

## **Model of Women's Participation in Development Planning in Jayapura Regency**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to model women's participation in development planning in Jayapura Regency. This study uses a qualitative method. Data collection was carried out through interviews and observations. The focus of this research is to describe the model and find a model for women's participation in development planning in the health sector, especially in the era of special autonomy in Jayapura Regency. The results showed that women were only involved or invited to planning at the village level and planning at the district level. Meanwhile, planning at the district level, which is the culmination of the women's development planning meeting (Musrenbang) or women's groups, is not involved. Women as a form of women's representation need to be involved in every planning stage starting from the village level Musrenbang, the district level Musrenbang to the district level musrenbang. The model of community participation in development planning in Jayapura Regency has not fully involved women in every stage. Recommending a development planning model in Jayapura Regency by forming an integrated musrenbang forum consisting of all relevant stakeholders including women's groups. This forum is involved in every stage of planning. All stakeholders are involved in an integrated Musrenbang forum which is involved from the start of development planning starting from the Musrenbang at the village level, the Musrenbang at the district level to the Musrenbang at the district level.

**Keywords:** participation model, development planning, women, stakeholders

### **Introduction**

Community involvement in development planning as above is in line with the concept of regional autonomy which is given the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities on their own initiative and based on community aspirations. This explanation certainly strengthens that government administration must involve the ideas and aspirations of the community.

The forms of participation referred to here are the involvement commonly given by the community to activities in their environment and development (Hart, 2013). These forms occur because of differences in social strata, for example for groups of experts or academics who can participate through their thoughts or ideas, while

for groups of entrepreneurs they can contribute property or other ownership, then for groups of hard workers can also participate through their labor, then urban or migrant groups can be done through the formation of social organizations that play a role in community activities (Fagotto & Fung, 2006; Foley & Hoge, 2007; Alisbha & Intishar, 2020). Thus, all elements and social strata each have a role and form of participation according to their ability. Forms of community participation are variations or diversity of participation where the diversity of participation is largely determined by the type of involvement by the community itself (Checkoway, 2003; Thompson, 2007).

The description of the importance of community participation in the development planning process is in line with the opinion of Conyers (1992) which consists of three main reasons why community participation in planning has a very important nature: (1) Community participation is a tool to obtain information about conditions, needs and attitudes. local community. (2) The community will have more confidence in the development activity program if they are involved in the preparation and planning process because they will know more about the program and will have a sense of belonging to the program. (3) Encouraging public participation because there will be an opinion that it is a right and democracy for the people to be involved in development.

This has led to an approach to solve problems related to the position of women in development (Boserup, 2007). This approach, namely: WID (Women in Development) is a program to increase the role of women that focuses on efforts to catch up with women (Sarker, 2006; Nikkhah et al., 2011; Jaquette, 2017). Meanwhile, WAD (Women and Development) is an approach that assumes that the position of women will be better as long as the international structure becomes fairer (Moses, 2007).

The issue of the low quality of women and the low participation of women in the health sector in Jayapura Regency should ideally be addressed with real action from the local government by planning and implementing development programs and activities that can improve the quality of women. Therefore, the aim of this study is to describe a model for women's participation in the health sector development planning for Jayapura Regency.

## **Methods**

This study uses a qualitative method. Research with the title model of women's participation in development planning in Jayapura Regency is qualitative research using a phenomenological approach. The use of this approach argues that the focus in this study is the women's participation model in Jayapura Regency. Data collection was carried out through interviews and observations. The focus of this research is to describe the model and find a model for women's participation in development planning in the health sector, especially in the era of special autonomy in the Jayapura Regency. The stages of qualitative data analysis include data structuring, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

## **Results and Discussion**

In this study, the model described is a summary of actual reality or an empirical model which is then modified into a recommendation model, which tries to describe an ideal form of women's participation in development planning in the Jayapura Regency. Therefore, in this section the writer tries to explain and describe

the recommendation model according to the findings in the field, which is then juxtaposed with the concepts and theories of community participation.

Based on the results of research and discussion on women's participation in the implementation of development planning through musrenbang activities, it is known that the mechanism for musrenbang activities is carried out starting from the village level musrenbang, village level musrenbang proposals which are summarized into the program priority list. Then the musrenbang to the district / sub-district level. After that, the musrenbang at the district level compiles a list of program priorities from the district and synchronizes it with the priority programs of related offices through the OPD / SKPD forum. In each stage of the Musrenbang, if it is related to the form of participation proposed by VanekLasen and Miller, there are only 4 forms of participation that occur in development planning in Jayapura Regency. The four forms are Self-mobilization, Functional Participation, Passive Participation, and token participation.

