

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DELIBERATIONS IN ANGANTAKA VILLAGE, ABIANSEMAL DISTRICT, BADUNG REGENCY

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Abstract

Deliberation Village Development Planning is an important forum in realize participatory development. However involvement Woman in the forum Still classified as low. Study This aim For describe form, factor inhibitors, and impact participation Woman in Deliberation Village Development Planning in the Village Angantaka, District Abiansemal, Regency Badung. Method research used is qualitative descriptive with technique data collection through observation, interviews, and documentation. Informant in study This consists of from village head, secretary village, village head planning, BPD secretary, LPM, PKK chair and cadre integrated health post. Results study show that form participation Woman Already walk with Good But Not yet fully optimal. Factor the inhibitor covering lack of socialization And education, limitations time available and lack of trust self. That matter cause aspirations Woman Not yet distributed in a way maximum in planning development village in the village Angantaka, With Thus, participation Woman in Deliberation Village Development Planning in the Village Angantaka Still need improved through effort empowerment, socialization and creation room more participation equal for women can follow contribute in a way active in development optimal villages especially in the village Angantaka, District Abiansemal, Regency Badung.

Keywords: Participation Women, Deliberation Development Village.

A. INTRODUCTION

Development Planning Deliberation, commonly referred to as Musrenbang, is a vehicle used by governments at every level to gather development aspirations across all spheres of social life. From another perspective, Musrenbang reflects the intersection of public contribution and local government accountability, serving as a platform where regional leaders, residents from various social strata, and the business community can meet and discuss regional programs. The primary objective of Musrenbang is to refine the Initial Draft of the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD).

Village Musrenbang acts as the main forum for village residents to convey their aspirations, ideas, and priority needs, which then serve as the foundation for formulating the

Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes). This forum functions as a democratic platform that enables the community to participate actively in determining the direction of development within their own area. Throughout the Musrenbang process, all segments of the village population including community leaders, religious figures, youth, and notably women are expected to have equal opportunity to voice their opinions and contribute to village development policies. However, in practice, women's participation in village Musrenbang frequently faces various obstacles and has yet to reach an ideal level. This situation also impacts the implementation of Musrenbang in Angantaka Village, Abiansema District, Badung Regency.

The problem identified by researchers regarding women's participation particularly within the Village Musrenbang forum in Angantaka Village, Abiansema District, Badung Regency concerning village development planning is the very low level of women's participation during the 2023–2024 Musrenbang forums, as illustrated in the following table:

Table 1. Attendance of Musrenbang Participants in Angantaka Village

Years	Male	Female	Amount
2024	46	15	61
2025	48	19	67

Source: Processed by the researcher, 2026

Based on the data in the table, it can be stated that women's participation in village development planning meetings (Musrenbang) from 2024 through 2025 remained very low. It is evident that participation in these meetings was still dominated by male attendees.

Table 2. Comparison of the List of Invited Participants and the List of Attendees

Years	Invited		Present	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2024	50	40	46	15
2025	50	45	48	19

(Source: Angantaka Village Head's Office)

Based on the tables listing invited participants and actual attendees at the Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang Desa), it is evident that female participation remains lower than that of men, despite an increase observed in 2025. In 2024, 15 women attended out of 40 invitees, whereas in 2025, the number rose to 19 out of 45 invitees.

This study also aims to understand how women can play an active role in village development planning efforts. Consequently, the study seeks to contribute to fostering more optimal and sustainable female participation in the Village Development Planning Deliberation.

Mohamad Dimas Mohi's (2024) study on women's participation in the Development

Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) in the South City District of Gorontalo City employed a descriptive qualitative approach. The findings indicate that women's participation was suboptimal due to a lack of self-confidence, personal commitments, and the absence of specific programs designed to enhance women's involvement. Research by Elisabet Natalia Barek Openg, Cathas Teguh Prakoso, and Santi Rande (2022) demonstrated that women had participated in village development planning by contributing ideas, labor, funds, and facilities. However, this participation remained hindered by low awareness, uneven dissemination of information, and societal perceptions regarding women's leadership capabilities. Meanwhile, a study by Miranti and Putut Haryanto (2021) found that women's participation in the development of Giri Purno Village remained low, particularly regarding meeting attendance and the contribution of ideas. Identified obstacles included a lack of communication, busy schedules, and time constraints. Ritna Sauwali's (2023) research also showed that women's participation in the Kasia Village Musrenbang was suboptimal across the planning, implementation, and utilization stages, with time constraints serving as a primary barrier. Furthermore, research by Melania Adelin Neno, Hendrik Toda, Mariayani O. Rene, and I Putu Yoga B. Pradana (2024) found that women's participation in the Niukbaun Village Musrenbang faced obstacles such as gender stereotypes, a lack of strategic opportunities, low self-confidence, and domestic responsibilities. Overall, these five studies indicate that women's participation in development planning remains suboptimal and is influenced by both internal and external factors, such as time constraints, low self-confidence, insufficient dissemination of information, and gender stereotypes.

