The Role of Women in the Legislature in Aceh Tamiang

Jayanti Sari, Warjio* & Indra Kesuma

Master of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, North Sumatra, Indonesia

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Abstract

This study expects to determine from the Job of Ladies in the Regulative Organization of the Provincial Nation's Delegate Board of Aceh Tamiang Rule. This examination is helpful to decide the degree of the job of ladies in the council. The sort of exploration utilized is subjective examination, subjective examination is a strategy to investigate and comprehend the implying that various people or gatherings credit to social or helpful issues. The methodology utilized in this study is an unmistakable methodology. The enlightening strategy can be finished up as a technique that intends to portray or depict what is happening on the ground efficiently with realities with exact translation and interrelated information, and not exclusively to look for unadulterated fact of the matter however basically look for understanding. The consequences of this study show that ladies' support in the council in the Aceh Tamiang Rule DPRD has been executed as seen from the accompanying viewpoints: 1) APBD arranging is helped out through the phases of the APBD arranging cycle to settle on a joint choice in spending plan readiness through the proposition submitted. As well as OPD programs that are consolidated into PPAS programs. 2) The assurance of the local financial plan has been executed through legal arrangements and.3) Execution of management and arrangements of neighborhood states and local projects through Bapempeda.

Keyword : Women in the Legislature, Aceh Tamiang

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*Corresponding author:
E-mail: warjio@usu.ac.id

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INTRODUCTION

Ladies in Indonesia are given space to assume a part in all areas. Be that as it may, the issue of orientation disparity is obviously reflected in the low portrayal of ladies in the design of Indonesian delegate establishments. In view of information from Indonesia’s Populace Projections 2010-2035, out of a sum of 261.9 million Indonesians in 2017, the female populace added up to 130.3 million individuals or around 49.75 percent of the all out populace. This implies that the quantity of female constituents is close to half. Tragically, an extent of the female populace has not been as expected addressed strategically. The quantity of female administrators addressing the voice of the female populace is far beneath that addressed by male lawmakers (Suhartoyo et al., 2021).

The dynamics of women in politics is a global issue that shows the movement of women in parliament continues to increase. The Inter-Parliamentary Union issued a release on Women in Politics: 2021, Women in parliament Situation on 1 January 2021. In a 2021 report by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Rwanda was the highest country with the number of women in parliament reaching 61.3%, followed by Cuba at 53.4% and the United Arab Emirates at 50.0%.

One of the problems faced by the DPRD is the representation of women in this aspirational connecting institution. Indeed, there is hope that grows in line with the change in government order where during the new order legislators were dominated by men. Women's representation as legislators is a form of creating gender equality in the public domain. This effort is even urged in the form of real political policies in the form of a minimum limit on women’s representation so that women’s political participation in the state is getting higher (Raqim et al., 2017).

The Indonesian Government’s policy in running democracy for women’s involvement in politics by issuing binding regulations. The government issued Law Number 31 of 2002 concerning Political Parties then amended Law Number 2 of 2008 and again amended into Law Number 2 of 2011. Article 2 paragraph (2) of Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties reads "the establishment and establishment of Political Parties as referred to in paragraph (1) includes 30% (thirty hundredths) of women's representation." In paragraph (5) the management of political parties at the central level as referred to in paragraph (2) is prepared to include at least 30% (thirty hundredths) of women's representation. Aceh Province is a special autonomous region that implements Islamic Sharia and has local parties.

The anatomy of Aceh’s political differences is colored by the presence of local political parties, the holding of different elections in terms of selection of the Independent Election Commission (KIP) and Bawaslu Aceh, and the vulnerability of political violence. In Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh (UUPA) and also contained in Aceh Qanun Number 3 of 2008 concerning Local Political Parties Participating in the Election of Members of the Aceh People’s Representative Council (DPRA) and Members of the District People’s Representative Council (DPRK) strengthen women’s politics. The existence of women in the midst of society cannot escape from various points of view. In the history of politics in Indonesia and developing countries in general, the role of women in the form of political involvement is considered too late. The stigma that women are only appropriate in domestic affairs is considered to be the cause of women being late in taking part in politics. As one indicator is the lack of women holding public office.

Roles are one component of the organization’s social system, norm system and organizational culture so that organizational strategy and structure are also proven to influence roles and role perceptions. According to (Soekanto, 2006), role is an ever-changing aspect of position. This means that if a person exercises his rights and obligations in his position, then it means that he has carried out his role. Each person assumes a role that comes from interaction with his social environment. Roles can influence anything a person does for society. In addition to being attached to individuals, roles are also attached to organizations. Role and position (status) are two things that are attached to each other. Like two sides of a coin, all positions are followed by demands in the form of roles and all roles must be attached to the position. Position or status is understood as the place or position of an individual in a social group, where he is involved in various modes of life. If the position is separated from the person who owns it then it is only an accumulation of rights and obligations.

