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**Empowerment of Parliamentary Women in the Regional Representative
Council of the Province of Bali**

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Abstract

The purpose of the implementation of this training activity is to provide a special basis for gender equality (Gender Equality) in general, to provide an orientation towards empowering women, especially women parliamentarians in the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) of Bali Province in an effort to increase their understanding of gender responsive budgets or commonly known as Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). Where the problems that will be described in solving solutions to the lack of understanding of women in parliament in gender responsive budgeting are discussed through focus group discussions (FGD). Through observation and overall document search regarding the management of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) faced by partners, which so far have not been well targeted in accordance with the gender mainstreaming strategy. With the application of this method, it is hoped that the training provided is part of the solution to the understanding of Parliamentary Women in the Bali Provincial DPRD with a more systematic progress of gender responsive budgeting. Where, in this qualitative research, can transcend the unity of opinion on the problems being studied.

Keywords: *Gender Equality, Gender Responsive Budgeting, Focus Group Discussion, Women's Parliament.*

INTRODUCTION

Every day, the implementation of the noble values of Pancasila which is oriented towards the movement of our country, Indonesia, in giving full power to women's empowerment is becoming more evident. Women's empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building for greater participation, power and oversight of decision-making and transformative actions in order to produce greater equality between women and men (Priyono & Pranaka, 1996). In particular, in pursuing women's empowerment itself, it has very clear goals and is also oriented towards the development and progress of the nation in the future. Management in aligning all regulations that were previously enacted is a futuristic reason that is able to accommodate all the aspirations of great women so that they can develop their own potential so that women can be independent and also participate in development. Where the laws and regulations governing the content of gender mainstreaming are contained in Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) (Kania, 2015).

The issue of gender equality has now turned into a global issue that has moved several figures, especially women, to be more passionate in voicing women's rights to be equal to men. For example, Maria Walanda Maramis from Minahasa who fights for women's education and political rights. At that time Maria tried to change the mindset of women in her day with a more advanced mindset to want and have the passion to be able to achieve an education equal to men in order to gain more knowledge so that they are not left behind and continue to be left behind (Rahayu, 2014). The real actions taken by these figures provide an extraordinary affirmation for women in Indonesia to emancipate their rights. However, according to customs and culture, we often see that the marginalization experienced by women is mostly felt in terms of the division of tasks between men and women, for example men are more appropriate to climb coconut trees while women are more appropriate to look after and breastfeed children (Rahminawati, 2007, 2001). Broadly speaking, gender equality has made adage as a reference in which what is divided and what is different in a large forum called the country is often played with utopian. Of course, gender equality has a strong definition of a policy to achieve justice and maintain prosperity (Khan & Burn, 2017; OECD, 2018).

The gap between women and men gives the assumption that women are weak people so that in this position women have lost the personal resources they should have, such as education, skill or expertise (Blood & Wolfe, 1960). Some of the

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INTRODUCTION

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discrimination experienced by women, including Balinese women, has made several parties such as the women's movement community including the government realize the importance of gender equality (see Dhewy, 2019). This effort is made to obtain justice without distinction of gender such as the right to higher education, the right to information services, health services, political rights and the right to join various conferences (Boiko, Anderson, & Gordon, 2017). Gender mainstreaming is an effort built to integrate gender policies in development programs starting from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In relation to national development, the involvement of women, whether in the fields of education, social culture, economy, and politics, has begun to appear, such as occupying the positions of Directors of State-Owned Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as BUMN), Regents, School Principals, and so on. In particular, in this discussion, women's representation in politics is increasing from year to year. The provision of a quota of 30% for women for political roles in parliament is a constitutional right that must be considered proportionally without compromising people's sovereign rights, but women are still at the lower level (Kurniawan, 2014).

Their representation gives a spirit which is able to bring about a change in nation building, in particular being able to use the functions of the Regional People's Representative Council (hereinafter referred to as DPRD) which is legislation, budgeting and supervision to make political decisions that can transcend ideas related to women's and women's legislation. children in public spaces (Novrizaldi, 2021). Moreover, their existence is expected to be able to budget for women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD to implement the Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) policy in allocating the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (hereinafter referred to as APBD) so that gender inequality (gender inequality) can be well minimized. It is important to know that responsive budgeting can participate in the social, cultural and gender life of women more effectively the local government economy. The aim of this idea is to have a strong perspective across all budget processes, to approach gender equality in public institutions and organizations, or to reduce inequality. Gender responsive budgeting, reflected in male-female equality, not separate budgets for women (Turan & Senturk, 2016). In other words, gender responsive budgeting is a tool for gender equality (Khalifa & Scarparo, 2020).

