Original Research Article
ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE LEVEL OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN LINTONGNIHUTA DISTRICT, HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN REGENCY

ABSTRACT

This study delves into the involvement of women in Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdes) in Lintongnihuta District, examining the influence of diverse factors on their participation. Utilizing an eight-question Likert scale, the research measures women's engagement based on indicators like age, education, occupation, income, and length of residence. Findings indicate that Musrenbangdes transcends a mere ceremonial gathering, providing a genuine platform for women to articulate pressing aspirations and needs. Crucially, every proposal voiced during Musrenbangdes represents pure expressions of women's aspirations.The research underscores Musrenbangdes as a vital communication channel, allowing the government to disseminate and discuss past and future development activities comprehensively. While all proposals are accepted, their execution undergoes government scrutiny. Empowering women, the government involves them in designing, executing, monitoring, and evaluating village development activities, delegating full responsibility to communities.Analyzing internal factors reveals a notable correlation between age and education, with women aged 30-40 displaying heightened involvement, emphasizing the impact of maturity and a robust moral connection to societal norms. Education, communication, and leadership also exhibit significant positive correlations with participation.Conversely, factors like occupation, income, and length of residence show no significant correlation. Despite community input, decisions undergo higher-level deliberations in Musrenbang at the district and regency levels.In conclusion, the study advocates enhancing women's participation by addressing specific needs through improved facilities, childcare support, and health education. It encourages women to assume an active role and suggests establishing women's organizations at the village level. The findings offer valuable insights for the government to maximize significant factors, minimize non-significant ones, and bolster women's involvement in Musrenbangdes, fostering a more inclusive and effective development planning process.

Keywords: Women's Participation, Internal factor, Empowerment, Musrenbangdes, Development

I.   INTRODUCTION

Development planning in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, HumbangHasundutan Regency, is an integral part of efforts to achieve sustainable and equitable

development. The participation of women in the planning process is crucial to ensuring fair representation in development decision-making. Vivekananda (Darwin, 2005) emphasizes that the progress of a nation is unlikely to be achieved without due respect for its women. However, data on the Village Development Plan Deliberations (Musrenbangdes) in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict indicate challenges regarding the level of women's participation, which falls below the national target.

Over the past three years, it has been observed that women's participation in Musrenbangdes activities in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict is still below 30%. Data reveals variations in the level of women's participation among villages, with one village recording even greater participation of women than men. Nevertheless, a more in-depth analysis of development proposals indicates a lack of attention to women's interests, particularly in terms of education and training to enhance women's roles in families and communities.

Research conducted by M. Syukuri in 2023, titled "Gender Policies of the New Developmental State: The Case of Indonesian New Participatory Village Governance," suggests that the narrow focus of new participatory village governance policies on economic and infrastructural aspects overlooks more sensitive issues, such as the transformation of traditional gender structures.

In contrast, Rachael's 2023 study, "Brokerage, Power, and Gender Equity: How Empowerment-Focused Civil Society Organizations Bolster Women's Influence in Rural Indonesia," highlights the marginalization of women when challenging norms surrounding women's roles in public life. The voices and influence of women also experience setbacks during critical moments of disruption, such as the election of new political leaders who are unsupportive or obstructive.

However, these studies have not explicitly analyzed what causes the level of women's participation in development planning. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the factors influencing and the relationships between internal and external factors affecting the level of women's participation in Musrenbangdes in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, HumbangHasundutan Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia. By understanding the dynamics of local development planning, it is anticipated that this research will contribute to increasing women's participation while reinforcing gender equity aspects in development planning in this region.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research adopts a quantitative and descriptive approach to analyze the level of women's participation in the Village Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbangdes). The study was conducted in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, HumbangHasundutan Regency, North Sumatra Province, from September to november 2023. The research population includes all women participating in the Musrenbangdes in 2023, with a total of 251 individuals. A sample of 72 individuals was selected using the Slovin formula, as recommended by Umar (2013).

Table 1: Women's Population in Musrenbangdes in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict in 2023.