The presence of women in the Development Planning Conference (musrenbang) forum is still a symbolic act and complements the provisions of the musrenbang forum requirements. The position of women with society, especially men's groups, is still subdynamic to the union of partnership, where the position of women's representatives in the musrenbang forum is still below that of men, whether they represent community leaders, bureaucrats, or religious leaders. In this planning, women's representatives were only involved in the process of identifying proposed activities, while male representatives were involved in the identification, formulation, assessment, and selection of activity proposals (Sulistiyani, 2004).

Based on the research results, women were only involved or invited to planning at the village level and planning at the district level. Meanwhile, planning at the district level, which is the culmination of women's Musrenbang activities, or women's groups are not involved, women as a form of women's representation need to be involved in every planning stage starting from the village-level Musrenbang, District-level Musrenbang to Regency-level musrenbang.

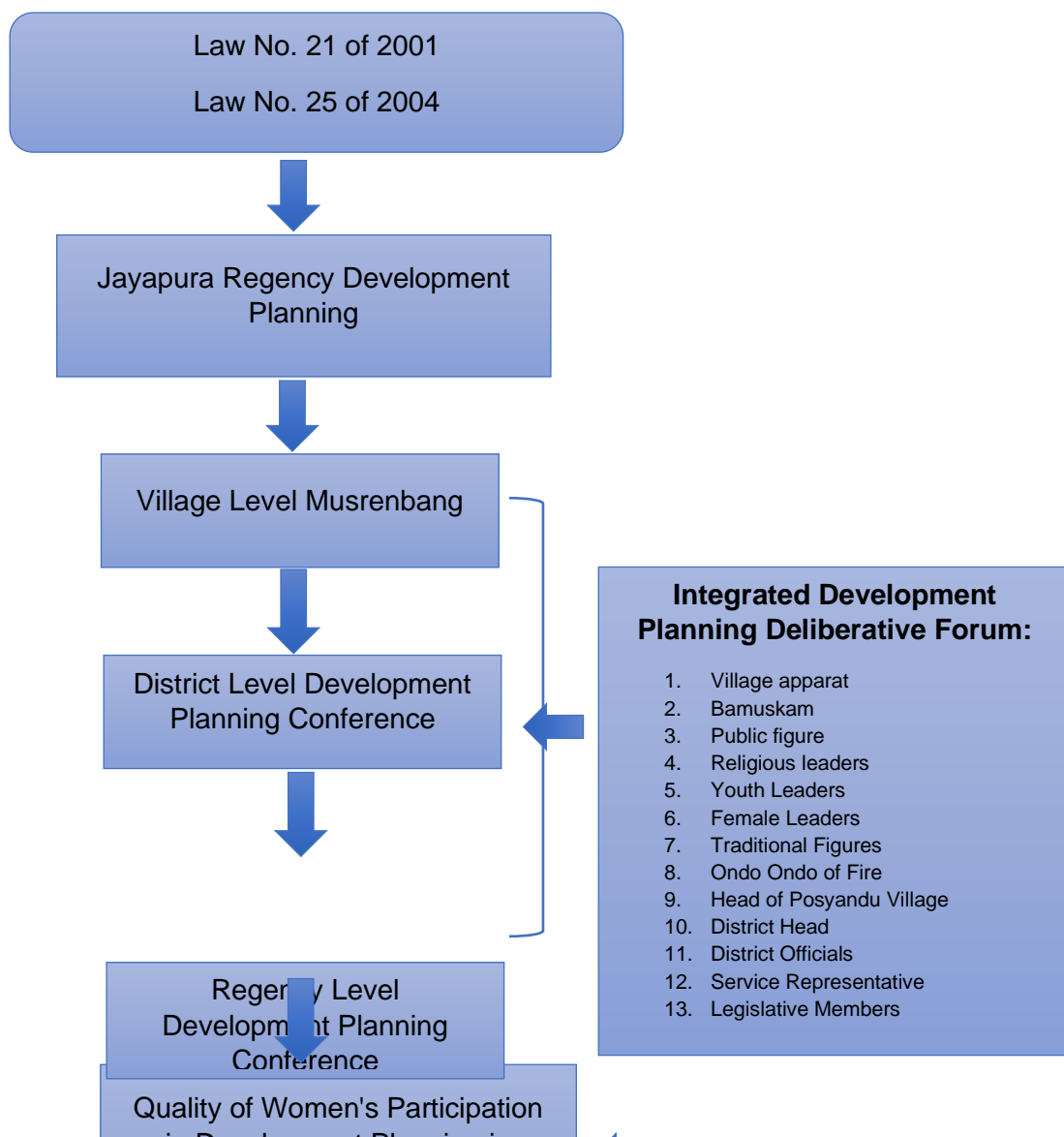
Then related to the determinant factor of the low participation of women in development planning in Jayapura Regency. Women as citizens and as human resources for development can develop themselves optimally by increasing knowledge and skills in all areas of life. The problems of women and education are directed, among others, to eliminate differences in the participation of women and men in education from primary, secondary, and senior secondary levels, achieve basic educational attainment for boys and girls before 2015, the ratio of female to male literacy -men aged 15-24 years and participation and representation of women in legislative bodies (World Bank, 2015). The low level of education of women will have an impact on the low level of health. This can be seen from the high maternal mortality rate, namely 425 per 100,000 births. The low level of education of women will also affect other non-physical abilities (Sofiani, 2009).

