

INSIDE WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVE GENERAL ELECTION

Awis Alhkarni, Wendra Yunaldi, Erry Gusman

Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University, West Sumatra

Email: awis.alhkarni96@gmail.com

Abstract:

Talking about women's rights in politics and democracy in Indonesia, it has actually been around for a long time since Indonesia became independent through the provisions of Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which stipulates that, "All citizens have the same position in law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and that government with no exception". Women in various parts of regencies / cities in Indonesia strive to fight for their political rights. The concept of women's representation as candidates for DPRD members using affirmative action in the form of a 30% female quota. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections still takes into account the city that 30% female representation is the requirement to become a candidate for political party election participants by "including at least 30% (thirty percent) of women's representation in the management of central political parties". In conducting research, the author uses the Juridical Empirical research method, namely a research method also known as field research (Field Research) is a collection of material or research material that must be hunted or hunted by yourself because it is not yet available. Then carried out to the political party faction that sits in the DPRD of the city of Bukittinggi, the General Election Commission and the General Election Supervisory Body of the City of Bukittinggi. With the aim of knowing the concept of women's representation, the obstacles of political parties in the nomination of women's representation and efforts to support the affirmative action concept of women's representation in the Bukittinggi City DPRD. From the research results in the form of interviews, it can be concluded that the lack of support for women affects the quality of women's work in parliament; and the existence of local cultural factors (Minangkabau) is the main obstacle to achieving women's representation in parliament. With efforts to increase awareness of election laws and regulations in order to understand statutory provisions; and understand the sensitivity to issues developing in society and can facilitate problems occurring

Keywords: Women's Representation, Political Parties, Candidacy of Members of the Bukittinggi City DPRD

INTRODUCTION

Speak about right women in politics and democracy in Indonesia actually it's been around for a very long time since Indonesia's independence past provision Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution determines this that , "All Citizens at the same time its position in law and government and is mandatory uphold high law and government is non- existent except ." Naturally all citizen here _ meaning it doesn't exist inherent differences _ _ _ the citizens of the country are good because type gender , social strata and other things that can be done obstruct fulfillment achievement equal access to participate in law and government , everything Citizens of these countries are included women are in it too .

Rights _ women in politics Already guaranteed in variety regulation National and international legislation authorizes it International Legal Instruments viz convention about right political women (Convention on the Political Rights of Women) was approved by the assembly UN General on 20 December 1952 convention through Law _ _ Number 68 of 1958 concerning Agreement Convention on the Political Rights of Women in art arrange including ; right women to vote , the right to be elected and the right to hold position public on the same terms as men without exists discrimination .

However race Woman Still just marginalized and unable optimal role in fulfillment rights his politics Because exists gender inequality and injustice therein . Problem right women in candidacy political has two others , viz First , women become members in parliament second , come along as well as in elections member parliament .

Women _ in various cleavage Districts / cities in Indonesia are optimizing the struggle right his politics . At first , it was a struggle right political Still limited struggle to get right to give vote in the election , then develop struggle involvement in a way active in politics practical by getting the right to be elected and sit in parliament . Thus _ own opportunity influence A policy .

In the city of Bukittinggi , struggle race Woman get right political it's been a long time even since Indonesia's independence . 235 years old, Bukittinggi City since standing , whether race his woman has find a place equal to the race men in the field political in parliament ? as shown in the table under This :

Comparison Amount Voters and Members City DPRD Bukittinggi

Election	Amount Voter		Amount Member of the Bukittinggi City DPRD	
	boy _	Woman	boy _	Woma n
2009	35,276 (47.21%)	39,444 (52.79%)	21 (84%)	4 (16%)
2014	39,220 (49.24%)	40,431 (50.79%)	23 (92%)	2 (8%)
2019	40,153 (49.30%)	41,294 (50.70%)	23 (92%)	2 (8%)

Source : Commission Bukittinggi¹ City General Election

By democracy amount voters women are bigger compared from voters man . From the results of the table presentation above that race representation of women in parliament is not achieved in numbers voters the woman she represents . The low representation women in parliament caused by several things , including lack of access Woman to information issue politics and the low level understanding political woman .

Deeply attached view race Woman that's one of them efforts made to eliminate it gender injustice towards women in politics and democracy is by implementing affirmative action policy or action special temporary . This action is correction and compensation for discrimination , marginalization and exploitation experienced by groups _ certain , in order to obtain equal opportunities and benefits _ achieved equality and justice in all fields life including politics and democracy .