No	Village Name	Number of Female Participants
1	Tapian Nauli	33
2	Hutasoit 1	22
3	SibuntuonPartur	16
4	Nagasaribu IV	16
5	Nagasaribu I	14
6	Pargaulan	14
7	Habeahan	13
8	Nagasaribu III	12
9	SibuntuonParpea	12
10	Sitio II	11
11	Parulohan	10
12	Nagasaribu V	10
13	Bonan Dolok	8
14	Nagasaribu II	8
15	Hutasoit 2	8
16	Lobutua	8
17	Dolokmargu	8
18	Sigompul	7
19	Sihar Julu	6
20	Siponjot	6
21	Sitolubahal	5
22	Sigumpar	4
	Total	251

Source : BPS Humbang Hasundutan Regency, 2023

The total population of women attending Musrenbangdes in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, in 2023 was 251 individuals. The sample selection technique utilized the Slovin formula (Umar, 2013) as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N \ e^{\ 2}}$$

Where:
n is the sample size.
N is the population size.
e is the tolerated error.

A tolerated error of 10% was set for sample selection in this research. Applying the formula above, the calculated sample size is as follows:

$$n = \frac{251}{1 + (251) \ (0,1)^2}$$

n = 71,5 (rounded to 72 individuals).

Data were collected through a Likert scale questionnaire to measure internal and external factors influencing the level of women's participation. Quantitative descriptive data analysis with frequency tables was conducted. Additionally, to determine the relationships between these factors, cross-tabulation analysis (chi-square test) and validity tests using the Pearson Product-Moment formula were performed with the assistance of SPSS v24 software. According to Arikunto (2006), validity is a measure indicating the levels of validity or authenticity of an instrument.

The analysis focuses on independent variables such as manipulation, therapy, notification, consultation, empowerment, partnership, power delegation, and community power. On the other hand, dependent variables involve women's characteristics, such as age, education, occupation type, income, duration of residence in the area, the communication level from the village office to the community, and the role of village leaders. All these variables are considered to analyze the level of women's participation in Musrenbangdes and to understand the influence of internal and external factors on their participation.

In summary, this research not only depicts but also deeply analyzes the level of women's participation in Musrenbangdes, providing a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing their participation in the village planning and development process.

III. RESULTS

3.1 General Overview of the Research Location

3.1.1 Geographic Conditions

Lintongnihuta Subdistrict is one of the subdistricts in HumbangHasundutan Regency, North Sumatra Province. It is situated at 2°13'N - 2°20'N and 98°47'E - 98°57'E, covering an area of 18,126.03 hectares with a population of 67,226. The subdistrict comprises 22 villages, with Tapian Nauli being the largest at 1,576.96 hectares and SibuntuonPartur the smallest at 502.25 hectares. Lintongnihuta Subdistrict is located at an elevation of 1,000 - 1,500 meters above sea level. Its boundaries are as follows: North - Bakti Raja and Muara Subdistricts; South - Pagaran Subdistrict, Tapanuli Utara Regency; West - Doloksanggul Subdistrict; East - Paranginan and Siborong-borong Subdistricts.
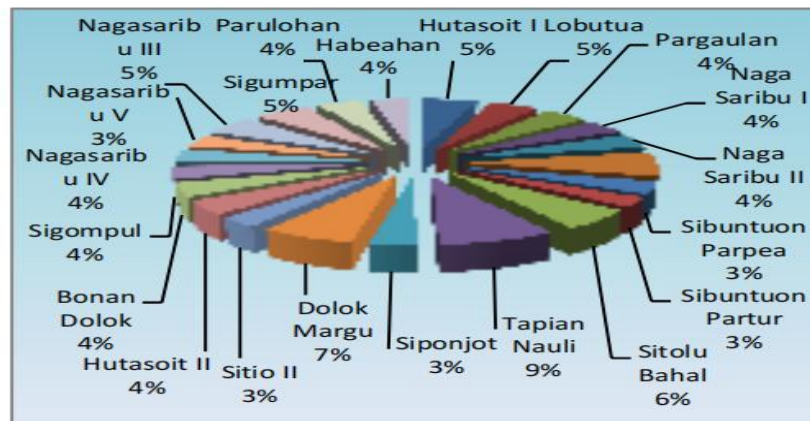
Figure 1. Percentage of Village Area to the Total Area of Lintongnihuta Subdistrict

