

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL VARIABLES AND THE LEVEL OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN LINTONGNIHUTA SUBDISTRICT, HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN REGENCY

ABSTRACT

This study delves into the multifaceted participation of women in Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdes) within the Lintongnihuta District, analyzing the influence of various factors like age, education, occupation, income, and duration of residence. Employing an eight-question Likert scale, the research measures women's engagement and utilizes quantitative descriptive data analysis, including frequency tables. The study employs cross-tabulation analysis (chi-square test) and validity tests with the Pearson Product-Moment formula through SPSS v24 software to determine relationships between internal and external factors and their impact on women's participation. Findings underscore Musrenbangdes as a substantive platform for authentic expressions of women's aspirations, revealing significant positive correlations between participation and internal factors such as age, education, communication, and leadership. While all proposals are accepted, government scrutiny precedes execution. The study advocates enhancing women's involvement through targeted improvements, childcare support, and health education, offering valuable insights for a more inclusive and effective development planning process.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

Gender disparity remains a critical concern in human development, prompting government initiatives for equality across sectors such as education, health, economy, politics, and socio-cultural domains. Defined socially, gender roles are portrayed theatrically, indicating femininity or masculinity (Lusiarista & Arif, 2022).

Employing gender equality as a developmental strategy involves enhancing women's participation from planning to program realization (Giyono & Maemunah, 2021). Women in policymaking positions significantly contribute to public involvement, reinforcing control, appreciation, and protection of their rights (Kristina & Iskandar, 2022, p. 389).

In the public domain, women also represent fellow women with unheard voices. Achieving representation holds potential for improved well-being and addressing issues surrounding women in society (Saputra & Yuanto, 2019, p. 16).

Dedications on women's participation in the Village Consultative Body (BPD) include studies by Febriyanti Valeria Roito and Lisna Puspita Zebua (Roito & Zebua, 2020, p. 144). Unlike previous work comparing villages, this research examines women's participation from a gender equality perspective. Another dedication by Nyoman Adi Jaya Prawira, Bandiyah, and Muhammad Ali Azhar (Prawira et al., 2021, p. 1) outlines political representation and the appointment process of women members in BPD.

Development planning in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, is integral for sustainable and equitable development. Women's crucial role in the planning process is underscored by Vivekananda (Darwin, 2005), emphasizing that national progress hinges on respecting women.

However, challenges persist in Musrenbangdes activities in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, with women's participation below 30%. Varied levels of participation among villages and insufficient attention to women's interests, especially in education, indicate a need for focused analysis.

M. Syukuri's 2023 research on "Gender Policies of the New Developmental State" highlights gaps in new participatory village governance policies, focusing narrowly on economic aspects. In contrast, Rachael's 2023 study, "Brokerage, Power, and Gender Equity," sheds light on women's marginalization in challenging societal norms.

This research aims to analyze factors influencing women's participation in Musrenbangdes in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, contributing insights into local development dynamics while reinforcing gender equity aspects.

II. METHODOLOGY

This quantitative and descriptive study aims to analyze women's participation levels in Village Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbangdes) in the Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, North Sumatra Province, conducted from September to November 2023.

2.1 Population and Sampling

The research population includes all women participating in Musrenbangdes in 2023, totaling 251 individuals (Table 1). The sample size of 72 individuals was determined using the Slovin formula with a tolerated error of 10%.

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	Sibuntuon Partur	16
4	Nagasaribu IV	16
5	Nagasaribu I	14
6	Pargaulan	14
7	Habeahan	13
8	Nagasaribu III	12
9	Sibuntuon Parpea	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

2.2 Sampling Technique:

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).

2.3 Data Collection Instrument:

The data collection instrument was a questionnaire, developed based on the research variables and operational definitions set according to Sugiyono's (2017) guidelines. The Likert scale, as described by Umar (2013), was used to measure respondents' attitudes.

2.4 Measurement of Variables:

The study measured internal and external factors affecting women's participation through a matrix development instrument. This involved assessing factors such as manipulation, therapy, notification, consultation, empowerment, partnership, delegated power, and community power using a Likert scale.

2.5 Additional Data Collection Details:

To provide a more comprehensive understanding, the study used ordinal data measurement. The "instrument development matrix" or "instrument grid" was employed to facilitate the instrument's preparation. The ordinal measurement of variables was presented in Tables 3.2 and 3.3, detailing the degree of women's participation in Musrenbangdes and the criteria for factors influencing participation.

