



Gender Mainstreaming at DPR RI during Period 2019–2024

Ratna Wati¹, Mansyur Achmad², Dedeh Maryani³, Wahyu Tri Putranto⁴

¹²³⁴Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Chores and Assignment of the DPR RI,
Gender Mainstreaming,
Policy Achievement.

The less percentage of women at the parliament will affects the DPR RI policies regarding women and their duties and functions as people's representatives. This research has purposes to investigated and compose a new method strategy that is useful to appliance efforts in order to achieve gender justice (Sexes) and gender equality at DPR RI. This research was conceived with a qualitative method based on positivism paradigm from 9 informants according to proposed criteria by snowball sampling technique. The data collection techniques used were literature study, interviews and observations which were analyzed using descriptive analysis and developed through the analysis of the observer's training. The research findings according to the Grindle public policy implementation model disclose that these gender mainstreaming policies enforcement at chores and roles from DPR RI is an adequate to aid the completion of gender parity and fairness in the life of society, nation and state, precisely to boost the women's function, status and capacity in the eyes of society both all aspects and levels. These enforcement of the gender-based policies in national development needs to be highlighted and expanded via official legality strategies, structural synergy strategies, cultural adaptation strategies and individual strengthening strategies.

E-mail:
ras030507@gmail.com

Copyright © 2021 Enrichment : Journal of Management.
All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Equality and justice in Indonesia is regulated in Law no. 25 of 2000 which declared that the program to improve the quality of women's life will increase if the quality and role of women from various fields also increases. The embodiment from the increasing of women's roles, the Government continues to strive to integrate women's empowerment programs into their respective sector and regional programs, according to the functions and authorities of each agency and region and later can further develop its implementation in community life (Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000).

The Presidential Instruction were also stated that integrating gender into an integral dimension starting from planning, drafting, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating national development policies and programs can be carried out through gender mainstreaming strategy. Gender mainstreaming (Gender-based) is an strategy which conduct nationally and systematically in an efforts to achieve and actualized the gender equality and justice in a number of aspects of life (Ma'rifah et al., 2015; Muhartono, 2020). Gender-based starting with a basic understanding of institutional capacity, measurement and action related to the consequences of inequality in various fields and levels (Oktari, 2020; Staudt, 2018).

Speaking about the gender-based, surely, cannot be separated from various fields, such as the field of state institutions (Hasanah & Musyafak, 2017). One of example for the fields of state institutions in Indonesia is DPR RI. The DPR RI is a people's representative institution which domiciled as a state institution that has legislative, budgetary and supervisory functions (Law No. 17 of 2014). In performed of these functions, the role of DPR RI cannot be detached from women. This is shown by the representation of women in parliament during period of 2019-2024, which is at 20.5% from the total 575 members of parliament (Ahmad, 2020; Umagapi, 2019). It is believed that the representation

figure has increased compared to the previous period, because every political party is required to comply with the zipper system rule which requires women to include at least 30% of the existing quota (Umagapi, 2019; Julita et al., 2020). However, despite the increase in the representation of women members at DPR RI and political participation, this figure is still far below the target set in Law no. 10 of 2008 Paragraph 2 concerning the zipper system (Umagapi, 2019; Julita et al., 2020).

The small percentage of women in parliament will have an impact to DPR policies concerning women and their duties and functions of legislation, budgeting and oversight which results in wage inequality between genders, high maternal death rates in ASEAN, higher women unenlightenment rates, in result with high rates of violence against women (Noerdin, 2011; Sijabat et al., 2020). This condition has occurred in recent years, allegedly due to weak political policies that favor women and the low representative of women in the political process.

By the appearance of these phenomenon, broadly speaking, the amount of actualization from this gender-based policies at DPR RI has seems not been optimal, so the author seeks to conduct research to grasp the gender parity and its fairness and also toughen the representation of female in the legislature both internal and external from women's aspects.

As legislative chores and occupation of DPR RI by means that DPR has responsibility to construct the regulations (Law No.17 of 2014). In the text of implementing the legislation job, optimizing the political position for women at DPR can be performed by representing women's interests, emphasizing the importance of empowering women and increasing women's involvement in socio-economic, cultural and political life. This effort needs to be taken in numerous state policies when the legislative process for composing the law takes place. From several state policies recorded about the importance of empowering women in family life and their involvement in the life of society, nation and state, various programs and activities to boost fairness and gender purity can be highly reached. The effectiveness of this enforcement reflected that these programs and activities are not only the liability of the executive but also that would be the responsibility of legislature likewise to the judiciary and other state institutions. Through this perspective, which means optimizing the enforcement on the chores and functions in the legislature will boost the percentages of effectiveness in actualizing the appliance of gender-based policies, especially those formulated and implemented by the executive.