Topographically, Lintongnihuta Subdistrict consists of highland areas with both dry and wet soils. The air temperature ranges from 16°C to 19°C, with an annual rainfall of 2,000 - 3,000 mm and an average rainfall of 161.08 mm. The distance from Lintongnihuta Subdistrict to the regency capital is approximately 15 km, to the provincial capital is around 60 km, with travel times of 10 minutes and 5 hours, respectively. The nearest economic, health, and governmental facilities are accessible within 5-10 minutes.

3.1.2 Land Use

Most of the land in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict is designated for agricultural activities. Dry land covers the largest area at 15,190.17 hectares. The total area of rice fields is 1,992 hectares, with the largest in Tapian Nauli Village and the smallest in Bonan Dolok Village. Due to its highland location, there are limitations on the types of fruit crops that can grow in the subdistrict. The predominant fruit is oranges, with production centers in Hutasoit II, Nagasaribu II, and Parulohan Villages.

3.1.3 Demographic Conditions

The population of Lintongnihuta Subdistrict reaches 32,206 people, comprising 16,272 males and 15,934 females (BPS HumbangHasundutan, 2020). The number of males exceeds females in the subdistrict, with a sex ratio of 102.12 percent in 2019. The population density in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict is 170.97 people per km². SibuntuonParpea Village has the highest population density, accounting for 3.58 percent of the total geographic area of Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, with a population of approximately 2,559 people and a density of 405.68 people per km². On the other hand, there are sparsely populated areas, constituting only 1.86 percent with a population density of 85.25 people per km². The uneven distribution of the population remains a demographic characteristic of Lintongnihuta Subdistrict.

3.2 Research Findings

3.2.1 Level of Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict

Women's participation was measured using eight questions (indicators) on a Likert scale of 1-5. Therefore, the lowest score is 8 when respondents strongly disagree (rated 1) with all questions.

Table 2: Recapitulation of Indicators of Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict

Questions	STS		TS		RR		S		SS		Description	Des
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
No dialogue or consultation, everything has been determined by the government.	32	43%	38	51%	2	3%	1	1%	1	1%	**Manipulasi**	1,66
Everything has been determined by the government, and only a few activity plans are presented with no dialogue for response.	13	18%	46	62%	8	11%	6	8%	1	1%	**Therapy**	2,14
Everything has been determined by the government, and all activity plans are presented, but there is still no dialogue for response.	23	31%	43	58%	0	0%	8	11%	0	0%	**Informing**	1,91
Women are allowed to provide proposals, although they are not guaranteed to be accepted.	3	4%	17	23%	1	1%	35	47%	18	24%	**Consultation**	3,65
All proposals are accepted, but their feasibility is still assessed by the government for implementation.	1	1%	10	14%	2	3%	40	54%	21	28%	**Placation**	3,95
Women and the government collaboratively design and implement activities in village development.	1	1%	12	16%	3	4%	36	49%	22	30%	**Patnership**	3,89

The government delegates authority in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating village development activities, with the community given full responsibility.	2	3%	13	18%	11	15%	34	46%	14	19%	**Delegation Power**	3,61
The community fully manages various activities for its own interests, agreed upon together. The role of the community is greater than the role of the government.	4	5%	22	30%	10	14%	36	49%	2	3%	**Citizen Control**	3,14

The research results indicate that Musrenbangdes in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict is not merely a ceremonial meeting but has indeed become a forum for women to express aspirations and urgent needs for the local community. All proposals brought to the Musrenbangdes forum are purely women's aspirations.