Table 2 Measurement of Women's Participation Level in Musrenbangdes 2023

No	Variable	Indicator	Role	Importance Level Score
1	Manipulation	Government's manipulation	a. Very High b. High c. Moderate d. Low e. Very Low	5 4 3 2 1
2	Therapy	To prevent community anger/socialization	a. Very High b. High c. Moderate d. Low e. Very Low	5 4 3 2 1
3	Informing	One-way information sharing/socialization	a. Very High b. High c. Moderate d. Low e. Very Low	5 4 3 2 1
4	Consultation	Community input, not always utilized	a. Very High b. High c. Moderate d. Low e. Very Low	5 4 3 2 1
5	Placation	Community suggestions accepted but not always implemented	a. Very High b. High c. Moderate d. Low e. Very Low	5 4 3 2 1
6	Partnership	Mutual negotiation	a. Very High b. High c. Moderate d. Low e. Very Low	5 4 3 2 1
7	Delegated	Community	a. Very High	5

	Power	given power (partially or entirely in programs)	b. High c. Moderate d. Low e. Very Low	4 3 2 1
8	Citizen control	Fully controlled by the community	a. Very High b. High c. Moderate d. Low e. Very Low	5 4 3 2 1

Table 3 Measurement of Variables Influencing Women's Participation Level in Musrenbangdes in Lintongnihuta Subdistrict, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

No	Variable	Criteria
1	Age	1. < 30 years 2. 30-40 years 3. 41-50 years 4. 51-60 years 5. > 60 years
2	Education	1. Elementary School (SD) 2. Junior High School (SMP) 3. Senior High School (SMU) 4. Diploma (D1-D3) 5. Bachelor's Degree (S1)
3	Occupation	1. Farmer 2. Entrepreneur 3. Teacher 4. Civil Servant (PNS) 5. Others
4	Income	1. < 1,000,000/month 2. 1,000,000-1,500,000/month 3. 1,500,001-2,000,000/month 4. 2,000,001-2,500,000/month 5. 2,500,001-3,000,000/month
5	Duration of Residence	1. < 5 years 2. 5-10 years 3. 11-15 years 4. 16-20 years 5. 21-25 years 6. > 25 years
6	Village Office Communication	1. Low communication level in the village 2. Moderate communication level in the village 3. High communication level in the village
7	Village Leader	1. Inactive Leader 2. Less Active Leader 3. Active Leader 4. Very Active Leader

2.6 Data Analysis:

To address the research questions, quantitative descriptive analysis, specifically frequency tables, was used. Cross-tabulation analysis (chi-square test) was employed to investigate the relationships between internal and external factors and women's participation levels. The analysis was conducted using SPSS v24 software.

2.7 Validity and Reliability:

The validity of the questionnaire was assessed using the Pearson Product-Moment formula (Sugiyono, 2002). Items with correlation coefficients (r) less than 0.3 were considered not valid. The reliability of the instrument was evaluated through the

Cronbach alpha (α) analysis, aiming to ensure the consistency and representativeness of the items.

III. RESULTS

3.1 General Overview of the Research Location

3.1.1 Geographic Conditions

Lintongnihuta Subdistrict is one of the subdistricts in Humbang Hasundutan 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 Sibuntuon Partur 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 - Pagararan Subdistrict, Tapanuli Utara Regency; West - Doloksanggul Subdistrict; East - Paranginan and Siborong-borong Subdistricts.

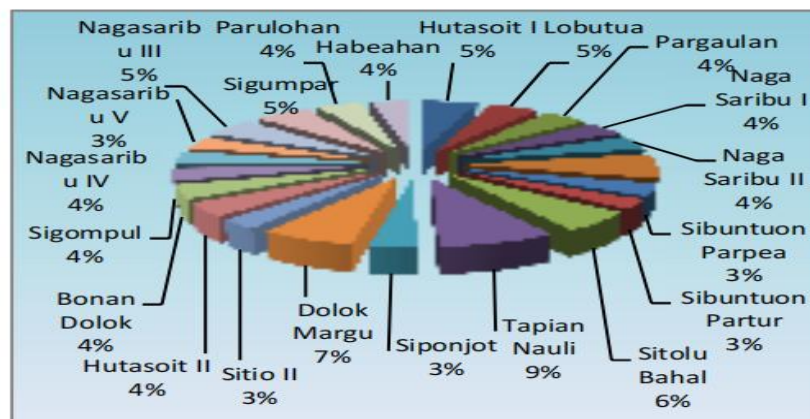


Figure 1. Percentage of Village Area to the Total Area of Lintongnihuta Subdistrict

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 Humbang Hasundutan, 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. Sibuntuon Parpea 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 4: 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	23	31%	43	58%	0	0%	8	11%	0	0%	Informing	1,91

response.												
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 %	1 1	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 %	1 0	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 5: 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 5 above, the alpha value is $0.033 < (\alpha = 0.05)$, indicating a significant relationship between the two variables, namely age and women's participation.