The theoretical framework in this study serves as the basis for understanding and analyzing the concept of women's participation in development. According to Sugiyono (2019:85), a theory is a set of concepts, definitions, and propositions used to systematically explain and predict a phenomenon. In this study, the concept of participation serves as the primary basis for examining women's involvement in the development process, particularly within the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) activities. The term "participation" refers to the act of taking part or joining in (John M. Echols & Hasan Shadily, 2000:419). According to Sumaryadi (2010:46), participation entails community involvement in development through the contribution of ideas, labor, time, skills, capital, or material resources. Arnstein (1969) describes participation as community involvement in an activity spanning from the planning stage through to evaluation. Thus, participation can be understood as the active involvement of the community in the development process, manifested through both thought and action..

Furthermore, the theoretical framework used to measure participation in this study is the theory proposed by Cohen and Uphoff (cited in Mulyadi, 2019:25), which explains that community participation in development consists of four stages: participation in decision-making, implementation, utilization, and evaluation. Participation in decision-making involves the community conveying ideas and proposals during development planning, such as in the *Musrenbang* (Development Planning Deliberation) process. Participation in implementation entails contributing labor, funds, or materials to development activities. Participation in utilization involves the community obtaining and benefiting from the

outcomes of development. Meanwhile, participation in evaluation involves the community in monitoring, assessing, and offering criticism and suggestions regarding the implementation of development. These four indicators serve as the basis for analyzing the extent of women's involvement in the development process.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Community Participation Theory (Cohen & Uphoff)

According to Cohen and Uphoff (cited in Mulyadi, 2019:25), community participation in development comprises four main stages: participation in decision-making, implementation, utilization, and evaluation. Participation in decision-making encompasses community involvement in conveying ideas and proposals during development planning. Participation in implementation focuses on tangible contributions such as labor, funds, or materials to development activities. Participation in utilization involves the community obtaining and benefiting from the results of development. Meanwhile, participation in evaluation entails community involvement in monitoring, assessing, and providing criticism and suggestions regarding the implementation of development. Indicators:

- Participation in decision-making
- Participation in implementation
- Participation in utilization
- Participation in evaluation

General Theory of Participation (Sumaryadi)

According to Sumaryadi (2010:46), participation refers to the active involvement of the community in the development process through the contribution of their various resources. This involvement can take the form of sharing ideas, concepts, and thoughts to advance the social environment. Furthermore, the community participates by contributing labor, time, and skills relevant to the program's needs. Such participation also encompasses material support such as capital, materials, or facilities to ensure the smooth execution of activities. Overall, participation reflects the community's willingness and engagement in achieving optimal village development goals. Indicators:

- Participation through thoughts (ideas/concepts)
- Participation through labor and time
- Participation through skills
- Participation through material resources (capital/facilities)

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding of women's participation in the Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) in Angantaka Village, Abiansemal District, Badung Regency. According to Sugiyono (2020:9), qualitative research focuses on natural settings with the researcher serving as the primary instrument, while Moleong (2011:6) explains that qualitative research aims to holistically understand phenomena experienced by research subjects through descriptive, word-based accounts. This approach is utilized to describe the forms of women's

participation, the factors influencing their involvement, and the dynamics within the Musrenbang forum.

The research site was purposively selected Angantaka Village, Abiansemal District, Badung Regency because the Musrenbang is held regularly there, yet women's participation remains relatively low. The study was conducted over a period of approximately four months. The data utilized consists of primary data obtained through interviews with village officials, community members, village community institutions, and female Musrenbang participants, as well as secondary data comprising Musrenbang outcome documents from 2023–2024 and the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes).

The primary research instrument is the researcher, supported by guidelines for interviews, observation, and documentation. Informants were selected using purposive sampling choosing individuals based on specific criteria aligned with the research objectives particularly those possessing knowledge of and direct involvement in the Musrenbang and issues regarding women's participation.

Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, documentation, and online research. Observation was used to directly examine the conditions and processes of women's participation. Interviews were conducted to explore forms of participation, obstacles, and factors contributing to low female involvement. Documentation was used to gather evidence such as attendance lists, meeting minutes, activity photos, and village planning documents, while online research served to supplement information regarding the Angantaka Village Musrenbang.