Furthermore, the research findings reveal that Musrenbangdes has also become a platform for the government to communicate all development activities, both implemented and planned. This supports the need for women's participation in Musrenbangdes, emphasizing that women's participation can be a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs, and attitudes of the local community. All proposals are accepted, but their feasibility is still assessed by the government for implementation. The government delegates the authority to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate village development activities, giving the community full responsibility.

However, despite the community being involved in the development planning process through Musrenbangdes, not all decisions in the form of proposed activities can be fully approved by the district government for implementation. Decisions made in Musrenbangdes still go through the Musrenbang process at higher levels, namely at the subdistrict and district levels. In the perspective of public administration, the position of citizens is crucial as drivers of the dynamics of a democratic governance system, bringing fundamental values that place citizens as sovereign. The implication is that governance must be built from the people, by the people, and for the people. In other words, governance must be built with democratic methods or values.

3.2.2 Analysis of the Relationship between Factors Influencing Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict

Factors suspected of influencing women's participation in development planning are categorized into two: internal factors (including age, education level, occupation, population income level, and duration of residence) and external factors (including communication and leadership).

a. Age

Age is a factor that can influence women's involvement in Musrenbangdes activities. Women from middle to older age groups, with a stronger moral attachment to community values and norms, tend to participate more than those from other age groups.

Table 3: Chi-Square Results for Age & Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.757[a]	6	.033
Likelihood Ratio	9.479	6	.148
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.721	1	.190
N of Valid Cases	72		

If the significance value is smaller than the pre-defined alpha level (0.05), it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. In Table 3 above, the alpha value is $0.033 < (\alpha = 0.05)$, indicating a significant relationship between the two variables, namely age and women's participation.
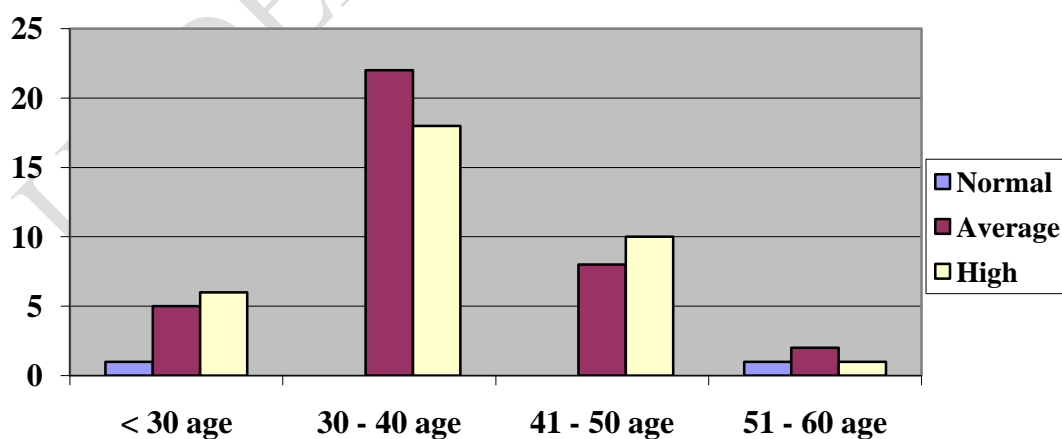

Figure 2: Relationship between Age and Women's Participation

According to Figure 2, respondents in the age group of 30-40 years show a relatively higher level of participation in Musrenbangdes activities in the

Lintongnihuta Subdistrict compared to all other age groups. This suggests that adults in this age range have a desire and moral attachment to their living environment, enabling them to identify the development needs of women and the village/urban area where they reside. Consequently, they are more willing to participate in Musrenbangdes activities.

b. education

Based on the chi-square test results shown in Table 4, there is a relationship between women's participation and education. This indicates differences in women's participation in Musrenbangdes activities in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict based on their education level. The differences can be observed in the table below.