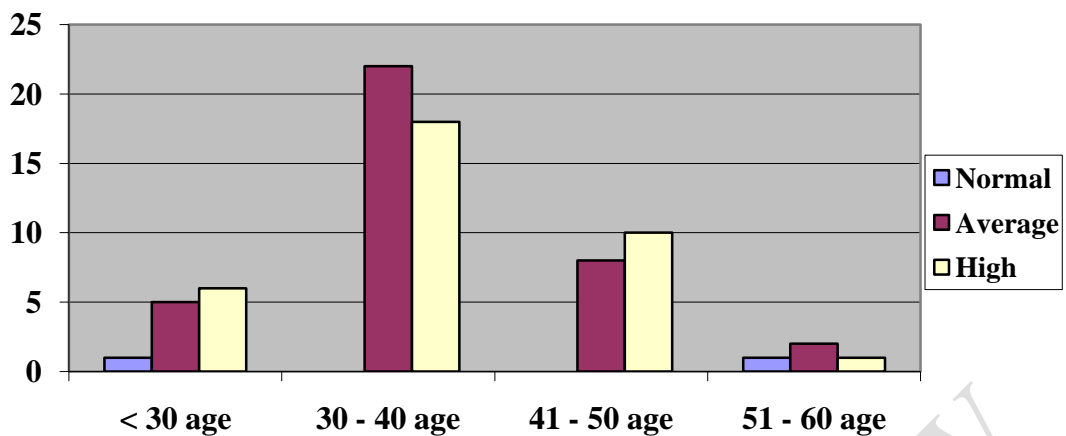


Figure 2: Relationship between Age and Women's Participation

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 6, 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 6: 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 6 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.

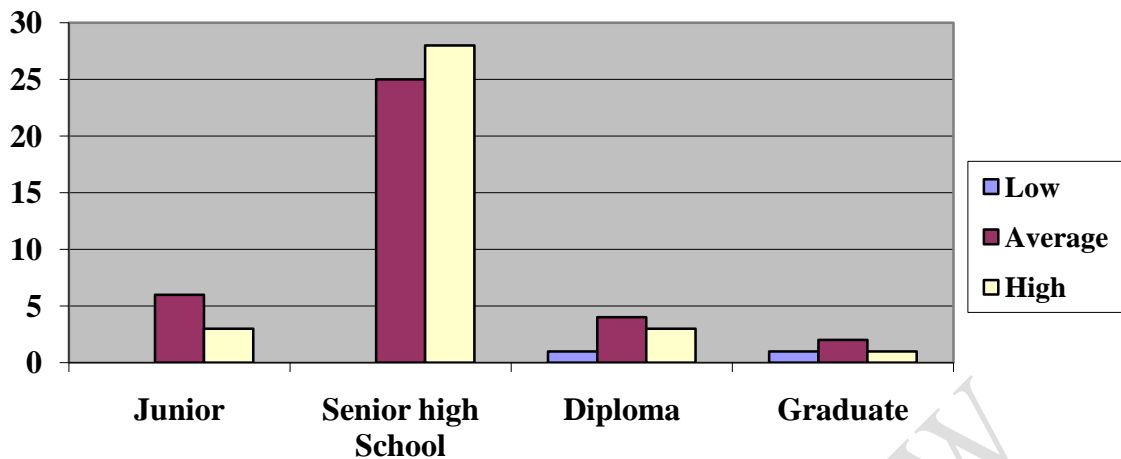


Figure 3: Relationship between Education and Women's Participation

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 7 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 7: Chi-Square Results for Occupation & Women's Participation in Musrenbangdes Lintongnihuta 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 7 above, the alpha value is $0.185 > (\alpha = 0.05)$, 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.