Chores and Budget responsibility which holds as the DPR RI by means to discuss and give approval or disapproval of the draft APBN which proposed by the President (Law No. 17 of 2014). In the matter of implementing the part of the budget, optimizing the political position for women at DPR can be done by fighting for the assistance of budget allocations to aid the women programme as well as to raise their participation in socio-economic, cultural and political life. The urge for budget allocations is substantial for the expansion and extension of women's equipping programs and upgrading their involvement in society life, nation and state. According to these perspective, which means optimizing the enforcement of chores and legislature functions in measuring the effectiveness of budget allocations to carry out several policies, programs and activities in order to entitle women in the family and reinforce their involvement in society life, nation and state, mostly those implemented by executive institutions.

Chores and Supervision functions of DPR RI are the tasks and responsibility as the DPR RI to supervise the fulfilling of laws and APBN (Law No. 17 of 2014). In the form of its supervisory function which could implies through optimizing women political role at DPR that could be realized by emphasize the women's critical views and attitudes towards its implementation which are responsibility for each state institution, especially related to the women issues. Thus, it would helps to actualized the issues about the gender fairness and equality in the society life, nation and state which became more effective. Throughout this perspective, it raises the meaning of by optimizing the enforcement of chores and roles of the legislature in carrying out surveillance on the accomplishment of budget policies in conducting numerous policies, programs and activities to encourage women in the family as well as boosting women's engagement in society life, nation and state, particularly in the budget used by executive institutions.

Statistically, the less women delegates in the political process likewise to its actualization on the chores and legislature tasks which is sign by significant decline in the total of female legislators. While theoretically, the less percentages of women in the political process likewise to the appliance of chores

and legislature tasks perhaps it caused of the limited on internal resources of women, such as intellectual capacity, mental attitude, and their ability to inspires others, reliable and trustworthy politicians. In a wider dimension, these internal limited were became an obstacle in order to accomplished the missions which seems deficient. This condition implies that the efforts taken in order to raise women's role, status, and value and efforts to fulfill gender parity and fairness in family, society, nation and state which seems insufficient.

Several laws that were produced to scrutinize inequity against women. For instance is in Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography which seems to outlaws the women's bodies. Meanwhile, at the regional stages, the National Commission for the Protection of Women noted that some of local regulations are still biased against women. Some of it tends to detrimental the women. These rules mostly managed of how women should be dress, segregation in the public place and the enforcement of a curfew. These policies indicates if there has an restrictions against the women expression, restrictions against the women's identities and positions which said to be unequal to men. In a broader context, there are still quite strong beliefs, customs, traditions and social norms which even torture women's role and status. This situation clearly hinted if those efforts done in order to ugrade the women's position, role and quality specifically for those women in rural area and also those strive which taken to realize gender parity and fairnes in the aspects of family life as well as the public, nation and state which seems not reached its maximum.

2. Method

This research formed by a qualitative method which according to the positivism paradigm of participant/informant regarding the importance of women's participation in performing its purpose likewise to its implementation. In this research, there are 9 informants were taken as research subjects using a snowball sampling technique based on the criteria such as a position, role, competence or involvement that are relevant or related to the process of disclosing and discussing the fulfillment of Gender-based strategies in performing their chores and tasks as the DPR RI. The data collection techniques used literature study, interviews and observations then would be analyzed by descriptive analysis which was developed through the observers thought and opinion in order to produce answers and objective research results.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Result

Elicited from ECOSOC 1997, The Gander Mainstreaming (Gender-based) is a process of examining the impact of women and men after the enforcement of a strategy, including legislation and several programs in numerous fields and at all levels (Matriany, 2011). Elicite from those interviews with 9 informants whose criteria have been determined, from the perspective of the implementation of the Presidential Instruction in fulfilling chores and its responsibility as DPR RI, it's revealed and discussed with an analytical approach to the implementation of Grindle's public policy (1980), which defined that those various policies will determine the direction of their actualization. Furthermore, he said that implementation activities at least concern the dimensions of 1) Interest affected 2) Type of benefits 3) Extent of change envisioned 4) Site of decision making 5) Program implementors and 6) Resources committed. Meanwhile, the actualization itself were concerns about the dimensions of 1) Power, interests, and strategies of parties involved; 2) Institution and regimen characteristics and 3) Complience and responsiveness.