According to (Setiadi, Elly M. Kolip, 2015) view that gender is a distinction of position (and so also roles) that are culturally
unbalanced. The position and role of men are considered better and foremost, while women are in a more backward position. So with this view, there will be symptoms of gender discrimination. Both authors suggest that gender issues in Indonesia are seen from the aspects of space and time and culture that prevail in various regions. Furthermore, according to (Nugroho, 2008), gender discrimination is not only a problem in developing countries, but in developed countries it has also become a hot issue. He cited Veanello’s opinion about discrimination in European countries which is suspected to be due to views about sex differences and values for men and women in society.

Aceh as one of the provinces that holds the status of a special autonomous region in Indonesia due to historical, political, and socio-cultural factors of its people. The dynamic relationship between Aceh and the central government has presented a unique picture in Indonesian regional politics. The distinctiveness of the history and culture of its people makes Aceh a special area that must be faced in particular also by the Central Government (Syamsuddin, 1990).

General elections (elections) are procedural and substantial democratic processes by choosing people or figures and victory is determined by obtaining the most votes. In legislative elections, women have low capabilities and figures (Mutmainnah, 2017). This is a limitation for women to associate their programs in getting votes from voters. In addition, the existence of gender inequality makes women marginalized in political institutions. Despite this, women have the opportunity to be elected. Especially for female legislative candidates who are participating in legislative elections for the first time. As a new player in legislative elections, novice female legislative candidates must have the ability and understanding. In addition, in legislative elections, political capital, social capital and economic capital can influence a political candidate in gaining strong support from the public (Sirait et al., 2020).

This political participation is an important aspect of a democratic state. Democracy as a political system seeks to provide the widest possible forum for the people to participate or participate politically in the administration of government. Where in this case political participation can be interpreted as citizen activities that aim to influence decision making by the government (Huntington & Nelson, 1994). The activities of political participation of citizens have an important impact on the political order and survival of a country, especially in approaching the goals to be achieved (ideal country). Political participation also has an impact on the quality of citizens' references in understanding the situation and progress of their country. Their participation in making choices for individuals who will sit in institutions of power and representative institutions has consequences for all decisions and policies that require support (more than legitimacy) in their implementation. In other words, support for the wisdom that the ruler has established is an integral part of electoral activity (Anggara, 2013).

**RESEARCH METHODS**

The sort of exploration utilized is subjective examination, subjective exploration is a technique to investigate and comprehend the implying that various people or gatherings credit to social or philanthropic issues (Sugiyono, 2013). The approach used in this study is a descriptive approach. The descriptive method can be concluded as a method that aims to describe or describe the situation on the ground systematically with facts with precise interpretation and interrelated data, and not only to seek absolute truth but essentially seek understanding.

The consideration underlying the use of qualitative research is that because of its characteristics, as stated by Creswell, namely the natural environment (natural setting), qualitative researchers tend to collect field data in locations where participants experience the issue or problem to be studied. Researchers as key instruments (researcher as key instrument) qualitative researchers collect their own data through documentation, behavioral observation, or interviews with participants (Creswell, 2016). Multiple sources of data Qualitative researchers usually choose to collect data from various sources, such as interviews, observations, documentation, and audiovisual information rather than relying on only one data source. Inductive and deductive data analysis Qualitative researchers build patterns, categories, and themes inductively, by processing data into more abstract units of information.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Women in the legislature

Based on articles 68 and 69 of Law number 27 of 2003 concerning the Composition and Position of the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD, it is stated that members of the District/City DPRD consist of members of political parties participating in the general election who are elected based on the results of the general election. Law No. 22 of 2003 confirms that the District/City DPRD is a regional people’s representative institution. As a regency/city local government institution (article 76). The District/City DPRD has the following functions: (1) Legislation, namely the function of forming laws and regulations in the regions; (2) Budget, namely the function of determining Regional Budget and Revenue Plan and (3) Supervision, namely supervision of the implementation of regional regulations, other legislation, decisions of regional heads, local government policies, and the implementation of local government programs (Mukarrom, 2009).

