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**GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN
DEVELOPMENT IN PANCANA VILLAGE, TANETE RILAU DISTRICT,
BARRU DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the government's efforts to increase the role of women in development in Pancana Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency. Data sources were obtained by means of observation, documentation and interviews. The results of the research show that the efforts of the Pancana village government were carried out through the TP PKK institution, for development Physical development was carried out based on the RPJMDES program, such as distributing masks and hand washing soap during the Covid-19 pandemic, while non-physical development included cosmetology, sewing, bamboo weaving and making bags from rope.

Keywords: *Effort, role, government, women*



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A. INTRODUCTION

In the development process, community involvement to take part in development is very necessary. Development in various fields certainly requires involvement from the entire community which of course must complement and complement each other. Currently, the differences between men and women are even less visible, especially after the issue of gender equality. It is true that in essence humans are created equal, but in the division of labor for implementing development programs is it necessary to have different behavior between men compared to women or can they still complement each other without any distortion of emphasis on one gender.

Women playing important or even major roles in politics is nothing new in the history of this nation. As is known, women have become important actors in the nationalist struggle in the public sphere which marked the nation's entry into the era of modernity. It can be said that pre-modernity was always accompanied by a development process. The definition of the development process is socio-cultural change which will also include changes in values. Apart from being wives, mothers are expected to be active in organizations where their husbands work, because the wife's status is as a companion to her husband and according to information also determines her husband's condition.

In every society, men and women have different gender roles. There are differences in what they do in their communities so that their status and power in society becomes different. It would be interesting if husband and wife were found to be in a balanced position. Symptoms of matrifocality in Javanese society can be seen in the view of equality between men and women in the general social role system. In fact, the position and role of a mother is considered important in Javanese society because mothers not only care for and educate their children and accompany their husbands, but are also introduced to leaving the house to carry out economic activities. Basically, women's participation is very necessary to preserve culture which is very useful for the next generation. Women not only need to improve their knowledge, abilities and skills, but women must have greatness of spirit and nobility of mind. For the success of development, the participation of women is needed,

therefore encouragement, moral assistance and understanding from men from their husbands is especially necessary.

In ancient times, women had a role that was no less important than men, especially during the Dutch colonial period. Women did not fight against the soldiers from the colonies, but they had a big role behind it all. Women's roles are not synonymous with rough things that require great physical sacrifice, but their skills in weaving, cooking, and helping prepare war equipment cannot be taken for granted either. But if you look deeper, it will be clear that the true role of men is working on heavy things, and women working on lighter fields.

This fact cannot be denied, because in the process over the years women have been subjects who were only given roles in sectors below men. Until this modern era, women are still labeled as secondary subjects, or often secondary. This certainly affects the psychological condition of women who end up voicing the issue of gender equality, wanting women to be considered equal to men. Indeed, basically men are the support and protectors for women, on that basis men have a higher role and position compared to women. Sometimes, women are labeled as subjects who are weak, helpless, spoiled, lacking endurance, etc., but behind that, women have the same potential as men. The negative views that are always attached to women are what cause women to lack competitiveness g is quite commensurate compared to men who are considered more powerful. The stigma of weak women is an assessment that sometimes only refers to certain criteria, but in fact the strength of men can be almost the same. Moreover, women who are then given roles or positions to replace men's jobs, of course have different ways and results in processing them.

A harmonious equal partnership between men and women is a condition of dynamic position and role relationships between men and women. Men and women have equal position, rights, obligations and opportunities, both in family life, society, nation and state as well as in development activities in all fields. The current development is starting to be known as a person-centered type of development which refers to humans as the subject of development and this dimension is more effective when compared to just training or creating professional humans as development instruments. Development in this case is building rural areas which have been known as areas that have the image of areas that are still poor, far from modern big cities,

communities with low productivity, socio-cultural systems and local wisdom that are still strong feel the need to be built with a development based on on empowering local communities to create civil society but also involving women as subjects of development. Currently, women are known as household caretakers and second-class workers.