From various period elections in Indonesia sector women have not yet become focus attention , just at the election appeared in 2004 draft representativeness women in the House of Representatives by using affirmative action in the form of 30% female quota .

Through Constitution Number 2 of 2011 Concerning Changes to the Law Number 2 of 2008 Concerning Party Political strengthen rule about representativeness women to get opportunities in the field political specifically opportunity to sit in parliament as regulated in Article 2 paragraph (2) " that founding and formation party politics by including 30% (three tens one hundredth) representativeness woman ."

The articles above confirm this How Women are highly regarded in activities in the field politics . The action aims to realize representativeness women to achieve it figure 30 % as has regulated in law before . This is in line with existence Constitution Number 7 of 2017 concerning The General Election made it clear return about quota women to become more involved active in activities political through management party politics .

With enactment Constitution Number 7 of 2017 concerning Permanent General Election notice quota of 30% representation women in management party political as condition mandatory administration _ fulfilled as candidate participant election . About representativeness women in management party political level center to fulfill condition party political as participant election as regulated in Article 173 paragraph (2) letter e, which states that conditions for becoming candidate participant election party politics by " including at least 30% (three tens one hundredth) representativeness women in management party political level center " .

Regulation Commission General Election of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2018 concerning Nomination Member of the People's Representative Council , the Regional People's Representative Council of the Province , and the relevant Regency /City Regional People's Representative Council condition submission will candidate Article 6 paragraph (1) letters c and d, which states arranged in a to-be list mandatory candidate _ load representativeness women are at least 30% each electoral district and each of the 3 (three) people will be candidates on the list of candidates as referred to in letter c, mandatory there is at least 1 (one) prospective person candidate woman .

Besides that, Unity organization elections and democracy in Indonesia, the Association for Elections and Democracy (Ludem) is similar mention push enhancement participation women in office strategic in the institution legislative . So that women are not the only ones participate in the nomination election legislative , but also instrumental as leader legislature and tools completeness of the board. "We are pushing representativeness Woman again no _ only stops at the nomination process , however must consistent for representation Woman fill in leader or tool completeness of the councils in the DPR, MPR, DPD and DPRD," said the researcher Needem , Fadli Ramadhanil in a discussions in the region Cikini , Central Jakarta, Sunday (8/9/2019).

Excellence mark democracy from draft representativeness women in elections general in the Bukittinggi City Regional People's Representative Council . Striving to achieve improvement equal gender representation Woman field political to candidacy data participant elections and determination representativeness women in parliament . Therefore the author _ interested in research about Women's Representation in General Elections (Study: Nomination Member of the Bukittinggi City Regional People's Representative Council).

METHOD

Method is a procedure to find out something that has steps systematic , whereas methodology is a assessment in learning regulations something method . What is used in this method is:

In this research the author use characteristic study Descriptive , that is research that aims to provide data that is as thorough as possible Possible about the situation that has become object study so that will emphasize hypothesis and can help strengthen old theory or make new theory . In this case regarding representativeness women in elections general . Therefore the author _ interested in research about Representation of Women in General Elections (Study: Nomination Member of the Bukittinggi City Regional People's Representative Council).

In accordance with the problem that will be researched , approach The research used in this research is Juridical Empirical that is method research also known as _ study field (Field Research) is collection material or research materials that must be attempted or sought because it is not yet available . Activities carried out can shaped make guidelines interview and followed by searching join in interviewing informants , compiling _ questionnaire and then listen the questionnaire is on the respondent , do observation (observation) .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Nomination Representation of Women in the 2019 General Election

1. Concept Representation of Women in the 2019 Election

Involvement women in politics in Indonesia from time to time experiencing ups and downs in a way presentation from chair determined by the Indonesian KPU, seen in the 2009 Election (34%), Election 2014 (38%) and 2019 Election (36%). Enhancement representativeness women in politics , elections legislative level either center down to the Regency /City.

Enhancement it doesn't happen right away immediately , however Because exists struggle to make it happen rights every citizen reach equality and justice in a way constitutional . One of

them realize regulation legislation that has partiality and affirmative action against enhancement representativeness woman .

Take sides to representativeness Woman regulated in the Constitution (UUD) of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 article 28 H paragraph (2) states " Everyone has the right get convenience and treatment specifically to obtain equal opportunities and benefits _ reach equality and justice ”.