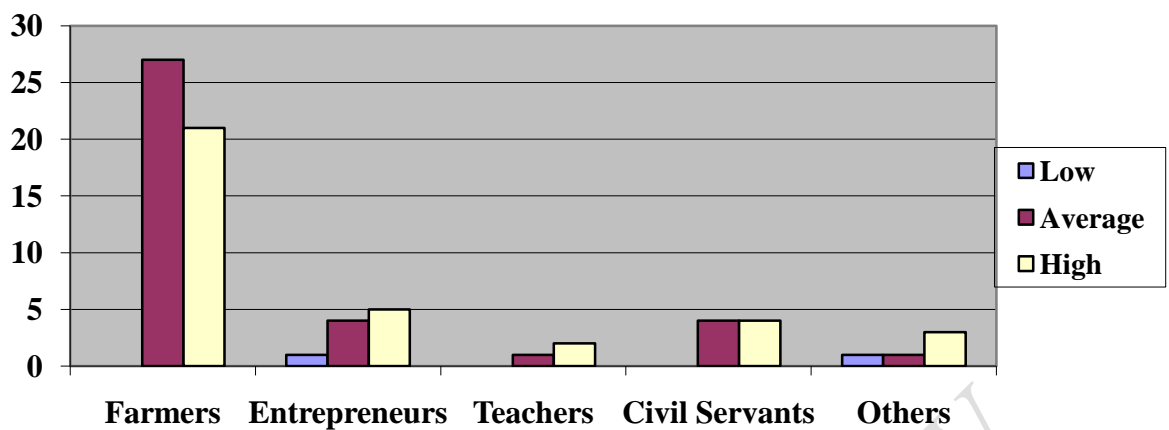


Figure 4: Relationship between Occupation and Women's Participation

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 8: 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 8 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.

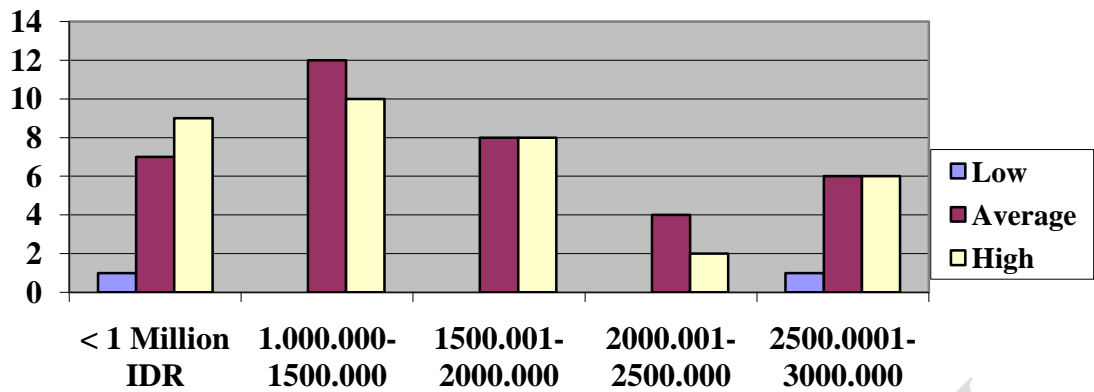


Figure 5: Relationship between Income and Women's Participation

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 9.

Table 9: 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 9 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.

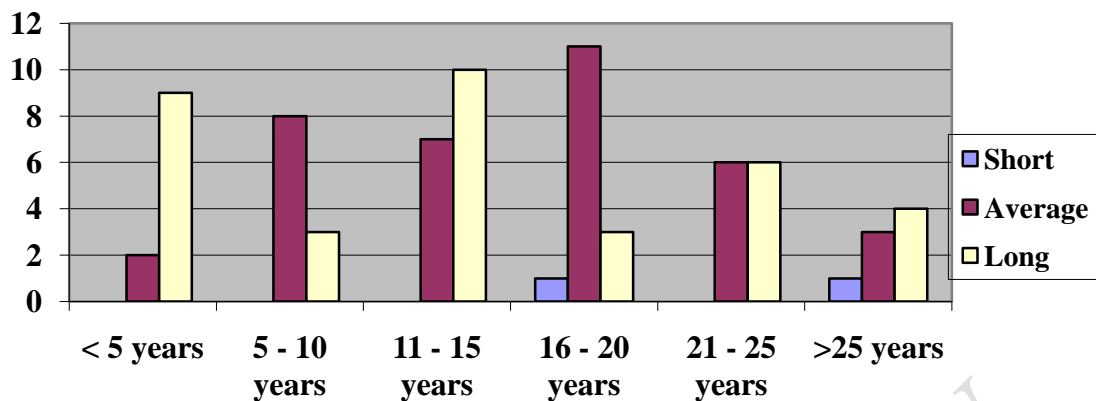


Figure 6: Length of Residence and Women's Participation

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 10.

Table 10: 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 10 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.