In winning female legislative candidates in Aceh Tamiang Regency by making observations in the form of direct observation to go to the field to observe behavior and activities. Furthermore, conduct direct interviews in the field with designated informants and study public documents such as newspapers, papers, office reports or private documents in the form of offensive strategies and defensive strategies. The role of women’s legislature in Aceh Tamiang District period is what shows a woman’s courage. Women who participate in political battles certainly raise many hopes and hopes for equal rights. Like gender theory which says that gender is a way of view or human perception of women or men that is not based on sex differences by biological nature. The word gender comes from English, which means gender (Sullivan, 2011). In Webster’s New World Dictionary, gender is defined as the apparent difference between men and women in terms of values and behavior (Gates, 1989).

Political parties are political institutions that seek influence in a country, with the aim of filling strategic positions in government and some things, political parties try to aggregate interests in society, so that people’s interests can be channeled through political parties (Webb & White, 2007). Victory will remain the focus, whether reflected in the mandate, in obtaining additional votes, in an election victory for the candidate or in obtaining a majority vote for the enactment of a rule or policy. How the victory is used, that is the political goal that is behind the results that appear on the surface (Schroder, 2010).

The presence of women in political contestation in Indonesia, be it General Elections (Pemilu) or Regional Head Elections (Pemilukada) in the regions is increasingly open and opportunity. It is undeniable that women have participated in enlivening and coloring the political dynamics in Indonesia. This phenomenon is a trend that continues to strengthen. As a result, there are continued strong movements and demands and widespread awareness about gender equality or the importance of women’s participation in politics. Political space and office are increasingly open to anyone. It is no longer exclusively reserved for men and is not reserved for women. Politics is the right of all Indonesians regardless of gender.

Women have the right and potential to make a real contribution in politics. However, the phenomenon of increasing numbers of women in political contestation in the regions is still a pro and con so that women’s involvement still invites discussion, debate, and often still leaves doubts. The concept of gender equality has expanded and developed in such a way that it has also influenced reform in Indonesia. One of the changes made by the reform is related to the system that aims to enable women to fight for their interests more clearly in all fields, one of which is in the political field. Women-friendly laws were born ahead of the 2004 elections through Law Number 12 of 2003 concerning General Elections. Article 65 paragraph (1) of the Law states that each political party participating in the election can propose candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD, and District/City DPRD for each Electoral District by taking into account the representation of women at least 30 percent.

Four years later, Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties emerged which stated that the management of political parties at the central, provincial and district / city levels was prepared by taking into account the representation of women at least 30% regulated in the party’s AD and ART. This is done so that political recruitment and the process of filling political offices through democratic mechanisms with attention to justice and gender equality. Law No. 2 of 2008 was made in line with the birth of Law No. 10 of 2008 which states that the participation of at least 30% of women’s representation in the
management of political parties at the central level is one of the requirements for political parties to be able to participate in elections and the list of prospective candidates for election must also contain at least 30% of women's representation.

The position of women in politics is getting stronger with the birth of Law Number 8 of 2012 which confirms that in every 3 (three) candidates for each of them, at least 1 (one) woman. Finally, ahead of the 2014 elections came KPU Regulation Number 7 of 2013 which is an affirmation of the points in previous regulations. These regulations are made based on considerations as affirmative action policies for women's representation in politics. Affirmative policies are temporary special measures undertaken to achieve equality of opportunity and treatment between women and men. These laws and regulations in reality cannot necessarily boost women's political participation. One indicator of women's low political participation is the low number of women's representation in the legislature.

Table 1. Representation of Women in the DPR-RI (1955-2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun Pemilu</th>
<th>Perempuan</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Laki-Laki</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>94.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>93.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8.04</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>91.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9.13</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>90.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>88.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>12.40</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>87.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>11.60</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>88.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>91.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>11.82</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>88.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>17.88</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>82.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>17.32</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>82.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sumber: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2015

According to Table 1, it appears that from the 1955 elections to the 1992 elections, women's representation in the national legislature showed positive results although the pace was slow. Poor conditions were actually seen in the 1997 and 1999 elections. One of the causes of the decline in women's representation in the two elections was the turn of the New Order era to the reform era which was full of crises so that women were reluctant to enter politics. This condition made the government enact Law Number 12 of 2003 which provided an opportunity for women to be considered for 30% of the people's representative seats. The law showed positive results as the representation of women's representation in the 2004 elections increased from 8.80% to 11.82%. Furthermore, more women-friendly laws emerged, namely Law Number 8 of 2012 and Law Number 10 of 2012, so that in the 2009 election the percentage of women in the DPR-RI experienced a significant increase reaching 17.86%. This figure only decreased slightly in the 2014 election, which was 17.32%. Although women's representation in parliament has increased to such an extent, the representation rate is still far from the expected figure in the law of 30%.