Data analysis employed the Miles and Huberman model, comprising data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction was carried out by selecting and focusing on information relevant to the research. Data presentation was conducted through a systematic narrative to ensure clarity and ease of understanding. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on findings that had been analyzed and verified against evidence obtained from the field.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Research Findings

Women's participation as members of the community essentially represents a sincere willingness to assist in development activities taking place in a given area. In the implementation of village development planning in Angantaka Village (Abiansemal District, Badung Regency) via the *Musrenbang* (Village Development Planning Meeting), women's participation is measured using indicators proposed by experts. The four indicators used to measure women's participation in village development planning in Angantaka Village based on Cohen and Uphoff (cited in Mulyadi, 2019:25) are as follows:

Participation in Decision-Making

Based on the interview results above, women's participation in decision-making during the Village *Musrenbang* is evident through forum attendance, the voicing of aspirations, and involvement in discussions. Such participation is generally representative in nature, as women's aspirations are often conveyed through representatives such as the PKK (Family

Welfare Empowerment movement), *Posyandu* (Integrated Health Post) cadres, and female representatives on the BPD (Village Consultative Body); proposals submitted are recorded for reporting purposes and subsequently deliberated upon. Although women's proposals are given space to be voiced and considered, the final decision-making process relies on deliberation and consensus, selecting proposals based on development priority scales and budget availability; consequently, not all proposals are automatically accommodated. The role of the BPD in the *Musrenbang* is crucial in ensuring that proposals from women influence the final decision. Thus, there is a need for efforts to strengthen the capacity of female representatives, improve recording mechanisms, and establish priorities so that women's participation becomes more optimal and impactful.

Participation in Implementation

Interview results indicate that women in Angantaka Village are regularly invited to and actively attend the Village Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) process, generally through representatives from groups such as the PKK (Family Welfare Movement), *Posyandu* (Integrated Health Post) cadres, *Pustu* (Auxiliary Community Health Centers), and BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprises). During these activities, they do not merely attend; they also listen, engage in discussions, and provide input or proposals based on actual field needs and their respective roles and responsibilities. Although women's participation during the implementation stage is considered quite good and contributes to enriching planning inputs, their role remains largely advisory; it is not yet clear to what extent their input directly influences final decisions or budget allocations. In other words, while women's involvement in the process has proceeded well, the impact of their participation in the Village Musrenbang on final planning outcomes needs to be enhanced by strengthening mechanisms for acknowledging and acting upon their input.

Participation in Utilization

Interview results regarding utilization show that women in Angantaka Village actively leverage Musrenbang outcomes for the community's benefit by using the meeting's decisions as a foundation for implementing programs that address actual field needs. Their involvement is reflected in the roles played by representatives such as the PKK, *Posyandu* cadres, *Pustu*, and BUMDes who convey real-world information, propose empowerment initiatives and training, and highlight women-specific needs, thereby ensuring programs are better targeted. Furthermore, women help shape program utilization by providing input to ensure that program choices are not generic but aligned with community needs. In short, women's participation in utilization demonstrates that they are not merely present but are also capable of steering the meeting's outcomes toward beneficial programs. Nevertheless, the extent of this utilization still depends on how well their proposals are accommodated within village planning and budgeting; therefore, follow-up actions are required to ensure these benefits are realized optimally.

Participation in Evaluation

Based on interview results regarding the evaluation phase, women in Angantaka Village play an active role in the *Musrenbang* (Village Development Planning Deliberation)

evaluation stage by providing feedback, assessments, and critiques regarding the implementation of programs that have been carried out. Women's participation is evidenced by the sharing of field experiences, assessments of program benefits, and recommendations for improvements useful for future planning. Informants comprising village officials and representatives of women's groups agree that women's input is crucial, as it helps assess whether programs align with the needs of the community, and specifically those of women. Thus, women's participation in the evaluation stage strengthens program accountability and relevance; however, the effectiveness and contribution of this participation depend on the extent to which such input is acted upon in subsequent planning and budget allocation processes. Consequently, a clearer follow-up mechanism is required at this evaluation stage to ensure that women's recommendations are genuinely considered and taken into account during village development planning deliberations.

Factors Hindering Women's Participation in Village Development Planning Deliberations in Angantaka Village, Abiansemal District, Badung Regency

Based on interview results, the factors hindering women's participation in the Village *Musrenbang* include a lack of outreach and education, a lack of self-confidence, and time constraints faced by women. These three factors influence women's participation levels across the various stages of participation namely decision-making, implementation, benefit utilization, and evaluation as outlined by Cohen and Uphoff (cited in Mulyadi, 2019:25).

Participation in Decision-Making

At the decision-making stage, a lack of outreach and education means that some women do not fully grasp the *Musrenbang* (development planning deliberation) mechanism, resulting in a lack of confidence to voice their opinions or proposals during the deliberation forums. Consequently, women's participation in the decision-making process largely occurs through representatives of women's groups rather than through the direct expression of their aspirations. This situation indicates that while opportunities for participation exist, women's capacity and confidence to influence the decision-making process remain suboptimal.