The interests which alter the enforcement of gender-based strategy on the chores and tasks as the DPR RI are not restricted to women's political interests, but also include the enforcement of the government management system. So, functionally and situationally, the factors which concern in the implementation of gender-based strategy are socio-cultural, economic and political interests which are closely associated with women's role, status and capacity in various aspects and levels. Hence, the fulfillment of gender-based strategy in national progress needs to be enhanced and expanded to grasp

the completeness of women's source development targets, and tried in the connection of human development and Indonesian citizens equally and completely.

The benefits of gender-based strategy are numerous and can affect all parties. However, collective understanding means that gender parity and fairness has not become the main motivation for all members at DPR RI in managing its benefits. This matter are worth trying simultaneously by all members of the DPR RI, because raising the role, status and capacity of women in order to accomplish gender parity and fairness is an mutual effort which is closely associated with common interests of all the children of the nation, as well as the interests of all members of the DPR RI. Therefore, to overcome this matter, it is necessary to consolidate energy sources and efforts to expand the enforcement of gender-based strategy in various fields of life.

The standard of transformation reflected in the enforcement of gender-based strategy through chores and tasks as the DPR RI by lessening the gap between women and men in accessing and managing sources, involving in the development, in decision making and in obtaining benefits from development policies and programs. More generally, there is a gender rights system which shows that there is no longer any bias against women, there is no longer any labeling of a person or group of women based on a wrong assumption, no more acts of violence against women and evaluate the policy relates to position that attempted by women which is lower than men. Therefore, a clear shared vision and mission is needed to optimize the accomplishment of gender-based strategy in this national progress.

Actually a lot of political decisions are taken by women politicians in parliament. One example is those women politicians at Commission VIII which aims to assist the accomplishment of policies, programs and activities to raise the women's role, status and capacity in the conditions of realizing gender parity and fairness, specifically those which are performed by women's division. Thus, the position of women politicians in actualizing this gender-based strategy through the enforcement of chores and status as the DPR RI has been reached to the position of decisions making. These political decisions also help to expose the direction of policies and efforts to reinforce the role, status and capacity of women who needed protection to accomplish gender parity and fairness. Therefore, the position of women politicians in the process of accomplishing gender-based strategy, which are already in the decision-making position, needs to be optimized.

A special national advancement program focused on efforts to enable women which was performed by the Ministry of PPPA. The enforcement of the chores and status as the DPR RI in realizing the national program is carried out by the members through acting critically and correctively and encouraging the budget allocation agreement for each gender-based program. This program defined the performance of development programs in the health sector, learning field, employment sector and law field. In the background of implementing a government management system and also the implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000, functionally clearly links the functions of the executive with the functions of the legislature in a unified administration of the government management system. The government management system is technically proved by members of DPR Commissions and their partners by formulating and agreeing on programs and budget allocations to amend the role, position and quality of women. Therefore, the performance from the partnership between the government and the DPR needs to be enhanced and expanded.

The resources commitment to perform the national advancement programs which purpose to amend the role, position and quality of women in order to complete gender parity and fairness is rather utmost. The commitment from the resources which is interpreted as revealed, which are, from the assistance of budgetary energy sources agreed by the Government and the DPR for each fiscal year and the presence of enforcement guidelines and its technical for gender responsive budgeting by the Minister of Finance, as well as a roadmap for gender based in national development which was then prepared by the National Development Planning Agency. For this cause, the PPPA Ministry is expected to lead this sector in the accomplishment of Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000.

The powers, interests and strategies of the parties which are involved in this gender-based accomplishment through the chores as DPR RI are quite diverse and related to the responsibilities of each party. From the informants' strategy expressions, there are 4 gender-based strategies that could lift up its fulfilling. The four gender-based strategies such as personal strategies, structural strategies,

cultural strategies and official legality strategies as a system in raising and utilizing energy sources to amend women's role, status and their capacity in order to complete gender parity and fairness to fit the citizens welfare needs. For this explanation, it is inevitable to get completely done with that.

Essentially, the characteristics of the institutions or regimes in each period of government have identical similarities when it comes to viewing the substance of gender parity and fairness but vary of urgency and point of the enforcement from these policies. By all of many periods of government, exclusively at the 4th RI government, which appears to be more prominent in displaying the priorities, seriousness and focus on gender based policies through the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000. One of the main reasons of this issuance is efforts to advance women's role, status, and their capacity likewise to the efforts in realizing gender parity and fairness in family, society, national and state life. It is deemed necessary to implement this gender-based strategy into all national progress aspects. Therefore, those efforts are needed to boost the role, status and capacity of women continuously in order to realize gender parity and fairness.