The provisions of the 1945 Constitution become strong foundation _ for all groups citizens to be free from discrimination systematic and structured in various ways aspect life , for one aspect politics . Therefore , legal political products regarding The 2019 election is regulated by law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Election .

In law that , pay attention representativeness women to achieve it 30% figure in management party political as condition mandatory administration _ fulfilled as candidate participant election . About representativeness Woman regulated in article 173 paragraph (2) letter e, which says that conditions for becoming candidate participant election party politics by “ representing at least 30% (three tens one hundredth) representativeness women in management party political level center ”.

Regulation Commission General Election (PKPU) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2018 concerning Nomination Member of the People's Representative Council , the Regional People's Representative Council of the Province , and the relevant Regency /City Regional People's Representative Council condition submission will candidate Article 6 paragraph (1) letters c and d, which states " arranged in a prospective list mandatory candidate _ load representativeness women are at least 30% each electoral district and " every 3 (three) people will be candidates on the list of candidates as referred to in letter c, mandatory there is at least 1 (one) prospective person candidate women ”.

If any party politics is not fulfilling representativeness women 30% each electoral district , stated cancelled according to PKPU RI Number 20 of 2018 in article 6 paragraph (3) says "In case party politics cannot _ fulfil submission of 30% (three tens percent) amount will candidate women in every Constituency and determination composition of the list of candidates as intended paragraph (1) letters c and d , submission will candidate members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD , Regency /City DPRD in the electoral district concerned cannot accepted ”.

Permanent Candidate List Members of the Bukittinggi City DPRD in the General Election

Following number and presentation of the list of candidates still city Bukittinggi election general in the 2014-2019 period and the 2019-2024 period :

No.	Party Political	2014-2019		2019-2024	
		boy _ (%)	Woman (%)	boy _ (%)	Woman (%)
1.	NASDEM	13 (61%)	8 (39%)	16 (64%)	9 (36%)

2.	CLA	16 (70%)	7 (30%)	14 (56%)	11 (44%)
3.	MCC	16 (67%)	8 (33%)	16 (64%)	9 (36%)
4.	PDIP	13 (72%)	5 (28%)	9 (50%)	9 (50%)
5.	GOLKAR	17 (68%)	8 (32%)	16 (64%)	9 (36%)
6.	GERINDRA	17 (68%)	8 (32%)	16 (64%)	9 (36%)
7.	PAN	17 (68%)	8 (32%)	16 (64%)	9 (36%)
8.	DEMOCRAT	16 (67%)	8 (33%)	16 (64%)	9 (36%)
9.	PPP	17 (68%)	8 (32%)	15 (65.5%)	9 (37.5%)
10.	HANURA	15 (65%)	8 (35%)	15 (60%)	10 (40%)
11.	UN	17 (68%)	8 (32%)	16 (64%)	9 (36%)
12.	PKPI	8 (57%)	6 (43%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
13.	GARUDA PARTY	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (50%)	5 (50%)
14.	WORKING PARTY	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (53%)	8 (47%)
15.	PPI	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (57%)	3 (43%)
16.	PSI	0	0	4	2

		(0%)	(0%)	(67%)	(33%)
--	--	------	------	-------	-------

Involvement race women in elections common in Bukittinggi City from time over time Keep going experience change though experience decline nor increase in a way presentation . Enhancement in a way presentation representativeness Woman as candidate city council member Bukittinggi did not participate in the election immediately , however exists A internal party struggle in carrying out cadre formation special race woman .

Enhancement the result of the struggle occurs party politics to make it happen right everyone reaches _ equality and justice , one of which is to realize regulation legislation that has partiality and affirmative action against enhancement representativeness woman . This thing becomes base achieved enhancement representativeness Woman as candidate member of the Bukittinggi City DPRD .

Form of proof of achievement enhancement representativeness women by the party political city Bukittinggi PKB , PKS, PDIP, GOLKAR, PAN, DEMOKRAT, PPP, HANURA and PBB parties from election general 2014 to election general last experienced in 2019 enhancement in a way presentation start from 3% to 22% for as candidate member of the Bukittinggi City DPRD .

Bukittinggi City NASDEM Party election general 2014 to election general 2019 representation Woman as member of the Bukittinggi City DPRD experience decline reached 3%. Party political others experience emptiness representativeness Woman as candidate members of the Bukittinggi City DPRD in the election general 2014 or election general 2019. This is becoming assignments and evaluation every party politics in order representativeness women in period Next , to make it happen right everyone reaches _ equality and justice .