The increase in the results of this APBD management is more directing women towards empowerment in the fields of health services, education, economics, social services, and child protection institutions. Parliamentary women in the Bali Provincial DPRD are trusted to maintain and realize gender equality. Where all these efforts are made to increase the understanding and ability of women in parliament regarding gender budgeting. Considering gender mainstreaming is one of the strategies to achieve equality between women and men, so that the results can be felt by the wider community through women's empowerment programs that will be allocated through the APBD budget. Therefore, responsive budgeting is very important for women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD so that budgeting is right on target, namely for the welfare of women and of course avoiding gender bias.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The problems that arise from some of the basic information above refer to the lack of understanding of women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD about gender responsive budgeting which can be studied more deeply, namely by providing training to all women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD. It is known that the determination of this problem is known by partners through the stages of observation and tracing of documents related to the APBD budget which are still not on target in accordance with the gender mainstreaming strategy. To be precise, we have formulated several solutions using the capabilities of the Forum Group Discussion (hereinafter referred to as FGD). This discussion is group-oriented, which is an orderly process that involves a group of people in informal face-to-face interactions with various experiences or information, drawing conclusions or solving problems (Usman, 2005). Of course, in a group, people who are members of the focus of discussion of this problem can be used as objects to exchange ideas in order to get problem solving through mutual agreement. In addition, the people involved in this discussion were able to express their various ideas, especially in empowering gender mainstreaming anomalies. Furthermore, in this discussion the FGD was more directed to a process where discussions were held with the participants on the topic of discussion referring to the root problems felt by the partners that could be identified cholericly. This is because there is a very significant difference between the FGD and the lecture method. In addition, FGDs are more focused on one party, namely the facilitator or mentor to present the material and participants are expected to pay full attention to the mentor while listening to the explanation given during the training.

Then from that, the implementation of the Forum Group Discussion (FGD) also refers to the management of primary data. According to Sugiyono (2016) primary data is data that directly provides data to data collectors. Where the data collection was obtained through interviews with research subjects and by direct observation or observation in the field. As we know that in this activity, we need a respondent and also a resource person. The main role of a respondent is to answer various questions raised from several audiences, while the existence of a resource person is to provide systematic and pragmatic information. In this stage, it also requires very complex data observation. The acquisition of this data is based on the income of the subject who is the center of the research.

As we know that by realizing this activity, the intellectual weaknesses faced by women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD regarding responsive budgets (GRB) can be resolved quickly and accurately. Because this discussion focuses on several problems faced. In particular, each participant will have the opportunity to convey their weaknesses in any form regarding gender budgeting. So that it can be studied more deeply by the mentor. The implementation of this focus group discussion made it possible to reveal every problem to the surface, because the characteristic of the FGD was to correlate each problem. In line with the statement made by a pair of researchers, namely Krueger & Casey (2015) regarding the characteristics of several elements of focus groups, including: 1) a small group of people, who 2) have certain characteristics, 3) provide qualitative data, 4) in discussion focused, 5) to help understand interesting discussion topics. Uniquely, this feature was conveyed that FGDs were discussions that were able to direct a small group of participants to build a critical intellect on the topic of discussion. Thus, as previously explained, the main target in the application of this FGD method is to solve partner problems while providing solutions related to the lack of empowerment of understanding and knowledge of gender responsive budgeting. In fact, the success of the participants in this case was able to bring the women of the parliament of the Province of Bali to understand gender responsive budgeting which will be supported by this training method. Once again, futuristic FGD provided comfort for the participants to participate in the training process without any burden they felt. In line with the statement by Brader and Rossi (2022) that this focus group focus allows participants to contribute without much preparation or effort. So, they feel "heard". So, this method is very appropriate to be applied to the intricacies of problems in empowering responsive budgets by women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD.

METHOD

In this study, we used the Forum Group Discussion (FGD) method which is related to qualitative research. The management of the data that we obtained through several processes, namely deep interviews with the ranks of women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD which was allocated on Jl. Dr. Kusuma Atmaja No. 3, Niti Mandala, Panjer, Denpasar to collect some data. Then from that, we also made direct observations of the subjects that we used as research references.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the training provided as previously described are solutions to the problems faced by partners against all members of the Bali Provincial DPRD parliament related to gender responsive budgeting, represented by 9 parties. By implementing focus group discussions (FGD) it provides the latest breakthrough in reviewing a partner's problem in order to evaluate a program. Of course, the implementation of this activity can build a concept of opinion, perception, belief and attitude towards a product in the object of service or idea. The following is a list of focused discussion activities (FGD) which last for 60-120 minutes which can be carried out several times (Krueger, 1998), covering three stages which we have compiled in the table:

Table 1 Preparation of FGD

No.	Schedule	Percentage	description
1.	Determine the number of groups and the composition of the FGD	20%	Conduct more detailed discussions related to data collection in determining the number of participants who will be invited as resource persons in order to make the training successful with more active and wise relationships, especially adjustment of activities.