Table 4: Chi-Square Results for Education & Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.757[a]	6	.032
Likelihood Ratio	9.479	6	.148
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.721	1	.190
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 10 cells (83.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .11

In Table 4 above, the alpha value is $0.032 < (\alpha = 0.05)$, indicating a significant relationship between the two variables, namely education and women's participation. Figure 3 below presents the tabulation results of the relationship between education and women's participation.
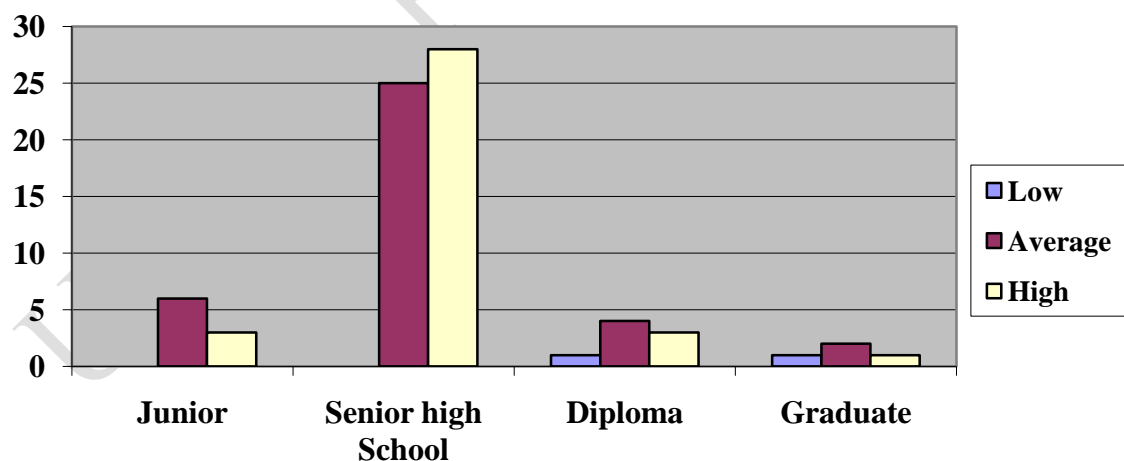

Figure 3: Relationship between Education and Women's Participation

According to Figure 3, respondents with a high school education background (SMA) show relatively higher levels of participation compared to those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (S1/S2). The higher participation of this group is attributed to the fact that individuals with S1/S2 education backgrounds often have jobs outside the development area and are generally busy with their respective

activities, making it rare for them to participate in development activities in the village. This reflects that women in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict have a relatively low level of education. This educational level provides an opportunity to advocate for the improvement of informal skills for women in the village through specific counseling or socialization activities for women in Musrenbangdes.

c. Occupation

The chi-square test results shown in Table 5 suggest that there is a relationship between women's participation and occupation. This indicates differences in women's participation in Musrenbangdes activities based on their occupations.

Table 5: Chi-Square Results for Occupation & Women's Participation in MusrenbangdesLintongnihuta Subdistrict

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.306[a]	8	.185
Likelihood Ratio	9.077	8	.336
Linear-by-Linear Association	.040	1	.841
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 12 cells (80.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .08.

In Table 5 above, the alpha value is 0.185 > (α = 0.05), indicating no significant relationship between the two variables, namely occupation and women's participation. Figure 4 below presents the tabulation results of the relationship between occupation and women's participation.
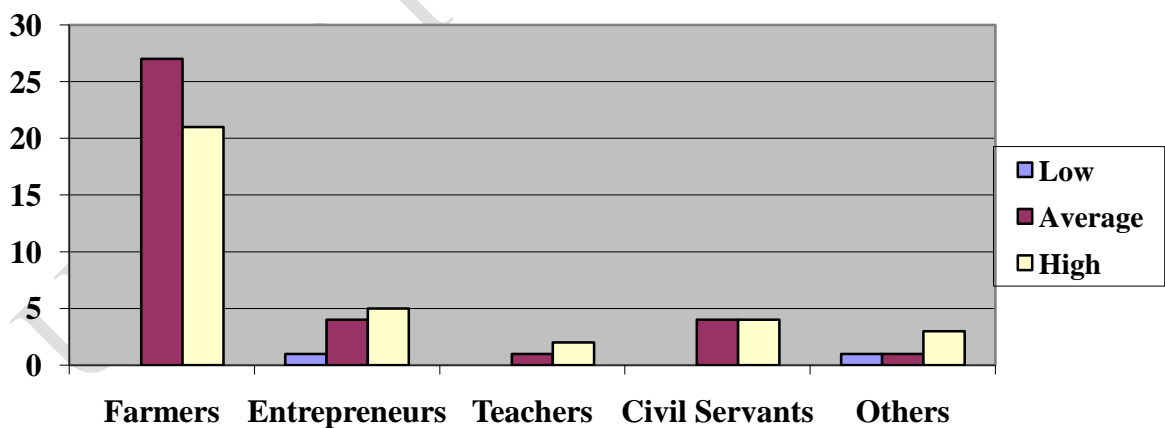