The element that turns into the political capital of female applicants is the exhibition of the effective group shaped. The fruitful group is an expansion of the up-and-comers who will contend in the 2019-2024 political race, so the right effective group is required. Hick and Misra said political capital is the different focal points of giving power/assets to acknowledge things that can understand the interests of acquiring power. Fundamentally, political capital is the power that an individual has, which can then work or add to the outcome of his contestation in political cycles like races (Casey, 2008). In the interim, as per Field, political capital is the usage of a wide range of capital claimed by a political entertainer or a political foundation to create political activities that advantage or fortify the place of political entertainers or political establishments concerned (Field, 2003).

Each nearby political decision requires political assets for the expense of neighborhood political race exercises. The term political assets can be recognized by taking a gander at the source and use, in particular (1) Based on the source, political assets come from gifts from up-and-comer companions and gifts from supporters (givers) both exclusively and corporately. Political assets can likewise be
deciphered as a substantial type of local area interest and backing for the companions of provincial head competitors (2) From the client side, political assets are recognized in view of the type of designation of consumptions into uses to fund routine exercises of ideological groups and mission consumptions (Sahdan & Haboddin, 2009).

The Role of Women in the Legislature in Aceh Tamiang

The small number of women’s representation through female DPRD members in Aceh Tamiang Regency, which is only four people (quantity), can still be covered by the running of their role in quality with aspects that they can strive for in regional development planning, especially for the benefit of women. Support networks from civil society organizations become companion energy and institutions that support the capacity of women legislators in development planning in Aceh Tamiang. Health and education issues touch more women’s interests in society, thus women legislators concentrate more on fighting for the budget needed for activities for the benefit of these women. Health and education affairs that are attached to the daily lives of women in society, seem to be the background of the control of women legislators in Aceh Tamiang in expressing their ideas in policy. So it is not only the physical presence in every planning process or quantity, but also the existence of women’s ideas in policy or quality.

The strategy of market expansion in the campaign carried out by female candidates is mostly by offering new programs or bidding potential young candidates. In the legislative election (Pileg) in Aceh Tamiang Regency in 2019, 20 political parties participated with a composition consisting of 16 (sixteen) National Parties and 4 (four) Local Parties. The female candidates who participated in the election were spread across 20 parties, both national and local parties. The female candidates spread across 20 parties have incumbent candidates and new candidates who will fight for votes. The strategy prepared by each female candidate in the campaign has certainly been made carefully. The market expansion strategy in implementing policies carried out by female candidates is more about showing field facts. One of them is by showing that there has not been a strengthening of development, both infrastructure and other fields. One of the councils that offers strategies in implementing new policies in economic defense with porang cultivation. Porang cultivation is a new business opportunity for farmers, because of its high selling value, so that it can restore the community’s economy during the pandemic. The strategy of many female candidates is seen from the impartiality of development or policies for you women, children and marginalized people. So this is one of the markets to be explored by female candidates. Through the formation of successful teams spread across many villages, female candidates began to make winning strategies by looking at issues in the community. In addition, the strategy of political parties by maintaining the voter base by conducting meetings such as recitations, listening to tausiah and conducting public discussions. Some religious activities were chosen because they were to attract sympathetic people in Aceh Tamiang Regency which is predominantly Muslim. Political parties also prepare polling station witnesses who come from cadre families, first-time voters and families of successful teams.

Political parties are political institutions that seek influence in a country, with the aim of filling strategic positions in government and some things, political parties try to aggregate interests in society, so that people’s interests can be channeled through political parties. Victory will remain the focus, whether reflected in the mandate, in obtaining additional votes, in an election victory for the candidate or in obtaining a majority vote for the enactment of a rule or policy. How the victory is used, that is the political goal that is behind the results that appear on the surface. Political strategy is a strategy used to realize political ideals that make Acehnese women involved in politics. For the party itself, the following requirements must be met and the consequences must be considered, namely (a) The party platform must be included and complement the new program (b) As the new program is displayed, the profile of the party will also change. Therefore, the new profile must remain acceptable to the old voters so that the increase in the number of new voters is not accompanied by the loss of old voters, or the total number of voters decreases from the original number (c) Certain people must be in harmony with a particular program. These persons must display program and individual alignment (d) New programs or issues cannot be brought up out of the blue. Previously, elected office holders or representatives of the people had to be prepared through human resource development programs.

The results showed that one of the roles carried out by female candidates from the
Golkar Party for their second election was by introducing themselves through programs that had been carried out through recess, one of which was and this strategy was successfully implemented and re-seated the female candidate into the legislature. Meanwhile, new female candidates with strategies make new program offers or offers potential young candidates. This is in line with Schroder’s opinion that such a strategy needs to be prepared through an introductory campaign, to explain to the public what new offers and which offers are better, compared to those offered by other parties. To formulate this new offering, it is wise to take advantage of changes in values or structural changes that occur in society. Market expansion is impossible to achieve by raising unsalable issues.