The cultural context in Papua, which is still very strong with patriarchal principles, categorizes that the Development Planning Conference (musrenbang) forum is a men's world so that women are eliminated from that field. It is men who determine and decide various policies, including those concerning the interests of women. Patriarchal culture creates an unequal view of the relationship between men and women. This situation, according to Agnes (2005), changes gender as a culture into an ideology that is characterized by a patriarchal culture. Unequal relationships based on men's power over women create gender inequality. Patriarchal values are explained by gender theory which looks at the differences between women and men in terms of biology which is seen as something that causes differences in gender roles in broad life, namely social life (Sumiarni,

2004).

Based on the results of the analysis of all indicators of women's participation in development planning in Jayapura Regency, a recommended model or alternative model for women's participation in development planning can be visualized as in the following figure.

**Figure 1. Recommended Development Planning Model in Jayapura Regency**



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1. *Self mobilization*
  2. *Iterative Participation*
  3. *Functional Participation*
  4. *Participation for Material Incentives*
  5. *Participation by Consultation*
  6. *Passive Partisipation*
  7. *Token Partisipation of Manipulation*

Figure 1. Recommended Models of Women's Participation in Development Planning in Jayapura Regency

Based on this figure, it explains that it is necessary to form an integrated Musrenbang Forum. This Integrated Musrenbang Forum consists of multi-stakeholders. All stakeholders are involved in an integrated Development Planning Conference (musrenbang) forum which is involved from the start of development planning starting from the Musrenbang at the village level, the Musrenbang at the district level to the Musrenbang at the district level. The involvement of women in this integrated Musrenbang Forum makes women have a position in every planning stage so that women can convey ideas in development planning. The active involvement of women in development planning needs to be supported by government programs, for example, the socialization of the need for women's involvement in development.

The purpose of modeling studies is to determine the information that is considered important to be collected so that there is no unique model. One system can have various models, depending on the model builder's point of view and interests. Regarding the participation model, there are several opinions from theorists, for example, according to Chambers (2005), a model is formed regarding how the level of society participates, such as according to Arnstein (1969), Kanji & Greenwood (2001), VeneKlasen& Miller (2002) which are the goals in Some of these theoretical thoughts are community participation, namely the emergence of community independence in controlling or mobilizing themselves.

A model is a representation of an object, thing, or idea in a simplified form of natural conditions or phenomena. The model contains information about a phenomenon that is made with the aim of studying the actual system phenomenon. A model can be an imitation of an actual object, system, or event which only contains information that is considered important to be studied (Garrod, 2003).

The outline of participatory planning implies the existence of community participation in the development planning process, starting from analyzing their problems, thinking about how to solve them, gaining the confidence to solve problems, making their own decisions about what alternative problem solving they want to solve.

## Conclusion

The model of community participation in development planning in Jayapura Regency has not fully involved women in every stage. Recommending a development planning model in Jayapura Regency by forming an integrated Development Planning Conference (musrenbang) forum consisting of all relevant stakeholders including women's groups. This forum is involved in every stage of planning. In this model, it empowers all existing elements, including women's groups, to be more active in taking strategic roles in the development process in Jayapura Regency.

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