Figure 4: Relationship between Occupation and Women's Participation

According to Figure 4, respondents with various occupations, including farmers, civil servants, entrepreneurs, teachers, and others, show different levels of participation. The group of farmers tends to have higher participation in Musrenbangdes activities because most farmer participants have more free time and a better understanding of the needs of their living environment.

d. income

To participate in an activity, it must be supported by a sufficiently stable or prosperous economy, including income. Below is the research data on the role of women in Musrenbangdes in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict based on the respondents' income.

Table 6: Chi-Square Results for Income & Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.156[a]	8	.843
Likelihood Ratio	4.789	8	.780
Linear-by-Linear Association	.254	1	.614
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 7 cells (46.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .16.

In Table 6 above, the alpha value is $0.843 > (\alpha = 0.05)$, indicating no significant relationship between the two variables, namely income and women's participation. Figure 5 below presents the tabulation results of the relationship between income and women's participation.
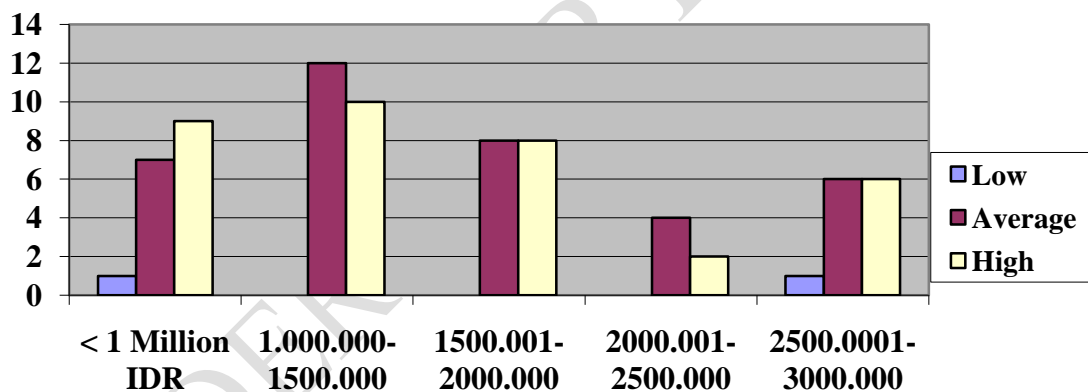

Figure 5: Relationship between Income and Women's Participation

According to Figure 5, respondents with an income of IDR 1,000,000-1,500,000 are more actively participating in Musrenbangdes. Most active participants in Musrenbangdes are mothers who are farmers because they have more free time compared to those with other professions. Women can participate according to their field of work and can address issues faced in their living environment based on their type of work. For example, a farmer participating in addressing agricultural improvement issues, such as improving information on cultivation and marketing of village/city harvests, and similarly, a woman with an entrepreneurial job will raise issues related to improving the skills of women in her village.

e. length of Residence

The longer someone lives in a particular environment, the greater their sense of ownership towards the environment tends to be reflected in their significant participation in every activity in that environment. Based on the research data on the role of women in Musrenbangdes in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict seen from the length of residence of respondents in that environment is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Chi-Square Results for Length of Residence & Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.179[a]	10	.070
Likelihood Ratio	17.669	10	.061
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.385	1	.123
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 8 cells (44.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .22.