One of the councils that offers the role of women in implementing new policies in economic defense with porang cultivation. In Schroder’s opinion in this case, the new product offered, namely the new policy or rather the benefits generated by the new policy, needs to be propaganda. First, the policy must be clearly formulated. An unfinished policy is just as unattractive as an unfinished product. Executives often misact because the products and benefits they offer are not clearly formulated, making them incomprehensible to citizens. The results showed that many women’s candidate strategies look at the impartiality of development or policies for women, children and marginalized people. So this is one of the markets to be explored by female candidates. Through the formation of successful teams spread across many villages, female candidates began to make winning strategies by looking at issues in the community. One of the strategies carried out by political parties such as direct selling or selles-style door to door campaigns to introduce candidates carried. In addition, political parties also maintain the voter base by conducting meetings such as recitations, listening to tauïsah and conducting public discussions. Some religious activities were chosen because they were to attract sympathetic people in Aceh Tamiang Regency which is predominantly Muslim. In market expansion, what plays an important role is whether the intended people understand the offer and know the benefits. In this effort to expand the market, be it within the party or within the government, there is a lack of quality. Often the offers are not understood, often they defy all the old concepts without considering how the new offer affects the intended people. Overall, it can be determined that political actors are expected to spawn quality programs. In terms of expansion of this market, more attention should be paid to quality management.

In addition, there are also two political parties whose legislative representatives are represented by female candidates. The two political parties are the National Mandate Party (PAN) and the Working Group Party (Golkar) whose legislators are represented by women with no male candidates who can win seats in the Aceh Tamiang DPRK. In terms of votes, the female candidate was also very good, namely Rosmalina candidate from the Golkar party with 2,374 votes and became her first victory. Then followed by PKS candidate, Jayanti Sari, SH with 2,216 votes which also became the first candidate, then Siti Zaleha, ST with 2,012 votes from PPP. In line with Schroder’s opinion, the strategy of penetrating the market is not about attracting opposing voters or citizens who have been inactive by providing better or new offers, but extracting existing potential more optimally, or extracting the part owned in the target group where success has been achieved before. Possible targets for example are, obtaining better results in a target group. This involves better program marketing and increased alignment between programs and individuals, as well as increasing pressure on target groups.

The dynamic dynamics occurred in the Aceh Tamiang Regency election with the shift in the dominance of local parties in the 2019-2014 period. The national party, in this case, Gerinda became the winner of the 2019-2024 election by winning 6 seats and overtaking the local party, the Aceh Party, which in the 2014-2019 period was festive from 6 seats to 4 seats in the next period of the election. Or by not getting a seat back by the Hanura party and a surprise achieved by a new local party, the Aceh Nanggroe Party (PNA) which won 3 seats in the 2019-2024 election. The composition of members of the DPRK Aceh Tamiang with the fulfillment of women’s representation in it. Of course, this shows that the strategy of female candidates in Aceh Tamiang Regency is working well. There are 7 political parties both national and local parties that have women's councils, while there are 4 parties that do not have women's council representation in their parties. Like the Democratic party which has 3 councils but does not have a female council with the composition in electoral district 1 carrying 11 candidates consisting of 7 male candidates and 4 female candidates. In Dapil II there are 10 candidates with 7 male candidates and 3 female.
candidates, and the third election is 9 with 6 male candidates and 3 for female candidates. While there are 3 parties with a composition of female candidates dominating the victory, namely the Golkar party and PAN or Aceh Party which shows that female candidates are as strong as male candidates in their parties.

Meanwhile, the role of women's supervision in the legislature is very strategic by participating critically in highlighting every policy taken by the government. This is because the capacity of women legislators in the Aceh Tamiang DPRD is sufficient to support this function. Similarly, the cooperation and support of civil society organizations increases the confidence and capacity of women legislators in conducting advocacy aimed at supervision. Support through networking with civil society organizations, dismisses the view that women legislators in the Aceh Tamiang DPRD will be more imperior in carrying out its functions in this representative institution. This support closes other cultural and social gaps behind the lack of role of women legislators in regional development planning and supervision.

CONCLUSION
The job of ladies in the lawmaking body in the Aceh Tamiang Locale DPRD has been found in the execution of the spending plan capability and administrative capability. The little amount of ladies' portrayal in the Aceh Tamiang Region DPRD isn't trailed by the bad quality of the preparation and oversight capabilities they complete as a connector for ladies' political desires.

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