

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN GENDER-BASED
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SERANG CITY**

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the importance of community participation in decision-making in the realm of development planning. One of the ways carried out is technocratic planning, where this planning is carried out by conducting a survey to the community to identify the needs of the gender-based community as input for development planning in Serang City. This study uses a quantitative research method and is carried out in Serang City. The results of the study show that three programs that can be used as decision considerations for development planning in Serang City that are priorities for people with male gender include small and micro business training programs, cooperatives, handling beggars, while the priorities for people with female gender are cooperative affairs, street lighting and small micro business training programs.

AKeywords; Participation, gender-based, development planning

A. INTRODUCTION

Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government regulate the importance of Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang) which are carried out in stages as a manifestation of *bottom-up* planning mechanisms and participatory. With the Musrenbang, it is hoped that it can be an effective means to articulate and aggregate the aspirations of the community that reflect the real needs of the community every year. Thus, the regional development planning contained in the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) document can accurately meet the needs

of the community so that at the same time overcome various problems faced by the community.

In the era of *governance*, transparency and accountability are one of the important themes that thrive as a consequence of widespread democratization after the 1998 reform. The increasingly widespread democratization flow directly affects the changes in the life of governance at the central and regional levels in a paradigmatic manner, especially in aspects of governance related to the issue of partiality and public accountability in the overall mechanism of the government's role in development, which includes all *input*, *process*, and *output* mechanisms that it produces. In this regard, public participation is a necessity to build transparency and accountability in the implementation of government and development

Academically, strengthening the role of the public in government on the one hand, or a policy orientation that is more in favor of the public interest on the other, is recognized as a manifestation of the *New Public Services* paradigm (Denhart and Denhart, 2007:45-63) which places the citizen as the *focus of his interest* in the way of "*servicing citizens, not customers; seeking the public interest; value citizenship over entrepreneurship; thinking strategically, acting democratically; recognizing that accountability isn't simple; serving rather than steering; and value people, not just productivity.*"

Serang City as an autonomous region that is relatively young, is faced with a number of challenges in an effort to accelerate regional development. The heterogeneity of society and very high social dynamics demand development planning that is truly correlated with the real needs of the community. Therefore, this community needs survey was initiated to improve the process of gathering community aspirations that has been carried out through Musrenbang, with an objective, comprehensive, and accountable scientific approach. The Community Needs Survey (SKM) is a manifestation of this contemporary paradigm, because it aims to *seek the public interest* through objective and accountable scientific research so that it is expected to expand the space for public participation (*acting democratically*), produce the substance of people's needs and expectations (*value people and citizenship*) to be formulated as a relevant public policy so that it can answer the problems faced by the community (*servicing citizens*).

This research is motivated by the strong patriarchal culture in the Serang City area. The role of women has become more marginalized in special aspects, such as decision-making, both in the family and in the community. In 2023, the population of Serang City will be 723,794 with 369,567 men (51.06%) and 354,227 women (48.94%), (BPS Serang city 2024). The balance of the male and female population in Serang City and the still strong patriarchal cultural practices encourage this research to be carried out. The purpose of this study is to find out the degree of satisfaction and priority of gender-based community needs in Serang City.

B. METHOD

Given that the purpose of this research is to measure the degree of community satisfaction with the variety of public services in Serang City, as well as at the same time measure the degree of priority to the various needs of the people of Serang City, this study adopts a quantitative research approach and method. Qualitative research is basically a research method that uses a certain population or sample as the unit of analysis, utilizes standard research instruments, and quantitative/statistical data analysis. Meanwhile, with the type of descriptive research, it is expected to be able to quantitatively determine the value of an independent variable being studied (Sugiyono, 2005; Nazir, 1998).

The *sampling size* was determined to be at least 236 from the population based on the *Krejcie and Morgan* formula at an error level (α) of 5%. Meanwhile, the distribution of samples was determined by *the proportional area random sampling* technique, with the sub-district area as the regional unit used to determine the distribution of the sample. Thus, sub-districts with large populations will be represented by a proportionally larger number of samples compared to sub-districts with smaller populations. Thus, quantitatively, the aspect of representativeness can be achieved adequately.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The participatory approach in development planning is adopted as an implication of wider democratization, so that the involvement of the people in government and

development becomes inevitable as a manifestation of respect for the sovereignty of the people. Technically, the mechanism of public involvement in development planning is regulated in Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 concerning the stages, procedures for preparing, controlling, and evaluating the implementation of regional development. Article 2 paragraph (2), for example, explicitly states that "*Regional development planning is carried out by local governments together with stakeholders based on their respective roles and authorities*", which is substantively a manifestation of the *governance paradigm*. There are three stakeholders that are the pillars supporting regional development, namely: local governments, the private sector, and civil society.

Community Participation in Development

Participation has different connotations in the views of experts. Janabrota Bhattacharyya (Ndraha, 1990) defines participation as taking part in joint activities. Meanwhile, Mubyarto (Sugihen, 2007) defines participation as a willingness to help the success of each program according to everyone's ability without sacrificing oneself. While Paul (Makmur (2008): "*Participation refers to an active process whereby beneficiaries influences the direction and execution of development projects rather than receive a share of projects benefits*".

Community participation according to Adi (2007) is the participation of the community in the process of identifying problems and potentials that exist in the community, the selection and decision-making of alternative solutions to handle problems, the implementation of efforts to overcome problems, and the involvement of the community in the process of evaluating the changes that occur. Meanwhile, Katz (Kaho, 2007) places participation as one of the factors that determine the success of development, in addition to the factors of trained personnel, cost, information, equipment, and legal authority. Kaho (2007) himself stated that community participation as an alternative energy source for the regions to replace energy sources from the central government. Canter (Arimbi, 1993) shows that community participation in planning will produce input and perception that is useful in improving the quality of environmental decisions.

Satisfaction Levels and Priority Needs by Gender

Based on the analysis of data that refers to the interpretation guidelines, information was obtained that the level of public satisfaction with various public services found in the Serang City area and/or accessed by the people of Serang City, between male and female respondents in general there is a fairly obvious difference, especially based on the average parameter of the level of satisfaction that is categorized as high, namely with an index of 75.28 for men and 73.63 for women who are categorized keep.

The average satisfaction of the two was even recorded to increase when compared to the average satisfaction index in 2023, which was 73.41 for men and 69.03 for women, in 2022 it was 76.08 for men, and 73.85 for women, both of which were categorized as moderate; and in 2021, it was 73.64 for men, and 73.77 for women, which was also categorized as moderate. According to both male and female respondents, there is not a single public service object whose satisfaction is categorized as low; 52% of the survey subjects according to male respondents have a high level of satisfaction, and the remaining 48% are moderate. Meanwhile, according to female respondents, 38% have a high level of satisfaction and the remaining 62% are categorized as moderate.

The implication of this high satisfaction category is hypothesized to be related to the priority level of their needs, where according to male respondents 52% of survey objects are categorized as low priority or not urgent, 44% of survey objects have a medium category and 4% of survey objects have a high or urgent category. Meanwhile, 37% of survey objects according to female respondents were categorized as low, 59% of survey objects had a medium category and 4% of business objects were categorized as high priority or urgent. The following table explains the comparison of satisfaction and priorities of community needs between the perspectives of male and female respondents to the 24 affairs/objects of the survey.

Table 1
Priorities for Local Government Affairs Based on Gender

It	Business	Man		Woman	
		Priority Index	Priority Categories	Priority Index	Priority Categories
1	Education	48,29	Low	49,58	Low