In Table 7 above, the alpha value is $0.070 > (\alpha = 0.05)$, indicating no significant relationship between the two variables, namely length of residence and women's participation. Figure 6 below presents the tabulation results of the relationship between length of residence and women's participation.
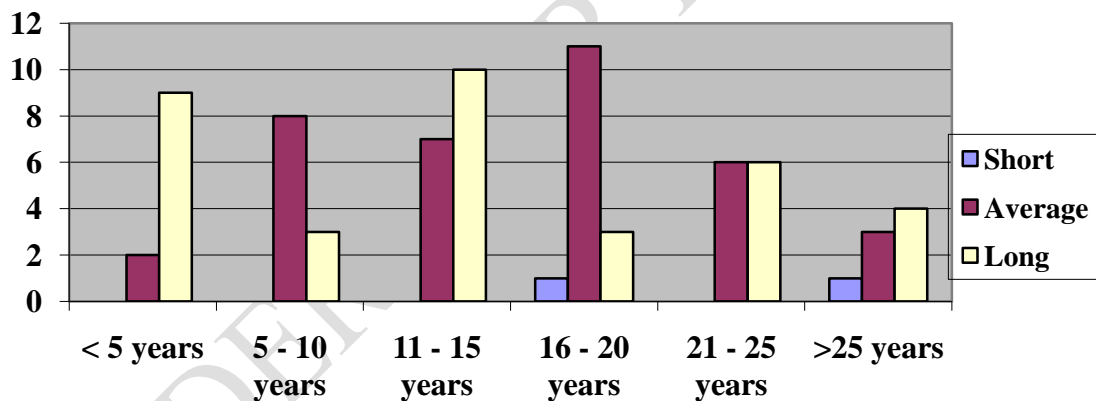

Figure 6: Length of Residence and Women's Participation

According to Figure 6, it can be seen that out of 72 respondents who have given their responses, they have lived/resided in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict for quite a long time, with the highest being women who have lived or resided for 16 to 20 years in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict. This indicates that women who actively participate in Musrenbangdes activities are women who have lived in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict for a period of 16-20 years, so they should know what women need in the area where they live.

f. Village Leader
The research results in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict show that there are differences in women's participation in Musrenbangdes based on the village leader. These differences can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8: Chi-Square Results for Village Leader & Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	126.759[a]	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	83.393	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	55.681	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 5 cells (55.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.

In Table 8 above, the alpha value is $0.000 < (\alpha = 0.05)$, indicating a significant relationship between the two variables, namely the village leader and women's participation. Figure 7 below presents the tabulation results of the relationship between the village leader and women's participation.
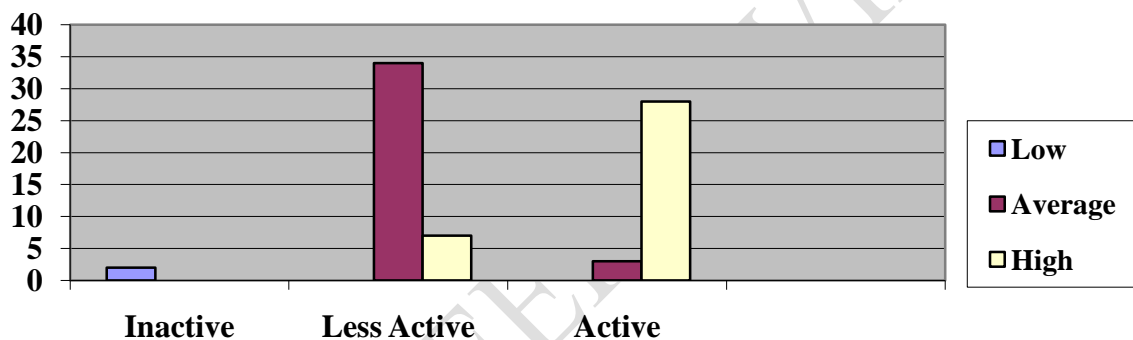