1. Determination Bukittinggi City DPRD seat 2014 and 2019 elections

No.	Party Political	2014		2019	
		boy _ (%)	Woman (%)	boy _ (%)	Woman (%)
1.	SDEM	1	0	2	0
2.	A	1	0	1	0
3.	C	3	0	5	0
4.	P	1	0	0	0
5.	LKAR	4	0	3	0
6.	RINDRA	4	0	5	0
7.	N	3	0	1	2
8.	MOCRAT	2	2	4	0
9.	P	3	0	2	0
10.	NURA	1	0	0	0

. AMOUNT	23 (92%)	2 (8%)	23 (92%)	2 (8%)
	25 AIR		25 AIR	

Following determination chair members of the Bukittinggi City DPRD in the election general with notice representativeness woman .

Observe determination chair in the Bukittinggi City parliament in the election general in 2014, representation Woman won 2 seats or 8% of the 25 seats by the party political Democrat . Election general in 2019, representation Woman won 2 seats or 8% of 25 seats in parliament occupied by the PAN party .

Participation rate political women in the Bukittinggi City DPRD in a way amount chairs and presentation there is still minimal evidence that this does not happen ascension a number of percent from election general 2014 to the election general final 2019. The action become evaluation by each party political Bukittinggi in doing cadre formation especially education political to public race Woman

This shows that although has There is regulations ensure rights political Woman However in implementation still Lots limitations and obstacles obtain seat in parliament . Action happens seen from how many factors: culture social , economic as participant election , low , low education education political or not yet optimal empowerment dull Minangkabau women become politician .

b. Party Barriers and Constraints Politics in Nominations Women's Representation in 2019

Obstacles and barriers party politics in candidacy representativeness women in elections general in 2019, did not experience in a way juridical Because provision implementation has arranged in a way normative in regulations good legislation in the budget basic and household budget _ every party politics , will but There is a number of factor party Bukittinggi City politics own obstacles and barriers in a way common to achieve representativeness women in Bukittinggi City DPRD seats . Following perspective party Bukittinggi City politics 2019 regarding obstacles and obstacles party politics in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

1. Perspective Party Political

a. Party Nasdem

Following view leader party political Bukittinggi City Nasdem about obstacles and barriers party in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Pattern method think race Woman only for internal family (kitchen), not yet thinking about mastering problem solving in the middle society ;
- 2) Bukittinggi City women do less literacy until you don't know issue develop in the middle community ;
- 3) Many people Woman active in management party political will but status in family as a household , of course in a way economy depend to husband ;
- 4) Activity party as politician Already deliver body and soul to society , will but race women don't have one yet space with it; And
- 5) Influence local Minangkabau culture , in fact race Woman have time limits do activity outside the house.

b. Party Golkar

Following view leader party political Golkar City of Bukittinggi about obstacles and obstacles party in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Do nomination participant 2019 election , does not have constraint but Lots own cadre formation race female ;
- 2) Minangkabau cultural area, people Woman identified as housewife __ until it doesn't play optimally as politician ;
- 3) Lack activity social in the middle public start activities in the surroundings home , mutual cooperation or integrate with society ; And
- 4) Number sort every electoral districts have no influence on sitting in parliament will but influential to public as a voter base .

c. PPP Party

Following view leader party PPP politics in Bukittinggi City about obstacles and barriers party in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Lack participation race Woman involved party political but requested and facilitated to nominate as participant owner provided fulfil in a way administration ;
- 2) Lack education politics , lebedo and base as participant election for race female ;
- 3) Not optimal cadre formation race Woman party political until made fulfill administration as participant owner ; And
- 4) Cultural base , in fact race women in Minangkabau cannot afford it become leader for the people man .

d. Party Gerindra

Following view leader party political Gerindra, Bukittinggi City about obstacles and obstacles party in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) strength connection local people (kurai) in general emotional as participation selective in doing right choose ;
- 2) Minimal education legal politics for society so that race women are not optimal to be politicians in the legislature ;
- 3) Culture Minangkabau local becomes base lack of participation race Woman the BA look at it other cultures (Javanese) became politician ;
- 4) Voter smart to choose , but orthodox act to choose because it's based on emotional (group), at least every periodization the legislature is always changing ; And
- 5) Program held party , as drafter done by people man whereas executor done by people Woman It means race Woman do What designed by people man .