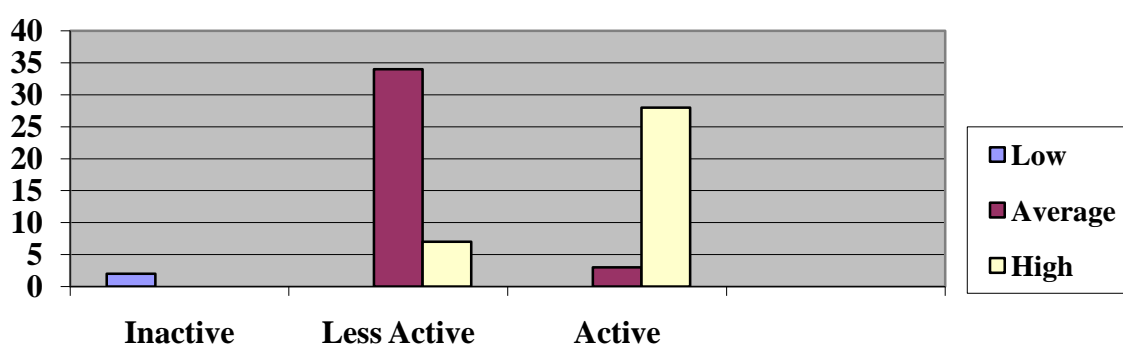


Figure 7: Village Leader and Women's Participation

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 11: 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.

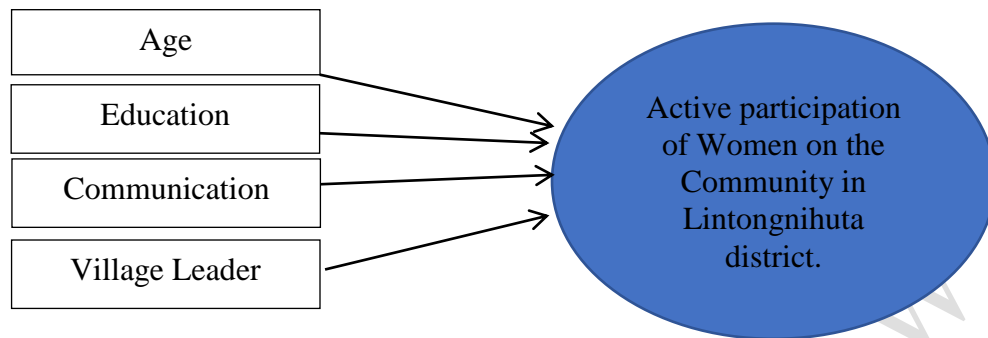


Figure 8 Relationship Between Internal and External Factors and the Active Participation of the Community in Musrenbangdes

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.

2.8 Ethical Approval and Consent:

Ethical considerations were prioritized, adhering to guidelines to guarantee participant privacy and obtain informed consent.

In conclusion, this comprehensive methodology provides a robust framework for understanding and analyzing women's participation in Musrenbangdes, incorporating both internal and external factors.

References

- Arikunto. (2006). *Research Procedures: A Practical Approach*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Central Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *Humbang Hasundutan Regency in Figures*.
- Darwin, M. M. (2005). *State and Women: Public Policy Reorientation*. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Gadjah Mada University.
- Diprose, R. (2023). Brokerage, Power and Gender Equity: How Empowerment-Focused Civil Society Organizations Bolster Women's Influence in Rural Indonesia. *Journal of International Development*, 35(401-425).
- Giyono, U., & Maemunah. (2021). Women in the Human Development Index (Study of IPM-IPG and IDG Sources of the Ministry of National Development Planning for 2019). *Jurnal Jendela Hukum*, 8(2), 75-86.
- Kristina, A., & Iskandar, D. (2022). Political Participation and Representation of Women in Parliament. *Wacana: Journal of Interdisciplinary Social and Political Sciences*, 09(01).
- Lusiarista, & Arif, M. (2022). The Role of Women in Economic Growth in the Pati Residency Period 2015-2020. *Social Science Studies*, 2(3), 197-214.
- Prawira, I. N. A. J., Bandiyah, & Azhar, M. A. (2021). Political Representation of Women Members in the Village Consultative Body Sanur Kauh Period 2013-2019. *Nawala Politika*, 1(2).
- Saputra, W. A., & Yuanto. (2019). The Role of Women Members of the Regional People's Representative Council in Carrying Out Budget Functions (Study on the Process of Formulating Regional Budgets in Musi Rawas Regency Period 2014-2019). *Journal of Government Science Suara Khatulistiwa (JIPSK)*, IV(2).
- Roito, F. V., & Zebua, L. P. (2020). The Role of Women Members of the Village Consultative Body in Advocating Women's Aspirations in 2020 (Comparative Study of Sindanglaya-Lebak Village and Hiliweto Nias Village). *Journal Inada*, 03(2).
- Syukri, M. (2023). Gender Policies of the New Developmental State: The Case of Indonesian New Participatory Village Governance. *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 42(1), 110–133.
- Umar, H. (2013). *Research Methods for Business Theses and Dissertations*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada