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The Bargaining Position of Women in Village Fund Management in Balee Inong

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to investigate the bargaining position of women in village fund management in Balee Inong. This study uses a type of field research with qualitative methods with the approach of contemporary feminist ethnography. As a result, 10 percent of village funds are allocated for women's activities from 90 villages in Banda Aceh. This study concluded that the Balee Inong was involved in managing village funds both from the Regional Budget (APBD) and the State Budget (APBN) and other sources of funds managed by the village.

Keywords: Village Funds, Women's Movement, Collective.

La posición negociadora de las mujeres en la gestión de fondos de las aldeas en Balee Inong

Resumen

El objetivo del estudio es investigar la posición de negociación de las mujeres en la gestión de fondos de las aldeas en Balee Inong. Este estudio utiliza un tipo de investigación de campo con métodos cualitativos con el enfoque de la etnografía feminista contemporánea. Como resultado, el 10 por ciento de los fondos de las aldeas se asignan para actividades de mujeres de 90 aldeas en Banda Aceh. Este estudio concluyó que Balee Inong participaba en la gestión de los fondos de la aldea, tanto del Presupuesto regional (APBD) como del Presupuesto del estado (APBN) y otras fuentes de fondos administrados por la aldea.

Palabras clave: Fondos de Aldea, Movimiento de Mujeres, Colectivo.

1. INTRODUCTION

Aceh is Indonesia's number one province has become one of the regions that have a brilliant history of his women's movement. Even in Southeast Asia, are the leaders of the Kesultanh, Aceh became one of the examples of good leadership in the fight for gender justice. It is also becoming a new spirit for women currently in Aceh to continue to rise in the fight for women's rights in the public sector. This article describes the activities of a community of women who are members of

women's centers in managing the funds of the village, with the aim to see how the bargaining position of women in the face of a very strong patriarchal culture in Aceh, played by rural stakeholders (John, 1989).

The practice of gender budgeting at the international level was first developed in Australia, and is now already more than 100 countries, has come open space for action practice of gender budgeting, played by the government (state) in responding to the needs of society budgeted from the tax, in this case the connecting structure national tax to gender equality, which in this case legitimacy based on the enactment of anti-discrimination legislation and active scrutiny of legislation produced and formalized gender of gender budget analysis in the early 1980s (Kathleen, 2017; Klein, 1994; Margaret, 2017).

Interestingly in Indonesia village funds not only able to glance at the eyes of ordinary people (the ordinary people), but those who work as civil servants, military/police who are domiciled in the respective country is also involved in moving the course of the rolling village budget hundreds of millions in the village. The movement of all the elements is evidence that people in the village were eager village budget is properly managed and prioritized on the main village needs to increase the potential of the village. If seen the release of Indonesia's GDP BPS recorded in 2013 around 36.5 Million Rupiah or 9 percent growth from the year 2012 the 33.5 Million Rupiahs. While the poverty rate in 2014 reached 11.6 percent, the unemployment rate was recorded in February 2014 by 5.7 percent or 7.15 million people, down 500 thousand when compared to February of the previous.

While the release of BPS on Indonesia's economic growth in 2013 as much as 5.58 percent, in 2014 was as much as 5.02 percent, in 2015, as much as 4.88 percent, 5.03 percent in 2016, while in 2017 as much as 5.07 percent. The point is Indonesia's economic growth is very volatile, reflect on the years 2010-2017 Even if economic growth peak was in 2010, which reached 6.81 percent, while in 2011 continued to slow to 6.44 percent, in 2012, a total of 6.19 percent, the year 2013, as much as 5.56 percent, in 2014, 5.02%, in 2015 as much as 4.79%, 5.02% in 2016 and 2017, increased slightly to 5.07%.

The above data will be the trigger for the government and the community at the village level, should this data disseminated by the relevant agencies to the government the lowest at the level of villages, the village heads in Indonesia to become the driving movement of the economic growth at the level of the grassroots, as funds increasingly flow village should support Indonesia's economic growth, because more and more money flows in the village. If examined in the study of economics glasses then when money flowed a lot in the village with the village itself will grow the economy of the community and its purchasing power continues to increase, but this is the opposite happened, where people's purchasing power has weakened.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This research will review important studies that are driven by women, especially women who are members of grass-roots

communities (Balee Inong) in Banda Aceh, by examining the new social movements developed by Alberto et al. (1995) where he describes the new social movements is to see the importance of forming a collective identity. The collective identity that question is much sense that gave birth, the face of a common enemy and the sense of having a common goal that forms the attitude of togetherness. Collective action in question is an actor participates in a social movement of cognitive frameworks (frameworks of knowledge) that helps the actors in assessing the condition of their environment and take account of the advantages or disadvantages of each the actions that they will undertake Steven (2018) and the concept of gender framework which Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) perspective approach the concept of joint liability (konsep tanggung renteng) (Luigi, 2003).

Some of these patterns are used to answer the involvement of women in the village to participate in development. During this time in Aceh, Banda Aceh, there is two official forum used by women to express their aspirations, namely first through Musrena forum (Council action plan for women) and second deliberation development plan (Musrenbang). The success of women can be seen from the way they actively participate in the process of community organizing in a reform against their way of thinking in realizing the new social movements as a stage of the Reformation the Constitution in realizing social transformation (Blackburn, 2005).

The purpose of the improvement of the management of the village is the potential to improve the livelihood of the public, where the majority of the village community has a level of the feasibility of low life, so one of the goals of the increased potential for a village is to strengthen economy the community. The village Fund is one of the lighters in turn on the economy of the community, particularly in terms of management of the Fund save loan with patterns of the concept responsibility of the members together. As the findings of the research developed in the study of Yunus (2017) management patterns that through the Grameen Bank practiced in Bangladesh has been able to ease and answer the problems of poverty.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a type of field research with qualitative methods with the approach of contemporary feminist ethnography. The study used ethnographic methods in collecting data. But this research is to explore and discover knowledge with the community (mutual knowledge) about the role of women's movement at the level of the community in moving women from the public into the arena domestic sphere, in this case, see the involvement of women in the village fund management. The technique of collecting data through observation, interviews, focus groups Discussion and documentation study.

Given the approach of contemporary feminist Ethnography is still very rarely used in Indonesia then felt need further clarification and specific about the three things that were developed by the first Mary Kay Thomson on Shulamit (1992) documenting the life and women's activities, this pattern is done to facilitate the researchers get comprehensive information from informing the importance of documenting the activities women in his criticism against the traditions of the androcentric of the study communities, he claims that, although the women are solely available there for participatory observers, because the ethnographer has not seen how women play a role It is important in a social setting, even though the woman is part of the background.

Sociologist Judith Stacey Shulamit (1992), explained that one of the ways the feminist ethnographer understand the experiences of women is to treat women as the key speaker. Feminist sociologists from understanding this then are seen necessary in view of the study of the movement of these women makes women as the key speaker. Next on the third stage, in the study of feminist women understand this is in context. The point at this stage ethnographer feminists attempts to interpret the behavior of women as something shaped by social context rather than as a context-free or rooted in anatomy, personality, or social class.

Data collection using participant observation, in-depth ants, as has ever been created by Sociologist Lyn Lofland on Shulamit (1992) explains h interviews (in-depth interview), and the focus group

discussion (FGD). Elizabeth Murphy And Robert Dingwal explain that some of the techniques it used to be chosen based on the principle as mentioned by Atkinson, that we cannot examine social reality without becoming part of reality itself. In addition, research is also in the collection of data using the study documentation. Where is the data that has been collected through participant observation and an in-depth interview is primary data, while the data obtained through the documents either in the form of a book, diary, letter decisions and other relevant documents the theme of this study is secondary data.

4. CONDUCTING RESEARCH AND RESULTS

Involve the full participation of women is the most important thing in growing economy society, laws have been set up and give space to women to participate in helping the public in the arena of men. The presence of women in the management of the village fund is a new power for the village elite in exploring the potential of women, so they no longer found the village fund allocated for women only is the need consumptive not productive, so that women are not able to provide input to the PAD (revenue village budget), if capable potential of women dug well then certainly women will contribute to the village. For example, the ability of women in the field of crafts (making cakes typical of the area, sew clothes, embroidery, ribbon embroidery, and other handicrafts).

4.1. Village Fund Management Regulations

The regulations set up by the government in ensuring the village fund could be rolling in accordance with the needs of the village. Legitimacy is the reference base of the village community management arrangements stipulated in Law No. 6 of 2014, whereas in the village budget management refers to the Presidential Decree No. 54 of 2010 Section 5 of Article 26-31 of the self-managed village budget. Apart from that an accountability report based on the village of Minister of Internal Affairs Regulation No. 113 of 2014 on the financial management of the Village, this regulation also towards perfecting the Minister of Internal Affairs Regulation No. 37 of 2007 on Financial Management Guidelines village. The management structure has been clarified and updated, in accordance with the flow of financial management and classification village Village Budget (APBD).

The village of Ministry of Rural Development and Transmigration, Eko Putro Sandjojo, explained that since it was first introduced in 2015, the number of the village budget of 20.76 trillion rupiahs, with 82 percent absorption, with the details until the end of 2016, a total of 66 884 km of village roads successfully awakened, 511.9 km of bridges, 1,819 units of the village market, 14 034 units of wells, reservoir unit 686, 65 998 drainage, irrigation units 12 596, 11 296 units of early childhood, post maternity village (Polindes) 3,133 units, 7,524 post mom check child nutrition and elderly (Posyandu), retaining 38 184 units, 1,373 units boat moorings, 16 295 units of clean water, and 37 368 units of public toilets.

Meanwhile, in 2016 increased to 45.98 trillion rupiahs in 2017 as much as 60 trillion rupiahs, while in 2018, the president has his own style that should be oriented towards the opening of jobs for the local community, not everything is handed over to the contractor outside the village. Then He confirmed that the evaluation results of three years of its implementation, has resulted village funding facilities/infrastructure that benefit the community, which include the establishment of more than 95.2 thousand kilometers of village roads; 914 thousand meters of bridges; 22 616 units of clean water connection; 2,201 units boat mooring; 14. 957 units of early childhood education; Polindes 4,004 units; 19 485 units of the wells; 3106 Village Market; 103 405 units of drainage and irrigation; 10 964 units of IHC; and 1,338 units of reservoir in the period 2015-2016.

4.2. Implementation of the Village Fund

Findings of Research Center for Population and Area Studies (CPPS/PSKK), Gadjah Mada University who explained that in the last three years the implementation of village funds since 2015, 2016 and 2017 rated bring new dynamics in the village that leads to positive change. The positive changes, such as the movement of community participation, responsiveness of development, and rural development budget transparency. A total of 87.9 percent of people in Maluku, NTB, NTT, and Papua found the village fund to contribute to the construction of public facilities (bridges, roads, sports grounds,

meeting halls, and the market), followed then the percentage of public opinion in Sumatra (84, 9 percent), Kalimantan and Sulawesi (63.9 percent), as well as Java and Bali (62.7 percent).

Other findings in Maluku, NTB, NTT, and Papua, as many as 90.5 percent of the people there also found large village funds contribute to community empowerment and rural economic development, such as the Village-owned enterprises, increase micro small medium (UMKM), training/teaching, scholarship, boost the local economy and jobs. While in other areas there is 88.5 percent of people of Sumatra, 66.2 percent of Kalimantan and Sulawesi, as well as 55.5 percent of Java and Bali are of the same opinion. For the responsiveness of programs, as many as 84.4 percent of people in Sumatra argue that the development of infrastructure is in conformity with the needs of people in the village, followed by the percentage of public opinion in Java and Bali (74.29 percent), Maluku, NTT, NTB and Papua (52.67 percent), as well as Kalimantan and Sulawesi (48.67 percent).

Research findings in Banda Aceh on the village fund management in 2015 from planning, to budget implementation to get serious attention from the elite village (village head/Keuchik, Tuha Peut, and other village officials) and the elements of the discussion leader sub (sub-district, and police chief). But from the research findings Women Development Center (WDC), said that in addition to sub-district element there is also a grassroots community more involved directly oversees the village, a community of women's

centers. Balee Inong is a social community of women born from a group of mothers of households in the city of Banda Aceh engaged in the empowerment of women and children (Indriastuti, 2019).

Specifically for budgeting funds of the village became one of the Balee Inong community elements of the community involved by the village head (Kaushik) to involve in the deliberation of the village, with the aim of accommodating the aspirations of women's needs. Realization of the village Budget from the year 2015 Balee Inong community was involved in managing village funds both from the Regional Budget (APBD) and the State Budget (APBN) and other sources of funds managed by the village. As the findings of the research showed that 10 percent of the funds earmarked for village women from 90 villages that are in Banda Aceh, where each village manages a budget of 20 million/village. So the total budget managed by Balee Inong Community in Banda Aceh 1.8 Billion/year .

Research findings also conveyed NGO WDC, at the time of the focus Group discussion in 90 villages in Banda Aceh that involves stakeholder's village stated that the Group of women who are members of the community Belle Inong involved in the Deliberation of Musrenbang of village, Musrenbang of subdistrict, to the Musrenbang district/city. Balee Inong community is one of the partners of the village chief in the village of designing programs, not just the funds come from the Government but also funds from private parties the Organization entangled Balee Inong. Unfortunately, the involvement of women in Aceh province only those who stayed in the capital province

actively involved contribute to the village, while the other group of women at the district/city in Aceh more less included in full.

(Kusmawati, 2012).

Balee Inong communities in Banda Aceh has become a community of women's rights since are the village aspirations to the district, through Musrenbang and Musrena. Especially for budgeting funds community Belle Inong be one of the main elements of the community engaged by the village head to be involved in the meetings, with the aim of accommodating the aspirations of women's needs. WDC Banda Aceh NGO has conducted FGDs in 90 villages in Banda Aceh to ascertain whether a group of women members of the community involved in the deliberation Balee Inong village. Balee Inong community is one of the main partners in designing the keuchik, village program, not only from government funds but also funds from the private sector (Soo et al., 2019).

Actually, when women are given space it will help ease the burden of a group of men both in terms of bureaucratic affairs of the village, as well as other things that support the economy of the village. A valuable lesson as evidenced by the women of Banda Aceh that members of the community women's centers, with their legitimacy made by the mayor of Banda Aceh on rules of the mayor No. 52 of 2009 Musrena (Council Action Plan for Women), a community women's centers that work home business industry sector capable of supporting the GDP of Banda Aceh as much as 2 percent, and was elected vice mayor two periods women from 2005-2009 and 2009-2014.

Plus legislative every election period there is always a woman represented. As well as any Musrenbang Women Banda Aceh is always involved with each village of 90 villages in Banda Aceh two people representing the village.

4.3. Women in Development

The increasing demands of women in resolving all the problems in the community, whether the issue of the individual (individual base) or the issue of a community (group) is a form of progress in improving their capacity. Therefore, the development of gender equitable planning generally aims to enhance the role of women's participation in local development. Women's participation is the hallmark and the main prerequisites for the management of equitable development for the benefit of society. On the other hand, is specifically intended to help accommodate the aspirations of women in local development planning. Demands equality in development activities became one of the important points that implicit in the legislation of the village, a presidential regulation, and other legal rules, especially in the villages.

Challenges of the times that always demand accountability, transparency, and democracy can be achieved only when the concept of equality had been realized, good government relations in vertical and horizontal governance. When viewed in the context of horizontal inequalities in the decision making affecting their deliberations injustice. Generally, Musrena aims to create Banda Aceh-based

planning of gender equality by adapting the planning system bottom up and top down. While specifically are: (1) as a means of direct communication for women in the region at a time of learning in formulating an action plan. (2) As one of the basic considerations proportion Village Budget. (3) As a special effort while the city government to ensure women's participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and enjoy the fruits of development.

Women's participation must be encouraged, as described in (Masrizal, 2016). There are three factors the power of women to face the global world, among others: first, an attempt to create awareness among women to respect themselves before the respect of others. This can be done through formal and informal education because through education women are expected to gain knowledge and exemplary. So with the knowledge and ideas that they could explore and develop the potential for her. When developing its potential it will give birth independence. Second, the effort in practicing the teachings of his religion. Religion provides a guide to women about how they should behave in wading through life (Yang et al., 2019).

Third, increase the capacity of women. After the women are aware of his condition, and practice the teachings of their religion, then, in this case the government or social agencies need to improve the capacity of women early on, since corresponds to the results of the mapping of the human resources that have many conducted by related government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), merely provide training without continuously, so that the benefits

cannot directly be perceived by women's groups, if continuously keeps trained then there is nothing that is expected to be realized, then by itself when women already well-functioning system then women will become the asset of the nation that has more value and is a pillar in managing funds and in particular the village will advance the society as children as well as the economic growth of nations supported.

5. CONCLUSION

The description article above we can conclude several things to note in the use of village funds to explore its potential in the field owned by each village in Indonesia, according to local wisdom in respective villages. However, because this study is looking at the selfmanagement should involve the role of women in the management of village fund that can be drawn the conclusion as follows: First, the opportunity gained by the Balee Inong community is due to being able to partner with village stakeholders (Keuchik, Tuha Peut and other village officials) in building collective awareness of the importance of women's involvement in development. Second, in increasing the capacity of women so very recommended that local government, governors, regents and mayors in order to make local regulations.

Third, the need for a policy which is often known as one door (integrated) to regulate all matters relating to the management of the implementation of village funds both at the level of central government

and local government, with a review every year on the effectiveness of the proportion of the budget to the field of development, empowerment, governance and social. Fourth, Developed a model of democratic oversight, based on community participation and local governance as well as village high performance than using security instruments to suppress the diversion of funds of the village, and the importance of the village fund allocation should pay attention to and encourage the active participation of marginalized groups involved in planning development (women, disabled, and elderly) so that the expected outcomes the government wants to escape the effects of government aid will materialize.

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