2.	Determine the place for the FGD discussion	20%	The implementation of the focused discussion was carried out at the Bali Provincial DPRD which is located at Jl. Dr. Kusuma Atmaja No. 3, Niti Mandala, Panjer, Denpasar.
3.	Seating arrangement	20%	Attached to the next attachment is in accordance with the implementation of the previously decided Forum Group Discussion (FGD) method.
4.	Prepare FGD invitations, facilitators, and minutes	20%	Prepared by the ranks of colleagues who participated in the success of this activity.
5.	Preparing FGD equipment	20%	The equipment needed during the activity is prepared by the partner who gets the mandate in the assignment.

Table 2 Opening of FGD

Focus Group Discussion (Forum Group Discussion)		
	Exposure	description
1.	Explanation of FGD objectives	Provide a systematic presentation related to the implementation of focused discussions involving 9 representatives of all women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD.
2.	Provide a systematic presentation related to the implementation of focused discussions involving 9 representatives of all women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD.	Giving an explanation, as the existence of a facilitator in the FGD requires a real contribution from all participants to actively have an opinion about the previously determined discussion topic.

In the implementation of the FGD stage, it was carried out in 2 stages. As attached in the following table:

Table 3 Implementation of FGD

Stage 1		Stage 2	
a. equipment	LCD	a. Activity I	Questions are answered and developed by the facilitator
b. Theory	Presentation on Gender Responsive Budgeting	b. Activity II	Further discussion development for all participants and facilitators
c. Activity	Questions and answers conducted by the facilitator to the audience gathered in the room		

In order to get a more conducive situation in the Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) budgeting training for 9 representatives from all women parliamentarians of the Bali Provincial DPRD, we have determined the sitting positions as follows:

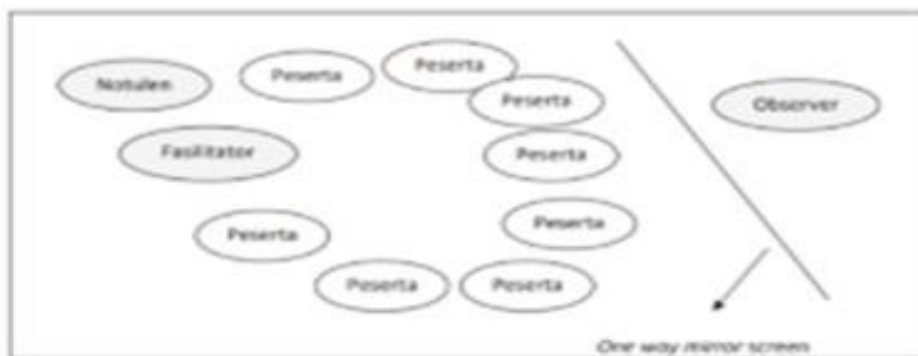


Figure 1. Design of FGD Member Positions

In accordance with what we have compiled in the table, the implementation of this focus group discussion (FGD) has been carried out very well, which is scheduled to last for approximately 3 months, namely in November, December, and January.

Periodically for 2 times per month it also fully involves partner members (Women Parliament in the Bali Provincial DPRD). Of course, we also compile all training activities related to gender responsive budget empowerment (GRB), below we have attached activity data periodically according to what was previously stated. The following data is attached to the table:

Table 4 Implementation of FGD Activities

No.	Name of activity	Year 2021/2022											
		Month											
		10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Preparation and attachment of Community Partnership Program (PKM) proposals	x											
2.	Location checking and coordination with partners (Bali Provincial DPRD)		x										
3.	Preparation and preparation of training using the FGD (Forum Group Discussion) method		x										
4.	Implementation of Community Partnership Program (PKM) activities		x	x	x								
5.	Evaluation of the implementation of Community Partnership Program (PKM) activities related to inhibiting and supporting factors				x								
6.	Preparation of progress reports of the Community Partnership Program (PKM)					x	x						
7.	Collection and submission of progress reports on the Community Partnership Program (PKM)						x						
8.	Compilation of Community Partnership Program (PKM) articles to be published in national journals with ISSN and in campus repositories							x	x				
9.	Compilation of the final report of the Community Partnership Program (PKM)								x	x	x		
10.	Deposit and submission of the final report of the Community Partnership Program (PKM)											x	
11.	Seminar on the results of Community Partnership Program (PKM) activities												x
12.	Outcomes of the Community Partnership Program (PKM)												x

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of implementing activities regarding training on understanding women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD, we succeeded in formulating the conclusion that the implementation of this activity was very useful in solving various problems experienced by partners (women parliamentarians in the Bali Provincial DPRD) related to gender responsive budgeting which was very useful through the program. -Women's empowerment program compiled in the APBD. Where this leads to a noble goal to harmonize every woman's understanding of the importance of gender mainstreaming in community activities. Then from that, the existence of women is very much needed to carry out the development of nation and state development.

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