Efforts to fulfill the questions from various aspirations and expectations by several parties related to the performance in lifting the role, status and capacity of women in the background of realizing gender parity and fairness which are performed by stakeholders through the enforcement of various policies, programs and national progress activities. These numerous policies, programs and activities are implemented through partnership forums between the Government and the Indonesian House of Representatives on several levels of government. Thus, the process of implementing gender-based policies by the chores and tasks of the DPR RI is one of the levers and at the same time it was driving force to achieve this increasing role, status and capacity of Indonesian women in order to realize gender parity and fairness. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of these gender-based fulfillment via chores and status as the member of DPR RI.

3.2 Discussion

The powers, interests and strategies of the parties involved in implementing gender-based policies through the tasks and chores of the DPR might quite vary and enormous to the relation of roles, ranks and responsibilities of each party in formulating personal, structural, cultural and formal legal strategies that can be raised to reform the enforcement of gender-based policies, so as to expand the strategies for raising and utilizing sources to improve the role, status and capacity of Indonesian women in the text of realizing gender parity and fairness

The new concept compiled from the results of an analysis of the fulfillment of gender-based policies through implementation as DPR RI is a Policy Implementation Strategy by a formal legality strategy, structural synergy, cultural adaptation, and individual strengthening. The implementation of formal legality strategy on gender-based is officially aimed at realizing gender parity and fairness in several aspects and levels. In order to achieve this goal, an equitable and integrated method needs to be done by mobilizing and utilizing all resources, especially legal and reliable resources to gain women's position, status and capacity in socio-cultural life, socio-economic life and socio-political life. To draft an implement and evaluate gender responsive policies in various aspects and levels so that strategic achievements could be reached.

The fulfillment of a formal gender-based structural synergy aims to complete gender parity and fairness in various aspects and stages. In order to reach this goal, equitable and integrated methods need to get done by mobilizing and utilizing all energy sources to upgrade the position, status and capacity of women through the discharge of government functions. These government functions which are marked include the functions of protection, representation, regulation, development, empowerment and services in several aspects and levels so as to achieve strategic achievements.

The fulfillment of the strategy to accommodate the culture of gender based formally aimed on realizing gender parity and fairness in numerous aspects and levels. In order to reach this goal, an equitable and integrated method which is altered by mobilizing and utilizing all resources to amend the position, status and capacity of women in family life, social life, economic activity and political activity. These strategy achievements to comply with the cultural gender-based would be notified on family life, social, economic activities and political activities at various levels.

The fulfillment from Gender-based Individual Strengthening usually aim to upgrading the women's position, role and capacity in the way on realizing the gender parity and fairness in several aspects and levels. In order to reached the target set, an extensive and integrated method need to be done by mobilizing and utilizing whole assets to escalating the women's position, role and capacity in the life of family, social, economic activities and political activities.

The fulfillment from Gender-based Individual Strengthening usually aim to upgrading the women's position, role and capacity in the way on realizing the gender parity and fairness in several aspects and levels. In order to reached the target set, an extensive and integrated method need to be done by mobilizing and utilizing whole assets to escalating the women's position, role and capacity in the life of family, social, economic activities and political activities in order to extend the indicators of fiscal health, intellectual capacity, capacity of mental attitude, social capability so the strategic achievements could be reached.

4. Conclusion

The gender-based fulfillments through implementing the chores and roles as the DPR RI could be said sufficiently worth to assist the accomplishment of gender parity and fairness in the life of society, nation and state, especially in the raising of role, position and quality of women in all aspects and levels. The enforcement of chores and roles as the DPR RI could be one of the essential aspects from the successful realization from this gender based policies into the national programme. This could be seen, from several legislative products that are more responsive to gender cases, the continued presence of more women's representatives at parliament, the availability of budget support agreed upon by the Government and the DPR RI for each fiscal year and the availability of enforcement guidelines and technical guidelines for gender responsive budgeting by the government which represented by Minister of Finance as well as an roadmap for gender-based in national progress prepared by Bappenas.

The fulfillment of gender-based policies into national advance is necessary to increase and extend to reach all women's resource development targets and tried in the context of developing Indonesian people as a whole and established all Indonesian citizens. Besides, the DPR RI needs to expand the consolidation from the resources and efforts to reach the maximum capacity of these gender-based fulfillment in various fields of life, formulating a clear shared vision and mission to reform the enforcement of gender-based policies in national advancement progress by maximizing the position of female politicians at implementing the process of gender-based policies who are already in decision-making positions; raise and expand the partnership performance between the government and the DPR in accomplishing these gender-based policies; Appointed the Ministry of PPPA as the major sector in way to implementation the Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000; Upgrade and expand strategies for raising and utilizing resources to advance the role, position and quality of Indonesian women in the form of realizing gender parity and fairness; Improve the position, status and capacity of women extensively to realize gender parity and fairness and increase the effectiveness of the implementation from the gender-based policies in applying the chores and benefits as the DPR RI through formal legality strategies, structural synergy, cultural adaptation and individual strengthening.

References

- Ahmad, L. F. (2020). Peran anggota dprd perempuan dalam upaya pengarusutamaan gender pada fasilitas publik pengaturan lahan parkir berbasis gender di Kota Depok. Bachelor's thesis. Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah. Jakarta.
- Grindle, M. S. (2017). Politics and policy implementation in the Third World. Princeton University Press.
- Hasanah, U., & Musyafak, N. (2017). GENDER AND POLITICS: Keterlibatan Perempuan dalam Pembangunan Politik. Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender, 12(3), 409-432.
- Julita, E. N., Mursalin, A., & Najib, K. (2020). KETERWAKILAN POLITIK PEREMPUAN DALAM PEMILU LEGISLATIF KABUPATEN TEBO PERIODE 2019-2024. Bachelor's thesis. UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin. Jambi.

- Ma'rifah, N., Nuroniyah, W., & Farah, N. (2015). Pandangan Ulama Cirebon terhadap Inpres Nomor 9 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender (PUG) dan Rancangan Undang-undang Keadilan dan Kesetaraan Gender (RUU KKG). *Jurnal Saintifika Islamica*, 2(2), 26-48.
- Martiany, D. (2011). Implementasi Pengarusutamaan Gender (PUG) Sebagai Strategi Pencapaian Kesetaraan Gender (Studi di Provinsi Sumatera Utara dan Jawa Tengah). *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-masalah Sosial*, 2(2), 121-136.
- Muhartono, D. S. (2020). Pentingnya egulasi pengarusutamaan gender dalam pembangunan daerah di Kabupaten Kediri. *Publiciana: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 13(2), 117-134.
- Noerdin, E. (2011). Mencari Ujung Tombak Penurunan Angka Kematian Ibu di Indonesia. Jakarta: Women Research Institute.
- Oktari, R. S., Kamaruzzaman, S., Fatimahsyam, F., Sofia, S., & Sari, D. K. (2021). Gender mainstreaming in a Disaster-Resilient Village Programme in Aceh Province, Indonesia: Towards disaster preparedness enhancement via an equal opportunity policy. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 52, 101974.
- Republik Indonesia. (2000). Instruksi Presiden No. 9 Tahun 2000 Tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Pembangunan Nasional. Jakarta: Presiden Republik Indonesia.
- Republik Indonesia. (2000). Undang-Undang No. 25 Tahun 2000 Tentang Program Pembangunan Nasional. Jakarta: Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan Presiden Republik Indonesia.
- Republik Indonesia. (2008). Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2008 tentang Pemilihan Umum Anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, Dewan Perwakilan Daerah, dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah. Jakarta: Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan Presiden Republik Indonesia.
- Republik Indonesia. (2008). Undang-Undang No. 44 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pornografi. Jakarta: Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan Presiden Republik Indonesia.
- Republik Indonesia. (2014). Undang-Undang No. 17 Tahun 2014 Tentang Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat, Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, Dewan Perwakilan Daerah, dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah. Jakarta: Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan Presiden Republik Indonesia.
- Sijabat, R., & Yunus, M. (2020). THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR: HILIRISASI PROGRAM PENGARUSUTAMAAN GENDER PADA PARTISIPASI POLITIK WANITA. In *Seminar Nasional Hasil Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* (pp. 536-554).
- Staudt, K. (2018). *Gender mainstreaming: Conceptual links to institutional machineries* (pp. 40-66). Manchester University Press.
- Umagapi, J. L. (2020). Representasi Perempuan Di Parlemen Hasil Pemilu 2019: Tantangan Dan Peluang. *Kajian*, 25(1), 19-34.