management of development implementation in the village is women. In every activity and development in Sungai Jernih village the participation of women and the contribution of women, namely energy and thoughts, is very large. For example, socialization of caring for the body by PKK mothers, other activities, health posts, elderly gymnastics who are present every month, there are approximately eighty elderly people, all of whom are taken care of by women. Other women's contributions are in the form of funds, energy, self-help cash and so on.

Women's Participation in Village Development Evaluation and Monitoring

Evaluation is a systematic process that studies events, provides solutions to a problem, recommendations that must be made, suggests improvements and is carried out on an ongoing basis. Meanwhile, monitoring is a routine process of collecting data and measuring progress on program objectives. Monitor changes, which focuses on processes and outputs. Monitoring provides basic data to answer problems. Monitoring activities that take place during the activity to ensure and control the harmony of program implementation with predetermined planning. Evaluation is not only the final or closing activity of a particular program , but is an activity that is carried out at the beginning, during the program and at the end of the program after the program is completed.

The means for the delivery of evaluation and monitoring of development in Sungai Jernih village are in each of their respective csos, in rt and RW. Criticisms and suggestions were conveyed from below first, so from the new RT, RW, BPD to the village government. For sustainability, it exists and will be followed up soon. In Sungai Jernih village, there are 7 (seven) RWs and in each of these areas there are complaint facilities, so if the community has suggestions, they can be directly accommodated to their respective areas, then if they cannot be handled in the area, they are usually discussed at the BPD forum which is held every three months or as needed. There are many suggestions and criticisms that are usually conveyed directly, but if there is something important through writing / letter. But for the advice of the woman herself is still lacking. which is

strengthened by the opinion of Mr. Ahmad as a village official "The means for evaluation and monitoring in the village are only complaint boxes in every RT, RW, BPD, village office. However, until now, women's criticisms and suggestions regarding the evaluation of development in villages have not existed, perhaps in their respective mass organizations (PKK, recitation, PNPM). Criticisms and suggestions are usually conveyed from the bottom first, so from RT, RW, BPD, then to the village. For the continuation, there must be from the side and it will be dealt with immediately." (Interview, April 05, 2022)

Constraints on Women's Participation in Village Development

In the pug objectives in the presidential instruction are the implementation of planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national development policies and programs with a gender perspective. The scope of PUG in Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 includes:

1. Planning
2. Implementation
3. Monitoring
4. Evaluation

However, in planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating national development policies and programs with a gender perspective, there are certainly obstacles faced as in Sungai Jernih village, the obstacles to women's participation are as follows:

1. Time

Time is the main obstacle to women's participation in Sungai Jernih village , because women are basically housewives who have to fulfill their obligations at home as a wife to her husband, and as a mother to her children. So that the time is limited to participate in every development activity in Sungai Jernih village, so women cannot participate in the meeting until the evening to discuss the APBDes and the Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdes). Meanwhile, in the implementation of development in the village such as events or activities, usually women cannot be present at the time of the implementation of development in Jambangan village .

2. Knowledge

The second obstacle is the knowledge of the community , especially women in Sungai Jernih village, which is still lacking in terms of development evaluation and monitoring , most women do not understand their role and participation at the time of development evaluation and monitoring which there is in the village of Sungai Jernih, although the means for the delivery of opinions, proposals, criticisms, and suggestions already exist in every region but the community , especially women, some of them are haven't understood that at all .

3. Funds

Meanwhile, the last obstacle in the implementation of development is regarding funds, so sometimes PKK members use their own money (self-help) in the implementation of development, for example in equipping facilities and infrastructure in the PKK room at the Sungai Jernih village hall. It is also strengthened by the opinion of village officials who say there are no significant obstacles at the time of women's participation and involvement in village development planning, but for obstacles to women's participation in the implementation of development, namely constrained by funds, if no funds can not carry out the construction.

IV. CONCLUSION

- a. In the participation of women in development planning in Sungai Jernih village, especially when Musrenbangdes was quite a lot of people were present and understood the information that had been given even though it was not optimal in development planning because there were also women who could not attend Musrenbang even though they had been invited by the village government. The participation and contribution of women in the implementation of development is quite large even though in the village government there are no female members but in village development, especially in community empowerment, the participation and involvement of women is quite a lot. The forms of participation that women can provide are in the form of thoughts, funds, energy, self-help cash and so on. This includes physical development activities, social, economic, and religious activities. Meanwhile, the participation and involvement of women in the evaluation and monitoring of development has not been optimal, although in Sungai Jernih village there have been complaint facilities in each region, but until now the advice and criticism from women is still lacking.
- b. Obstacles to women's participation in development in Sungai Jernih village include time, funds and knowledge from the women themselves regarding participation in development in Sungai Jernih village .

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