e. PKB Party

Following view leader party Bukittinggi City PKB politics about obstacles and obstacles party in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Representativeness women in the party politics does not exist constraint Because can still facilitate needs in casting legislative ; And
- 2) Sitting strategy representativeness women in parliament depends to public as a voter base .

f. PKS Party

Following view leader party Bukittinggi City PKS politics about obstacles and barriers party in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Women are not ready for it facet quality , capacity in parliament until role active internal party to public in a way preaching ; And
- 2) Culture public Minangkabau (local) nature orthodox as a basis for voters to determine representatives of the people in parliament .

g. Party Democrat

Following view leader party political Bukittinggi City Democrats about obstacles and barriers party in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Women in Minangkabau identified as Bundo cage role How as Woman completely in the family ;
- 2) Party political as bridge connection between society and government in policy area , however race Woman role overall lack of understanding circumstances public around ; And
- 3) Women identified as back At home stairs , plays a role as wife and mother .

h. PAN Party

Following view leader party Bukittinggi City PAN politics about obstacles and obstacles party in representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

1. Minangkabau people think actually , people Woman role taking care of the household but also capable role active event party political democracy ;
2. Women are less likely to participate active activities social , taklim mosque , PKK , bundo birth and culture in the middle public until you don't know figure master race female ; And
3. In life sahari-har race Woman in a way the economy does not have opinion still become room narrow in the field party democracy .

c. Party Efforts Bukittinggi City Politics in support draft Affirmative Action for Women's Representation in the Bukittinggi City DPRD

Implementation of affirmative action against women in politics and elections it turns out capable increase representativeness various type method effort done governments and organizations women to improve representativeness Woman in parliament to fight for it rights equality political from the results of interviews with the party politics and organizers election Following perspective party Bukittinggi City politics and organizers 2019 election regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature

1. Perspective Party Political

a. Party Nasdem

Following perspective party political NasDem Bukittinggi City and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Characteristics , being a central person / fortress in the middle society , if There is problem subject the become a place to rely on to ask and be able to give solutions to problems occurs (severer problem) ;
- 2) Intellectuality , having ability pattern think to analyze action on the basis incident in the middle society ; And
- 3) Capital, owning ability in a way economics in doing nomination in the legislature because need do socialization / campaign to society .

b. Party Golkar

Following perspective party political Golkar Bukittinggi City and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Optimize cadre formation race Woman start from structure management level nagari / village head , sub-district head until district /city to sit in parliament ;
- 2) Improve approach in a way social and join active activity held middle society ; And
- 3) Party bridging and jacking follow as well as race women in candidacy participant election .

c. PPP Party

Following perspective party Bukittinggi City PPP politics and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Facilitate activity cadre formation race Woman until optimizing education politics and base as participant elections ;
- 2) Doing activities support role race Woman in the middle public in a way active and periodic ;
And
- 3) Doing education political millennial for race Woman especially layer student thatsansya Politics is not dirty .

d. Party Gerindra

Following perspective party political Gerindra Bukittinggi City and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Do activity routine Weekly support approach emotional over management or cadre party ;
- 2) Doing education political to society (people women), indeed politics is not dirty ;
- 3) Master budget basic - household budget _ as cadre until capable become plumbing sector administrator party in a way hierarchy ; And
- 4) Optimize field feminine party to educate public voters women to behave political especially representativeness women in parliament Because presentation voters more women _ compared to voters man .

e. PKB Party

Following perspective party Bukittinggi City PKB politics and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Have receptacle especially for women who wish activities womanhood start hijabers , work to public until activity social ; And
- 2) Implement cadre formation special to race women understand _ role as housewife and leader __ in the middle society .

f. PKS Party

Following perspective party Bukittinggi City PKS politics and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Optimizing internal party cadre formation political until understand vision and mission party with Al-Islam values through preaching ;
- 2) Doing coaching to race Woman role active through fields party political to the Middle society ; And
- 3) Improve quality , integrity and empathy to society with method honesty and trustworthiness .

b. Party Democrat

Following perspective party political Bukittinggi City Democrats and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Women not just as Bundo kanduang in Minangkabau but join in active activity social , economic and religious in the middle society ;
- 2) Get involved and participate and in doing policies government , give detrimental views and criticism _ for public many ; And
- 3) Optimize cadre formation race Woman capable role active finish conflict , be firm and wise take decision .