2	Health	48,91	Low	50,49	Keep
3	PUPR	58,42	Keep	59,44	Keep
4	PRKP	47,18	Low	50,21	Keep
5	Tramtibum	49,22	Low	52,45	Keep
6	Social	62,81	Keep	62,34	Keep
7	Naker	56,86	Keep	59,05	Keep
8	PPPA	62,52	Keep	64,49	Keep
9	Food, PKP	49,80	Low	52,41	Keep
10	LH	66,29	Keep	66,55	Keep
11	Dukcapil	45,94	Low	47,78	Low
12	PPKB	45,51	Low	48,03	Low
13	Transportation	49,20	Low	50,54	Keep
14	Communication and Informatics	50,55	Keep	53,35	Keep
15	Cooperation	73,96	Keep	72,11	Keep
16	P. Capital	49,95	Low	51,87	Keep
17	POR	55,68	Keep	56,46	Keep
18	Culture	50,26	Keep	53,74	Keep
19	Library	59,06	Keep	59,06	Keep
20	Tourism	47,14	Low	50,64	Keep
21	PIESDM	49,74	Low	51,14	Keep
22	Religious	43,65	Low	47,58	Low
23	KamGakkum	48,06	Low	50,19	Keep
24	PolPem	47,11	Low	49,45	Low
	Average	52,75	Keep	54,54	Keep

Source: Research Results, 2024

In general, the priority of needs based on gender did not experience a significant difference, because both were in the medium category. Where the average priority for men is 52.75 and for women is 54.54.

Table 2
Comparison of 15 Lowest Satisfaction and Highest Needs Priority
by Gender

15 Lowest Satisfaction				15 Highest Priorities			
Man		Woman		Man		Woman	
JPO	61,99	Infrastruktur	61,99	Micro Small	83,44	Cooperation	81,89
Infrastruktur	61,72	Micro Small	61,22	Cooperation	81,56	PJU	79,85
Cooperation	61,56	Lingk Library.	61,22	Beggar	79,69	Micro Small	79,08
OR Achievements	61,56	JPO	61,18	PJU	79,34	Beggar	77,30
Micro Small	61,13	Cooperation	60,71	Drainage	78,91	PA	76,28
Lingk Library.	60,63	OR Achievements	59,95	Reading Interest	78,91	TPS	76,02
PJU	59,69	Sort	59,69	PP	77,19	PP	75,51
Wipe. Work	59,44	TPS	59,45	TPS	75,78	Drainage	75,26
Entrepreneurial Development	58,59	RT Waste	58,93	RT Waste	75,47	RT Waste	75,00
RT Waste	58,13	Wipe. Work	58,67	PA	74,84	Associations	73,72

Naker Training	57,81	PJU	58,16	Hygiene	73,59	Sort	72,96
Locker Info	57,41	Entrepreneurial Development	57,14	Associations	72,19	Reading Interest	72,45
Sort	56,76	Waste Bank	57,01	Sort	72,19	Hygiene	71,65
TPS	56,21	Naker Training	56,89	Waste Bank	69,13	Naker Training	69,90
Waste Bank	52,14	Locker Info	56,12	Locker Info	68,63	Waste Bank	69,90

Source: Research Results, 2024

Perception of the male community, the 5 survey objects that were considered the least satisfied were waste bank services (52.14), the existence of temporary garbage dumps (56.21), sorting waste from home (56.76), job vacancy information (57.41) and labor training (57.41) with each of them being categorized as moderate. Meanwhile, women's perception of the survey objects was assessed with the 5 lowest satisfactions, namely job vacancy information (68.13), waste bank (69.13), sorting waste (72.19), adolescent association (72.19) and cleanliness (73.53). There are 3 survey objects with the same category between male and female perceptions.

Then if you look at the priority of needs that are included in the urgent category with a score above 75.00 by men, including micro and small business development, cooperative development, public street lighting, darinase, reading interest, women's empowerment, temporary waste disposal sites, and household waste management. Meanwhile, the priority needs that are considered urgent by women are: cooperative development, public street lighting, micro and small business development, handling beggars and child protection.

D. CONCLUSION

The average level of satisfaction with the service objects of the community was 74.39 for men and 73.03 for women. In the context of prioritizing community needs based on gender, there is a significant difference between the perceptions of male and female respondents in assessing the priorities of community needs, especially at the city level. Likewise, their satisfaction assessment of all survey objects is the same.

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