According to Sofiani (2009:64), women's position in development should be placed as participants or subjects of development, not as objects as has been the case so far. Reality shows that the position of women is still an object of development, because it is influenced by several factors, including: first, the still strong patriarchal social and cultural factors that place men and women in different positions; secondly, there are still many laws, policies and development programs that are not yet gender sensitive; third, there is a lack of socialization of legal provisions that eliminate discrimination against women as a whole; fourth, there is no gender awareness among planners and decision makers; fifth, the disaggregation of data that clearly explains the position of women and men in the development sector in all departments is not yet complete; sixth, women's own awareness, will and consistency have not been maximized and; seventh, women's lack of knowledge of the goals and direction of development, so that women are less responsive, indifferent or indirectly refuse development programs.

According to H.A.W. (2009:107) in his book entitled "Village Autonomy" states that: Villages are legal community units that have an original structure based on special rights of origin. According to Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005 concerning Villages, Article 1 is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries and has the authority to regulate the interests of local communities, based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the Government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

In their roles in daily life, women cannot completely replace men's work, and this results in discriminatory gender bias. Often women are only employed as housewives who usually only wash, cook, look after the house and children, for whom this work is not paid. Such inequality makes it seem as if women are not taken into account in the development process and results in poverty.

Rural development in the context of community empowerment to build community independence and welfare needs to be carried out in order to form and create a civil society. The process must focus on the participation and involvement of all elements of society in the village as a driving factor. The key to implementing development so that it can run optimally is to utilize all local resources in the village, human resources must also be utilized well, without viewing gender bias as a divider between men and women. The real empowerment element must provide opportunities for women to continue to be able to work and be creative. Women today can no longer be seen as women in the past because in their development, it turns out that women can also contribute in the form of ideas, energy and time in creating innovations that can be implemented in villages. for the development of Pancana Village. We can see in big cities that women are so empowered in the industrial and office fields that they are productive working women. Things like this actually prove that currently women can no longer be seen as marginalized groups. To create maximum collaboration in building a better Pancana village, collaboration between various elements must be invited to unite one vision and mission without dichotomizing gender as a gap that separates them.

Development programs should be a tool, not an end, in fulfilling the basic rights of citizens, both men and women, so that equality between the two can be realized. Ignoring the role of women has placed women in a weak position, for example in the field of education, coupled with an impartial culture and an understanding of religious interpretations that tend to be gender biased, thus increasingly putting women in a corner and in a vulnerable position. The role of women in village development is often doubted because they are considered inadequate and incapable

However, as time goes by, the role of women is starting to be taken into account. Moreover, since 10 years ago, the term "gender" has entered every line of society, causing social change. The term gender is used to describe men and women. The role and status of women today is more influenced by the past, culture, ideology and daily life practices. This is the key to why women's participation in community and state life is weak.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has opened up space for citizen participation in village development. This is in line with the village funding policy from the central government. With this, the residents of Pancana Village are expected to be able to take advantage of opportunities to participate in advancing their village. However, in practice, there are various obstacles to the participation of Pancana village residents, namely residents who are reluctant to get involved in forums in the village. They feel bored following the forum because residents' suggestions are often not realized. On the one hand, the village government really hopes for the involvement of all residents, including women, but on the other hand, women's involvement is still very low in implementing development in Pancana village, Tanete Rilau subdistrict, Barru district, based on the results of observations made. I did not maximize the role of women in Pancana village, Tanete Rilau subdistrict, Barru district.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

➤ Types of research

The research carried out is a type of qualitative descriptive research.

➤ Time and Location of Research

In accordance with the title of the research, the research location is at the Pancana Village Office, Tanete Rilau District. Meanwhile, the time used for research was 2 (two) months. Starting from November to December 2022.

➤ Data Type and Source

The types and sources of data that researchers use in this qualitative research

a. Primary Data (Primary Data)

Primary data is a source of research data obtained directly from original sources (not through intermediary media). The method used to collect primary data is through observation. Primary data is specifically collected by researchers to answer research questions (via questionnaires). Primary data can be in the form of the subject's opinions, both individual and group, and observation results. Informants for this research were obtained from the Pancana village office and community leaders.

- Equality and partnership (Equal partnership) there is already a partnership carried out by the government with women in the village.
- Transparency and communication climate in the village development process, for development.

The implementation of the Village Law can actually provide space for socio-economic movements on a local, even national scale. In this context, villages are the strength of the Indonesian nation.

The government's efforts to increase the role of women in Pancana village as a spirit of citizenship in village communities are fostered by the practice of village deliberations which schedule solutions to socio-community problems. Apart from that, the culture of mutual cooperation which is still strong in the village can be further enhanced through the participation of village community empowerment cadres and other parties.

This is in accordance with the results of the interview I conducted with the head of Pancana Village (MI: 02-11-20) who said that:

"The researcher's question to the Head of Pancana Village (MI) regarding the role of the Pancana village PKK in increasing the role of women in development, especially in Pancana village, is to prepare a village PKK work plan in accordance with the results of the regional/city working meeting, carry out activities according to the agreed schedule, carry out counseling and mobilize hamlet/neighborhood pkk groups, and dasawisma so that they can realize the activities that have been prepared and agreed upon."

The Village PKK Mobilization Team has the task of assisting the village government and is a partner in empowering and improving family welfare. Almost all village authorities open up opportunities for women to play them. There is no requirement that village authority must be held and carried out by men. That there are many obstacles and challenges to get there, this is something that needs to be answered by village women themselves and the village government. The level of women's involvement in village development from year to year needs to continue to be monitored and encouraged to increase.

"Researcher's question to the secretary of Pancana village (AN: 11-12-20) Efforts by the Pancana village government to increase the role of women in

development, both physical and non-physical. Women play a role in helping the government distribute aid during Covid-19, such as distributing masks and soap for society. Apart from that, PKK women conducted bamboo weaving training and cooking activity training (TATABOGA). Women are also involved in government, both in coaching and empowerment."

The role of women in village development can be measured in real terms by looking at the extent of the role of women in villages like the people's village sub-district in development. The role of women in village development is mostly carried out through the PKK organization. The PKK organization or commonly called the Village Family Welfare Empowerment Mobilization Team is a community institution as a working partner for the government and other community organizations which functions as a facilitator, planner, implementer, controller and driver at each level of government for the implementation of the PKK program.

There are many roles that village women can take and play in the context of implementing village development. Judging from the village authority which has been regulated in Permendesa No. 1 of 2015 regulates what authority a village has as the basis and power to carry out development and improve the welfare of village residents. Women can take on many development roles there, further and deeper than PKK, dasawisma, posyandu, village PAUD and raskin.

"Questions to PKK members (AS: 02-11-20) regarding the role of the Pancana village PKK in increasing the role of women in development, especially in Pancana village, are making PKK work plans, conducting counseling and training in Pancana village, assisting the government in management in all areas".

Women can also take advantage of opportunities to be involved in village forest management; reforestation and, soil conservation consisting of village nurseries and village forest preservation. Apart from that, you can also be active in industry and trade, including managing livestock traffic in the village and managing the marketing of village industrial products. Organizing village level health facilities and implementing health promotion efforts. Apart from that, he is also involved in monitoring the abuse of narcotics and addictive substances in the village,

implementing outreach on family planning; and management of family development groups. Regarding education, women have been heavily involved in organizing skills courses and organizing early childhood education (PAUD).

In economic activities, women are also used to doing many things and this can continue to be improved. Among them are being involved in the development of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, managing productive economic business groups and those currently being developed h Establishing and Strengthening BUMDes.

Another role that many village women have been involved in and need to continue to improve is the role in the fields of health, education and culture. In terms of health, women can play an active role in simple education about eradicating infectious diseases; facilitating posyandu management; healthy fund management; management of family medicinal plant activities (toga).

"Researcher's question to community leaders (LL: 03-12-20) regarding the role of women in development in Pancana village so far
Involved in preparing government work plans (RKP) and village medium-term development plans (RPJMDES). Active in PKK activities Get involved in the women's farmer group in Pancana village"

"Researcher's question to community leaders (HS: 14-12-20) regarding the role of women in development in Pancana village so far
"Involved in development planning. Involved in planning the preparation of government work plans (RKP) and village medium-term development plans (RPJMDES)."

The role of women in village development can be measured clearly by looking at the extent of the role of women in Pancana Village in development. Based on the explanation above, it can be said that in terms of the scope of those affected by the results of decisions or the development process, there is no distinction between certain genders who are covered in the development process. This can be seen in the respondents' answers, all of whom answered that women were involved in development in Pancana Village, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic by playing an active role in distributing government aid such as distributing masks.

In terms of equality and partnership (Equal Partnership), it is known that there is equality and partnership in every process to build dialogue without taking into account the gender and structure of each party, foreign parties in village development efforts in people's ward districts. This is in accordance with the respondents' answers given. In terms of transparency, it can be seen that all parties have been able to develop communication and that the communication climate is open and conducive, thereby giving rise to dialogue in the village development process. This is in accordance with the respondents' answers collected.