,

c. PAN Party

Following perspective party Bukittinggi City PAN politics and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Implement event education and socialization education political intelligent to public especially race Woman that politics is not dirty ;
- 2) Identify obstacles faced race Woman party politics in doing recruit candidate Woman as participant legislative ;
- 3) Establish tribal base wing women in struggle rights as voter and chosen displayed party democracy ; And
- 4) Optimize income capital race Woman besides role active party politics .

A. Perspective Organizer Municipal Elections Bukittinggi 2019

a. Commission General Election

Following perspective Commission Bukittinggi City General Election and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) Increase representativeness women in candidacy legislative in a way administration by the party political until fight for rights equality the politics ;
- 2) Increase education political intelligent race women understand _ roles and responsibilities answer as people's representatives in parliament without remove side Bundo biological ;
- 3) Following activity social , association and religion in the arena introduce ability intellectual , communication and role in the middle society ;
- 4) Women when introduce self as participant election carry out to voters Woman Because own voters the most compared to male ; And
- 5) Advance as participant election race Woman must strong social base plunge spaciousness , educated and facilitated by the party politics for people Woman know need society a lot .

b. Supervisory Body Election

Following perspective of the Supervisory Body Bukittinggi City Election and regarding efforts at representation women in the Bukittinggi City legislature :

- 1) If the party politics cannot _ fulfil submission of 30% will candidate Woman at each electoral district and placement composition of the list of candidates so submission will candidate in the electoral district concerned cannot _ accepted ; And
- 2) Women as will candidate elections , in stages campaign guard master so as not to violate moment done supervision and disqualification .

CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been writer do good through interview to sources and parties related nor studies documentation and data obtained the has done processing , then analyzed To use describe connection problems with relevant theory , so _ description of research results the has presented in the chapters before , then writer can take a number of conclusion as following :

1. In law number 7 of 2017 concerning General Election , pay attention representativeness women to achieve it 30% figure in management party political as condition mandatory administration _ fulfilled as candidate participant election . About representativeness Woman regulated in article 173 paragraph (2) letter e, which says that conditions for becoming candidate

participant election party politics by “ representing at least 30% (three tens one hundredth) representativeness women in management party political level center ”.

2. Constraints and barriers party politics in candidacy representativeness women in elections general in 2019, did not experience in a way juridical Because provision implementation has arranged in a way normative in regulations good legislation in the budget basic and household budget _ every party politics , will but There is a number of factor party Bukittinggi City politics own obstacles and barriers in a way common to achieve representativeness women in Bukittinggi City DPRD seats , including : lack role women in politics , especially in institutions political indirectly __ related to fundamental ideological and psychological factors; minimal support to race Woman influential to quality Work Woman in parliament as well as efforts to recruit cadres political race female ; and there is factor culture local (Minangkabau) became principal obstacle achieved representativeness Woman in parliament .

3. Efforts to overcome barriers to representation Woman in parliament can said de jure Indonesia has do various efforts to protect right political women equally _ right political Woman through ratified laws and conventions , however _ facet party politics , society , de facto don't understand need exists the embankment internal party cadre formation politics ; education education political intelligent to the public to understand will role as chosen and chosen ; increase awareness about laws and regulations election to understand provision legislation ; and understand sensitivity to issues develop in the middle community as well as can make sure the problem occurs .

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Asmawi . 2014. *Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in Legislation Regional Government and Regional Legislative Institutions UIN Jakarta Faculty of Sharia and Law, Vol 1 No 1 2014*
- Kristina Agustiani Sianturi . 2014. *Strengthen Function Recruitment Party Politics (Strengthening The Recruitment Function Of Political Parties), Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Man of North Sumatra Jl. Green Princess No. 4 Medan Indonesia, (Manuscript Received 10/16/2014, Revised 11/13/2014, Approved 03/04/2015)*
- Iswah Adriana. 2009. *Gender -Based Curriculum , Tadrís . Vol 4. No 1.*
- M. Agus Santoso. 2011. *The Role of the Regional People's Representative Council in Implementing Function Supervision , Widya Gama Mahakam University Faculty of Law Samarinda Jl. M. Yamin No. 30-31 Samarind , Volume 4 18 October 2011*
- Ignatius Mulyono. 2010. *Journal of improving strategy Women's Representation .*
- Zulwida Rahmayeni . 2019. *Women _ H current Voting , People of West Sumatra 29 April 2019 .*

Copyright holder:

Awis Alhkarni , Wendra Yunaldi , Erry Gusman (2023)

First publication rights:

[*ADVANCES in Social Humanities Research*](#)

This article is licensed under:

