

Analysis of the Role of Ciamis DPRD Women in Making Child-Friendly District Regulations

Ence Sopyan¹, Teguh Yuwono², Tri Yuniningsih³

^{1,2,3} Master Public Administration, FISIP, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

Email: encesopyans@gmail.com¹, teguhyuwonosumarwoto@yahoo.com², triyuniningsih@yahoo.com³

(Received: November 11-2021; revised: December 1-2021; published: December 31-2021)

ABSTRACT

The research was conducted with the intention of knowing about the dynamics of the female legislators of the Ciamis DPRD in the process of making Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 18 of 2018 concerning Child Friendly Districts (KLA) and analyzing the causes of conflict between each member of the Ciamis DPRD. The method used in this research is qualitative with a case study approach. The technique of collecting data in this research is by means of observation, interviews and collecting documents related to the research topic. This study concludes that the dynamics of women legislators in fighting for the interests of children is by accommodating the draft Local Regulation on KLA in an accommodation compromise. The factions in the Ciamis DPRD fully support the issuance of the Regional Regulation, although the political communication process is still carried out by each faction.

Keywords : The Role of Women Legislators; Local Regulation; Child Friendly District

INTRODUCTION

The realization of an ideal policy is influenced by several factors, one of which is the combination of policy-making actors (Farida et al., 2015; Junus et al., 2016; Limpo et al., 2015; Papilaya et al., 2015; Smith & Akib, 2015). This is very important because the special attention covered all elements of life. Social, educational, economic and other policies cannot rely solely on individual interests, races, political parties or other group interests. This indicated that the voice of those who have the right to life, such as the community, must be fulfilled by public policy actors (Daraba et al., 2018; Langkai et al., 2019). Women as a component of the nation are expected to be present in various public policy activities. The paradigm that places women as only 'second class' workers certainly needs to be removed considering that women are actors who are able to play a role as a balancer for men in the aspect of thinking. So that the resulting policy products are able to answer the interests of women today.

Law number 12 of 2003 concerning the general election of members of the House of Representatives (DPR) both at the central and regional levels is a change in the electoral system that seeks the involvement of women in parliament. The law reads "Every Election Contesting Political Party may nominate candidates for Members of DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/Municipal DPRD for each Electoral District by taking into account the representation of women at least 30%. With this regulation, of course, women elements are expected to be present in their involvement in political activities so that policy products are of higher quality. Then the state strengthens the involvement of women in politics and law by requiring that every political party when establishing a party or management at the central level includes women by

30 percent. This effort is stated in Law Number 10 of 2008 concerning General Elections which reads "Political parties can become election participants after fulfilling the requirements of paragraph (d) to include at least 30% (thirty percent) of women's representation in the management of political parties at the local level. Center” Political parties need to discuss and create programs in order to increase women's participation in politics whether later they can be nominated as members of the legislature or executive.

The rules regarding the obligation to fulfill women's quotas at the legislative level referred to all levels, both central and regional. This is the duty of all parties, including the stakeholders at every level. Districts/cities in Indonesia with an average female representation of 16.14 percent (2014 Election Data) were evidence that there is no electability level that meets 30 percent. Ciamis Regency is one of the regions with a low quota for women's representation in parliament. Carried out its legislative function, each member of the council has its own rights, those are the right to initiative and the right to amend. The right of initiative is the right to take the initiative in making laws with the proposed draft law, while the right to amendment is the right to change the draft law (Limpo et al., 2015). Women council members must always be able to carry out these functions and rights. The representation of women in the DPRD is certainly a expectation so that women's issues can be fulfilled in the resulting policies.

In 2018, the DPRD and the Ciamis Regent issued regional regulation number 8 of 2018 concerning Child-friendly Districts (KLA). This regional regulation aimed to realize a joint commitment between the local government and the community in an effort to realize development that is concerned with the rights, needs and best interests of children so that children are able to grow into human beings who are faithful and devoted and become democratic and responsible citizens. Then integrate the potential of human resources, finance, facilities, methods and technology that exist in local governments, communities, community organizations, and the business world in fulfilling children's rights.

Table 1
Indicator of Child & Women Protection Achievement in Ciamis

No	Indicators	Years (%)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Handling Domestic Violence and Trafficking	100	100	100	100	100
2	Resolution of complaints of protection of women and children from acts of violence	100	100	100	100	100
3	Number of domestic violence against mothers and children	31 cases	41 cases	20 cases	30 cases	5 cases
4	Underage labor	0,37	0,33	0,33	0,31	0,31
5	Law enforcement against women and children	100	100	100	100	100
6	Child-friendly village	6 Villages	7 Villages	8 Villages	11 Villages	27 Villages
7	Increased institutional capacity for gender and child mainstreaming	0	0	0	11 OPD	27 OPD
8	Proportion of seats occupied by women in DPRD	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00

The problem of children is indeed an important thing for local governments to be able to solve. In discussing the 2014-2019 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), Ciamis also highlighted problems related to children. In terms of education, for example, children aged 3 to 6 years were not served in early childhood education institutions and kindergartens. Then there were many children who drop out of school or do not continue their education at the SMP/MTs and SMA/SMK/MA levels. So that resulted in many children who choose to become buskers or street children. Regarding acts of violence against children, it still often occurs, this is because the institutions and networks of mainstreaming children are still not optimal. Children who become victims of drugs, neglected children, and other child delinquency are still a problem that needs to be resolved.

The local regulation on KLA is a response to the description of the problem regarding children in Ciamis. This regional regulation is also closely related to the issue of women, which is discussed in chapter vii article 24 paragraph 2 point b concerning the responsibility of the business world towards women. It is stated that every business unit that employs women who are breastfeeding should provide lactation room facilities. It is also explained in article 8 regarding the right to basic health and welfare in paragraph 2 point d that the family is obliged to fulfill the right to basic health and welfare in the form of giving breast milk to their child until the age of 2 years. Article 23 concerning community responsibility in paragraph 2 point d explains that the role of the community in the implementation of child protection is the need to provide health facilities for mothers and children by the local government. Ciamis certainly tries to carry out the KLA regulation well. By applying the principles of good governance, without discrimination, justice, and the best interests of children, it is the spirit of local governments to make it happen. In the plan, Ciamis will continue to develop programs that aim to reach Child-friendly Districts.

Table 2
Child Protection Achievement Plan in Ciamis in 2019-2024

No	Program Performance Indicators	Initial conditions (%)	Program Performance Achievement (%)				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Percentage of Child-friendly Villages	6	6,8	7,5	8,3	9	9,8
2	Early childhood education programs	85	86,50	87,00	89,20	89,50	90,00
3	The Role of Youth and Women in Fulfilling Children's Rights	63,67	63,77	63,87	63,97	84,07	84,17
4	Improving Children's Quality of Life	6	6,8	7,5	8,3	9	9,8
5	Homeless Child Development Program	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Figures Continuing SMP/MTs/Package B to SMA/SMK/MA/Package C	80	81,10	83,00	83,50	84,10	85,00
7	Middle School Dropout Rate	0.023	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.02	0.019

The explanation that has been described above is certainly a concern to be studied in more depth because of course with the female resources in the Ciamis DPRD, it is still not in the ideal category, which is only 10 percent, but in fact Ciamis has been able to run a child-friendly city program. Therefore, it is important to examine how the struggle of women politicians in the Ciamis DPRD in trying to prosper children, the dynamics in fighting for the interests of children, as well as obstacles and challenges in the preparation of legislation by regional regulation number 8 of 2018.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. According to Creswell (2016) explaining that qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands meaning in a number of individuals or groups of people originating from social phenomena that occur. Qualitative methods in general can be used for research on people's lives, behavior, concepts, history and social problems and so on. The reason why researchers used qualitative methods is that this method is able to find and understand what is hidden behind phenomena which are sometimes difficult to understand. In this study about the dynamics of the struggle of female politicians in the Ciamis DPRD in making regional regulations number 8 of 2018 concerning child-friendly districts, the data collection is through:

1. Observation

In this study, researchers will conduct direct observations in the field to observe the appearance, attitudes, and activities carried out by the female politicians of the Ciamis DPRD in making local regulations on child-friendly districts.

2. Interview

Interviews were conducted by researchers in a semi-structured way, where researchers used a framework of questions to be asked to informants, but these questions could develop so that researchers could obtain as much information as possible about the dynamics of the struggle of female politicians in the Ciamis DPRD in making local regulations on child-friendly districts. This data retrieval technique is expected to provide direct, flexible, and open communication so that more and more information can be obtained.

3. Collection of qualitative documents

Data collection through secondary data was obtained through literature, books, journals, articles, or writings related to the research theme.

In this study, the data will also be analyzed through six stages (Cresswell, 2016):

1. Processing data and preparing data for analysis. This step included interview transcription, scanning material, typing field data, selecting and compiling data based on the sources of information obtained.
2. Reading the entire data by reflecting on the overall meaning and providing marginal notes about a general idea obtained.
3. Analyze in more detail by coding the data.
4. Implement a coding process to describe settings, people, categories, and themes to be written
5. Indicating how these descriptions and themes will be written in a narrative or qualitative report

6. Interpret data

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The issuance of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning KLA is a long process from the government to try to provide a legal umbrella for child protection in Ciamis Regency. The role of triaspolitic power, such as between the legislatures, the judiciary and the executive, becomes the full holder in every policy making for the community. Legislation that is discussed and passed in the DPRD will then be implemented by the legislature and the prosecution of violations will be directly handled by the judiciary. So that the role of the three is expected by the community to be a symbol of power that prioritizes the rights and desires of the community in general.

The process of discussing the Ciamis regional regulation on KLA takes place at the legislative level, namely the DPRD. As a representative of the community, each elected member of the council has the right to issue opinions and suggestions in every discussion of legislation. By law, proposals for regulations can come from the executive or the legislature. As expressed by Mrs. Wati Kuswatini (Head of the Child and Women Protection Section of the Ciamis DPPKBP3A Service) that the KLA regulation is purely the right of the Ciamis DPRD to discuss and issue a local regulation. So that legislators have a big role, including female members of the Ciamis DPRD to carry out child protection efforts in Ciamis. This is inseparable from the interests of each party whose tone of interest is the same and unites for the good of children in Ciamis in growing and developing.

Data in Ciamis shows that there are still 10 percent female DPRD members for the 2019-2024 period, meaning that there are only 5 people out of 50 seats. Even so, the rights of women DPRD members were not limited and even become a challenge in itself to prove that women are able to contribute to regional development. As explained by Ibu Ipah Hudaipah (a member of the Ciamis DPRD for the 2019-2024 period) that the limitation of women's rights does not occur in the Ciamis DPRD. The right to voice and express opinions is exercised freely by women legislators. Ibu Ipah added that her role was maximized at party-like meetings such as faction meetings, which of course, the faction was a unanimous opinion of one party to address something. So that the issuance of regulations including the Regional Regulation on KLA is a collection of support from the Ciamis DPRD members, both women and men.

Table 3
Women's Representation in the Ciamis DPRD

Number	Election Year	Total	Percentage (%)	Member's name
1	2004 - 2009	5 People	11,63	1. Ana Ariesti (PDIP)

				2. Eem Suryanah (PKS) 3. Siti Robiah (Golkar) 4. Siti Salamah (Golkar) 5. Iteu Rita Juwita (PAN)
2	2009 - 2014	1 People	8	1. Titi Sutianah (Golkar) 2. Yussy Dewi (PKB) 3. Yulianti (Demokrat) 4. Warsinah (Demokrat)
3	2014 - 2019	1 People	10	1. Titi Sutianah (Golkar) 2. Yulianti (Demokrat) 3. Hakimah (Demokrat) 4. Rini Kustantri (PKS) 5. Ipah Hudaifah (PKS)
4	2019 - 2024	1 People	12	1. Yulianti (Demokrat) 2. Hakimah (Demokrat) 3. Dede Yanah (Gerindra) 4. Rini Kustantri (PKS) 5. Ipah Hudaifah (PKS) 6. Ai Ratna Intan (PKB)

However, there were no obvious problems in the process of discussing and ratifying the KLA regional regulation. This means that from the stage of proposal, discussion to ratification, there is nothing against the local regulation on KLA. All factions in the Ciamis DPRD have the same view for the good of children by using a clear and official legal umbrella. This accommodation process can be expressed as a compromise accommodation, meaning that the parties involved in the discussion of the KLA Regional Regulation, namely the factions in the Ciamis DPRD, reduce each other's demands for the settlement of this KLA Regional Regulation. In the accommodation of this KLA regulation, each party is willing to understand and feel the importance of protecting and fulfilling children's basic rights. So that all agreed to work together in providing community protection through this official legal umbrella.

Accommodation according to Young and Raymond in the book *Sociology an introduction* (Soerjono Soekanto) explains that there were two meanings to describe accommodation, namely referring to a situation and referring to a process. Accommodation which refers to a situation means that there is a balance of interaction between people or groups of people in relation to a norm. While accommodation which indicates there is a process is the effort of people or groups to defuse a conflict in order to achieve stability. Gillin and Gillin in the same book add that accommodation is a description in a process related to the existence of social relationships. This was clearly intended as a process in which individuals or groups of people who are initially at odds but try to make adjustments to each other in order to overcome the tensions that occur in an environment. Within accommodation there are organic changes that are channeled through the process of settling by adapting to the surroundings.

Mrs. Ai Ratna Intan (a member of the Ciamis DPRD for the 2019-2024 period) explained that the KLA Regional Regulation was successfully decided through an effective and efficient political mechanism. This regional regulation is accommodated through DPRD meetings and on

the basis of a compromise between each faction. These compromises and negotiations are at the same point and meet on the same understanding regarding child protection. The Ciamis regional regulation on KLA is a positive thing for politics, including women legislators who have high hopes for legal protection for children in Ciamis. This was confirmed by Mr. Ade Amran (Ciamis DPRD Regional Regulation Formation Agency) that the process at the Regional Regulation Establishment Agency, the KLA Regional Regulation was running very effectively. It could even be considered as an innovation for the good of development in Ciamis. So that in fact all factions in the Ciamis DPRD support the KLA Regional Regulation simultaneously. And in 2018 the Ciamis DPRD officially issued a Regional Regulation to be carried out properly and for the improvement of Ciamis regional development.

Furthermore, the reasons for the conflict in the DPRD Ciamis are not based on differences between individuals but on the basis of differences in political interests and social changes in the aspect of education. Political conflict caused by differences in interests is a common thing in politics because in principle political parties are groups that have their own interests. Furthermore, social changes to the education aspect of each DPRD member can be one factor in the conflict because the point of view of a policy will vary according to their respective backgrounds. While cultural differences are not a factor in political conflict. Because every legislator in Ciamis majority comes from the same ethnic group, namely Sundanese and is politically well established and understands the meaning of the cultural differences of each legislator.

Discussion

As a research basis, here are some previous studies. The first research entitled 'The Existing of Women in Formal Political institutions in Realizing Gender Equality' explains that women legislative members in Riau Province are very sensitive and understand gender/women's issues and issues such as marginalization, stereotypes, subordinates, violence, and double burden experienced by women, Domestic Violence (KDRT), low education of women and women's health problem. Although the number of women in the legislative is still less than men, women members of the legislative still have a commitment to continue to fight for the interests of women and the poor (Pettersson-Lidbom, 2012; Reardon, 1986; Thamrin et al., 2017). Second research entitled 'The Role of Women Regional Representatives Council Members in Responding to Women's Interests in the Kepulauan Siau Regency, Tagulandang Biaro' explained that although in quantity the number of women's representation in the Sitaro Regency DPRD did not meet the 30 percent requirement, but in quality the five women DPRD members had shown their role in responding women's interests. The women's representatives in the DPRD also fought for the interests of women in the legislative process. Relations between DPRD, women's empowerment institutions and women's NGOs have been going well with the success of work programs oriented to the protection and empowerment of women in Sitaro Regency (Adrianus Jacobus, 2017). The third research entitled 'The Political Role of Women in Decision Making in the Legislative Institution of South Aceh Regency in 2014-2019. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The result of this research is that the participation of women in political positions is minimal, one of which is the legislative. This fact shows that the

number of women's representation in the legislative does not reduce their existence in decision making. However, with the increasing number of women taking part in politics, of course there will be more ideas and ideas in regional development (Batley & Mcloughlin, 2015; Hidayat, 2017; Palguta, 2019).

From the results of research in the field, the Regional Regulation of KLA was enacted and decided to become a law through a process that is considered effective and efficient. The local regulation of KLA is purely a proposal from Ciamis DPRD including the women in it. Although there are only five female members of the Ciamis DPRD, there are no restrictions at all on the space for women to exercise their political rights. The accommodation process for the local regulation on KLA is based on an agreement with all factions in the Ciamis DPRD. There is no tug of war of interest in the local regulation on KLA, but they have a desire to improve services for children in Ciamis. According to Young and Mark (Bozkurt, 2017), accommodation is a state of interaction between people or groups of people in relation to social norms of values prevailing in society. Accommodation is divided into eight forms, namely coercion, compromise, arbitration, mediation, conciliation, tolerance, stalemate, and adjudication. In general, accommodation has a function to resolve a conflict without destroying the other party and losing its personality.

In the discussion of the Regional Regulation on KLA, it is closely related to the accommodation process because it intersects with the interaction between individuals and between groups, namely factions. As previously explained, the KLA Regional Regulation went through an accommodation process that went smoothly on the basis of the agreement of all faction members in the Ciamis DPRD. This is in line with the theory that the Regional Regulation on KLA was enacted on the basis of compromise accommodation. In which the factions do not impose their will on each other but reduce their demands in order to reach a settlement, namely the product of the KLA Regional Regulation. Each faction has an awareness of their own feelings that the local regulation on KLA is a necessity for the good of the Ciamis community, especially the children who are affected.

CONCLUSION

The dynamics of the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 concerning KLA, such as the Regional Regulation in accommodation in the form of compromise accommodation. The initial form of submission of the draft Regional Regulation on KLA was an initiative of the Ciamis DPRD at the Ciamis APBD meeting in 2017. Although the number of women who became members of the Ciamis DPRD was only five people, the dynamics of the KLA discussion went smoothly because all parties supported it. There is nothing to discriminate or stifle women's arguments. The accommodation process for the KLA Regional Regulation is a compromise accommodation, meaning that even though all factions support the Regional Regulation, political communication is still maintained between the factions. Compromises and negotiations were carried out by women legislators to each faction to support the Perda. So that in the end the KLA Regional Regulation was decided through a political policy mechanism in a Raperda meeting effectively and efficiently. The local regulation on KLA was decided to tend to be smooth and fast because there was no tug of war between factions. Meanwhile, the suggestion is, even though the local regulation on KLA is running smoothly, legislators should

optimize the Ciamis DPRD women's caucus to discuss issues regarding women and children. In order to raise the spirit of women to participate in politics, political parties in Ciamis should optimize political education for women in creative and innovative ways. As well as the need for affirmation in the implementation of Law No. 10 of 2008 which contains the representation of women in parliament. So that it is not only used as a formality for affirmative action but also an obligation to place women in general elections.

REFERENCES

- Batley, R., & McLoughlin, C. (2015). The politics of public services: A service characteristics approach. *World Development*, 74, 275–285.
- Bozkurt, G. (2017). Social constructivism: Does it succeed in reconciling individual cognition with social teaching and learning practices in mathematics? *Journal of Education and Practice*, 8(3), 210–218.
- Daraba, D., Cahaya, A., Guntur, M., & Akib, H. (2018). Strategy of governance in transportation policy implementation: Case study of bus rapid transit (BRT) program in Makassar City. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*.
- Farida, U., Akib, H., & Jasruddin. (2015). Policy implementation of the national program for community empowerment in rural areas healthy and intelligent generation in Mamuju regency of West Sulawesi, Indonesia. *International Journal of Economic Research*, 12(5).
- Hidayat, R. (2017). Political devolution: Lessons from a decentralized mode of government in Indonesia. *SAGE Open*, 7(1), 2158244016686812.
- Jacobus, A. 2017. *The Role of Members of Women's Regional House of Representatives in Responding to the Interests of Women in the Kepulauan Siau Regency, Tagulandang Biaro*. Journal of Politico. Volume 6, Number 4
- Junus, D., Akib, H., Suratman, & Tahir, H. (2016). The Recruitment system for civil servants from the perspective of developing organizational capacity in regional government. *Social Sciences (Pakistan)*, 11(24). <https://doi.org/10.3923/sscience.2016.5859.5863>
- Langkai, J. E., Akib, H., & Sendouw, R. H. E. (2019). The determinants of neighborhood based development policy implementation in Manado city. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(2 Special Issue 9), 207–210. <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.B1047.0982S919>
- Limpo, H. Y., Akib, H., & Dirawan, G. D. (2015). Policy formulation for the initiative right of people's representative council of South Sulawesi. *International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research*, 13(4).
- Palguta, J. (2019). Political representation and public contracting: Evidence from municipal legislatures. *European Economic Review*, 118, 411–431. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2019.06.003>

- Papilaya, J., Soisa, T. R., & Akib, H. (2015). The influence of implementing the strategic policy in creating business climate, business environment and providing support facilities towards business empowerment on small medium craft enterprises in Ambon Indonesia. *International Review of Management and Marketing*, 5(2).
- Pettersson-Lidbom, P. (2012). Does the size of the legislature affect the size of government? Evidence from two natural experiments. *Journal of Public Economics*, 96(3), 269–278. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2011.07.004>
- Reardon, F. E. (1986). The Role of the Courts, Legislatures, and Lawyers in Treatment Decisions. *Primary Care: Clinics in Office Practice*, 13(2), 307–313. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0095-4543\(21\)00981-7](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0095-4543(21)00981-7)
- Smith, A., & Akib, H. (2015). The Implementation Effectiveness of Trash Management in Ambon, Maluku: The Influence of Socialization, Coordination and Control to the Effectiveness of Trash Management. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 38(10). <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2014.908214>
- Thamrin, M. H., Dewi, E., Ridho, H., & Salam, R. S. (2017). Model Legislative Candidate Recruitment In Province (Case Study in Golkar Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle on North Sumatera Province and Central Java, 2014). *2nd International Conference on Social and Political Development (ICOSOP 2017)*.