Figure 7: Village Leader and Women's Participation

In Figure 7, there is a tendency that the higher the level of leadership activity of the village leader, the higher the level of women's participation in Musrenbangdes activities. The leadership level in the villages in the Lintongihuta Subdistrict is considered by respondents to be capable enough to recognize and capture the needs required for subordinates and women in their villages and can accommodate these aspirations into proposed activities decided in Musrenbangdes. This will undoubtedly bring positive impacts for the community because they will voluntarily engage in an activity if there is a positive and beneficial response.

4.3 Internal and External Factors

The table below provides a summary of the chi-square test results for internal and external factors influencing women's participation in development planning. These factors are categorized into two groups: internal factors (including age, education level, occupation, income level, and length of residence) and external factors (including communication and village leadership).

Table 9: Summary of Chi-Square Test Results for Internal and External Factors

Internal & External Factors	Pearson Chi-Square	Asymptotic Significance (2-Sided)	Contingency Coefficient
Age	11.554	0.033	0.238
Education	13.757	0.032	0.148
Occupation	11.306	0.185	0.336
Income Level	4.156	0.843	0.780
Length of Residence	17.719	0.700	0.061
Communication	12.759	0.00	0.00
Village Leadership	12.969	0.00	0.00

Source: Processed primary data, 2023

Based on the chi-square test results for the five internal factors and two external factors believed to be related to women's participation in village development planning through Musrenbangdes, it turns out that only age, education level, communication level, and village leadership significantly influence women's participation in Musrenbangdes. On the other hand, occupation, income, and length of residence in the village do not significantly affect women's participation in Musrenbangdes.
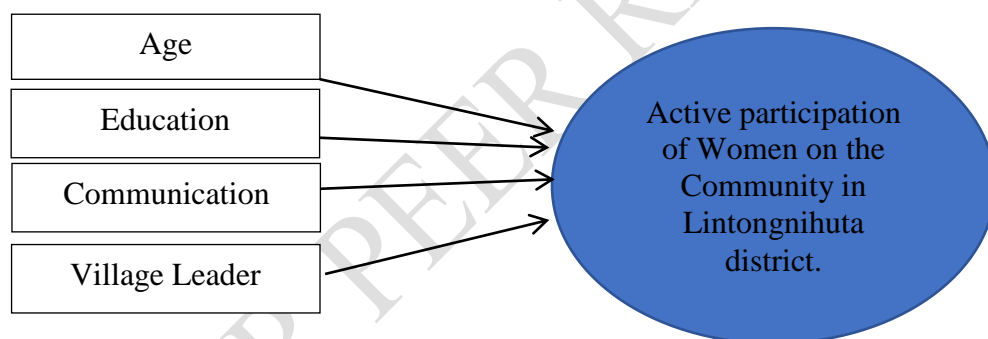

Figure 8 Relationship Between Internal and External Factors and the Active Participation of the Community in Musrenbangdes

IV.   Conclusion and Recommendation

The level of women's participation in the Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdes) in Lintongnihuta District has reached the fifth degree, namely Placation, with a score of 3.95. This indicates that suggestions from the community are accepted but not always implemented. Factors such as age, education level, communication from the village office to the community, and the role of the village leader are significantly related to women's participation in Musrenbangdes. However, factors such as job type, income, and length of residence in the village do not significantly affect women's participation in Musrenbangdes.

The government is advised to optimize women's participation by considering their specific needs. This involves the development of facilities and infrastructure for

training activities, childcare facilities for working women, and health education activities. The community, especially women, is encouraged to motivate themselves and actively take responsibility for village development. Significant factors need to be maximized, while non-significant factors need to be minimized to enhance participation. Additionally, it is recommended to establish women's organizations or institutions in the village as a platform to empower and organize women. This can help convey women's aspirations and ideas for the benefit of village development in both the short and long term.

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