Participation in Implementation

At the implementation stage, time constraints serve as a major obstacle, as most women must balance *Musrenbang* activities with their responsibilities as homemakers and other social commitments. Although women are invited to and attend *Musrenbang* sessions, time constraints prevent many from actively participating in the entire series of activities. Furthermore, a lack of self-confidence affects women's willingness to offer input during the deliberation process.

Participation in Utilization

At the utilization stage, a lack of understanding regarding the *musrenbang* (Development Planning Deliberation) mechanism hinders the optimal use of deliberation outcomes for developing programs that address women's needs. Although women have utilized *Musrenbang* outcomes as a basis for implementing various community activities, limited information and capacity have prevented proposals related to women's needs from fully evolving into broader development programs.

Participation in Evaluation

At the evaluation stage, low self-confidence and a lack of understanding of the Musrenbang process prevent some women from openly voicing criticism, suggestions, or assessments regarding the implementation of village development programs. Furthermore, time constraints limit opportunities for women to participate in the evaluation process on a sustained basis. Consequently, the input provided by women during the evaluation stage does not yet fully reflect the needs and experiences of all women's groups in Angantaka Village.

Based on the interview results, it can be concluded that the three inhibiting factors are interconnected and influence every stage of women's participation. A lack of outreach and education leads to a poor understanding of the Musrenbang (Development Planning Deliberation) process, which in turn diminishes women's confidence to participate. This situation is further compounded by time constraints resulting from domestic roles and other activities, preventing women's participation in the Angantaka Village Musrenbang from reaching its full potential. Therefore, increased outreach, women's empowerment, and a more women-friendly approach to organizing the Musrenbang are needed to boost women's participation at every stage of the process.

Women's Participation in Village Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang) in Angantaka Village

Based on the theory of Cohen and Uphoff as cited in Mulyadi (2019:25), women's participation in the Angantaka Village Musrenbang is analyzed through four indicators: decision-making, implementation, utilization, and evaluation. Overall, women's participation has proceeded quite well, yet it still requires strengthening to ensure their involvement goes beyond merely providing input.

Participation in Decision-Making

Women have been involved through attendance, the voicing of aspirations, and discussions both directly and through representatives such as the PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment), Posyandu (Integrated Health Post) cadres, and the BPD (Village Consultative Body). However, not all proposals from women have been accommodated, as decisions are determined based on priority scales and the village's budgetary capacity.

Participation in Implementation

Women are quite active in the Musrenbang process through various village groups and institutions. They provide input aligned with community needs and their respective roles. Nevertheless, the influence of women's input on final decisions and budget allocations still needs to be strengthened.

Participation in Utilization

Women play a role in utilizing the outcomes of the Village Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) through empowerment activities, community services, and the articulation of women's needs. This participation helps ensure development programs are better targeted, although implementation ultimately depends on the proposals included in the village planning and budget.

Participation in Evaluation

Women have provided feedback, criticism, assessments, and recommendations regarding the implementation of development programs. However, the effectiveness of this evaluative participation still depends on how the village government follows up on the input provided.

Factors Hindering Women's Participation

Research findings indicate three main factors hindering women's participation in the Angantaka Village Musrenbang: a lack of outreach and education, a lack of self-confidence, and time constraints. Insufficient outreach means some women do not fully understand the Musrenbang mechanism, making them hesitant to voice their opinions. Low self-confidence also leads women to convey their aspirations primarily through representatives. Meanwhile, time constraints stemming from household responsibilities and other activities prevent women from fully engaging in the entire Musrenbang process. These three factors are interconnected and influence women's participation across decision-making, implementation, utilization, and evaluation. Therefore, there is a need for improved outreach, women's empowerment, and a Musrenbang process that is more responsive to women's needs.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that women's participation in the Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) in Angantaka Village, Abiansemal District, Badung Regency, has occurred across four stages: decision-making, implementation, utilization, and evaluation. Women have participated through representatives from groups such as the PKK (Family Welfare Movement), Posyandu (Integrated Health Post) cadres, Pustu (Auxiliary Community Health Centers), and BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprises); they have also voiced their aspirations, provided input, engaged in discussions, utilized the outcomes of the deliberations, and offered criticism and assessments regarding development programs. However, this participation remains suboptimal, as women's influence on final decisions is not yet fully evident, and there is a need to strengthen the documentation and follow-up processes regarding women's proposals.

Factors hindering women's participation include limited dissemination of information and education regarding Musrenbang, a lack of self-confidence and understanding of Musrenbang mechanisms, and time constraints due to domestic responsibilities. These three factors are interconnected, resulting in women's involvement being largely limited to representation rather than fully active participation at every stage of the Musrenbang process. Therefore, there is a need for increased information dissemination, women's empowerment, and the creation of more equitable spaces for participation so that women can play a more active role in village development.

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