In terms of equality of authority of various powers/equal powers (Sharing Power/Equal Powership) in village development, the various parties involved can balance the distribution of authority and power to realize the occurrence of certain gender domination. In terms of equality of responsibility, Sharing Responsibility (various responsibilities), all parties have clear responsibilities in each process because of the equality of authority of various powers (Sharing Power) and their involvement in the decision-making process and next steps in village development.

In terms of involvement in empowerment, it is known that there is involvement of women in it. Involvement as a party cannot be separated from all the strengths and weaknesses that each party has, so that through active involvement in every activity process, there is a process of mutual learning and mutual empowerment of each other in development efforts in villages in the Kampung Rakyat sub-district. In terms of cooperation, the various parties involved share each other's strengths in order to reduce various existing weaknesses, especially those related to the ability of human resources to support development in the village.

Factors that support and hinder the government's efforts to increase the role of women in Pancana villages in the Village Law actually focus on the involvement of marginalized groups (indigenous people, women, the poor, minorities and people with disabilities) in village development. Although the realization in the field is still not optimal. Apart from that, according to various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or community organizations working in the women's sector, the Village Law does not emphasize women's involvement in producing pro-people policies, including women.

"The researcher's question to female PKK members (HR: 02-11-20) regarding the supporting factors for the village government's efforts to increase the role of women in development, especially in Pancana village, is: Providing training to PKK members to increase their capacity Involve women in every deliberation in the village. Provide training to female cadre members to increase their capacity Involving women in development deliberations Involving women in planning deliberations.

According to various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or community organizations working in the women's sector, national development is carried out from the bottom up, or from the periphery to the center. In this context, the position of the village is very good strategic as included in the Village Law. It is hoped that village revival will continue to grow towards sustainable village development as a supporter of national development. Even though the Village Law gives each village the authority to take care of its community, it is often hampered by administrative-procedural work which is of a downward government nature. In addition, 'community participation', as the spirit of the Village Law, is not reflected in its implementation in the field. In village development, community participation is only realized through the representation of several community leaders or the local village government in the Village Development Plan Deliberation.

"The researcher's question to PKK members (NW: 11-12-20) regarding the factors inhibiting village government efforts in increasing the role of women in development, especially in Pancana village, is mothers who have their own busy lives, are busy taking care of the family/household, career women because when they were invited to attend a training held by the PKK, they couldn't attend because they had their own busy lives."

"Researcher's question to community leaders (KM: 03-12-20) regarding the factors inhibiting the village government's efforts to increase the role of women in development, especially in Pancana village

- Taking care of children and husband
- Take care of their respective gardens
- Selling vegetables in the market.

"Researcher's question to female community leaders (ST: 03-12-20) regarding factors inhibiting the village government's efforts to increase the role of women in development, especially in Pancana village

- Ignorant society
- People who have careers/are busy”.

Participatory or inclusive village development programs are included in the Village Law, but their achievements have not met the target. There are several problems that cause participatory development programs to not run optimally: First, the program has not reached the most marginalized groups; Second, the quality of participation is low, not providing constructive suggestions or just being a listener, so that the resulting policies only benefit the elite in the village; Third, an unfair social structure means that program implementers and policy makers are the only people who have access to the Village Law and development planning deliberations (MUSREMBANG), as well as representation in village deliberative bodies (BPD).

Village development or referred to in the nomenclature as 'Developing Villages' should involve the participation of all elements of society, and aims to improve the welfare and quality of life of village communities. This is as stated in Article 78 of the Village Law: "Village development aims to improve the welfare of village communities and the quality of human life as well as overcoming poverty through fulfilling basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and utilizing natural resources. and the environment in a sustainable manner.” This article can also be interpreted to mean that marginalized social groups must be the main beneficiaries of village development.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted at the Pancana Village Office, Tanete Rilau District, we draw the following conclusions: The Pancana village government's efforts were carried out through the TP PKK institution. Physical

development was carried out based on the RPJMDES program, such as distributing masks and hand washing soap during the Covid-19 pandemic, while non-physical development such as cosmetology, sewing, bamboo weaving and making bags from rope.

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