

# Women's Victory Contest 2019 Election

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**Abstract-** This research aims to reveal the victory of women legislative candidates in the 2019 election contestation in the electoral district of East Java 1 for the DPR RI. Women are able to win battles with more competitors than groups of men. This victory is based on several criteria, namely: first, electoral regulations require 30% of women's quota which is facilitated in the process of nominating legislative elections; second, the election of female candidates for the DPR RI which has more numbers is based on quantity; third, in one religious-based political party, women gain victory. This phenomenon is interesting to be displayed in a scientific study so that it can be used to measure women's participation in the development of democracy or how voters see women as contestants who dare to fight with male legislative candidates.

**Keywords -** women, participation, legislative, democracy

## I. INTRODUCTION

The low interest of women in the political world is one of the factors causing the presence of women in general elections in Indonesia not yet seen as contributing to the country. On the other hand that in order to achieve victory in the general election, a candidate must have the basic legislative political support contained in the three main capital is social capital, the political capital and economic capital. [1, p. 10] those three things have a big influence on someone to be successfully elected in the election contestation. Money politics and gambling sometimes influence victory, but it is not included in the category of a safe supporting factor and can be followed by all contestants. [2, pp. 16–23] both of these negative behaviors have the potential to receive criminal threats if they are processed by the Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Body) or the Gakkumdu center. (Integrated Law Enforcement).

The dual role women give in the life of the state, he stressed that women not only play a role in the domestic environment but also in the work environment outside of domestic life. Women as leaders are still very minimal. Quantitatively, the fulfillment of the representation quota for legislative candidates of the female sex has been fulfilled and by law this can be said to pass and meet the requirements for the implementation of election activities in a region, because the requirements for the holding of an election in an area need a quota representation in accordance with statutory regulations. This is in line with the theory of affirmative action in which a certain group or group must seize the same opportunity as other groups or groups. [3, pp. 63-69] between men and women have the same position in the life of the state, there should not be an opportunity to cut their opportunities because they deprive human rights.

There are a number of obstacles as a cause for women to be difficult to occupy positions in the legislature, for example first, due to a political party cadre system that has not yet been developed, second, because of limited political education, third, diverse political abilities and experience with minimal tendency for women, fourth, limited funds and campaign management capabilities. All problems require ability and hard work to be fulfilled by every woman who wants to become a legislative member.

It should be understood that the policy of 30% representation of women legislative bodies, in its implementation is only at the nominating stage and has not yet reached the legislative stage. The number of candidates for 30% representation of women can always be fulfilled by political parties as a condition for participating in the election, while to be elected, it requires maximum struggle from women from various aspects as at least the four problems mentioned above.

It is necessary to announce that in various stages women have been given adequate access. This can be seen from the fulfillment of the target candidates for each party, although it still faces obstacles that are not based solely on qualifications but rather due to the consideration of the candidate winning the most votes. The figure factor is still the main consideration of parties and the public in electing candidates for legislative members. It is necessary to revise policies that are oriented towards increasing gender equality so that women have the same opportunities as men in the legislative body without constraints that result in failure. Policy revisions that have a gender perspective need to be presented by the state. [4, p. 67] every five years this issue is present, but it is not certain that it will be realized in implementing the revised electoral law.

Some of the reality of the existence of women in the legislature needs to be revealed so that the picture can be seen. In the period before the 2019 election, the representation of women in the Indonesian legislative body (DPR) was relatively low because the quantity was only 17 percent if observed in the 2014-2019 period. This is significantly different when compared to the country of Timor-Leste which has 32 percent legislative members from the female element. Comparison in general in Southeast Asia, namely Indonesia ranked sixth in the acquisition of legislative winners of the DPR seats under the Philippines, Laos, Vietnam, Singapore, and Cambodia. [5]. a negative phenomenon in the development of politics in Indonesia in the recruitment of political leaders from the female element, although rather difficult which is the main factor because of

the regulations that do not seem to limit but in fact women are few.

The experience of the 2014 national political period, in fact, was continuous with the previous periods, where the electability of women leaders was still very low. It can be seen in the table that illustrates the minimalist choice of women since 1987 as follows:

Quantity percentage of women legislative members as presented by Tirto based on the Journal of Support for Gender Quotas among Indonesian Lawmakers, illustrates minimalism.

Table 1.

Year	Percentage of Women	Remarks
1987-1992	13	
1992-1997	12.5	
1997-1999	10.8	
1999-2004	9.6	Lowest
2004-2009	11.1	
2009-2014	18	Highest
2014-2019	17.1	

Next in the election 2019 which became the contestation period of 2019-2024, there were additional parliamentary seats for women elected legislative candidates with soaring achievements compared to the 2014 legislative elections. The quantity of female elected legislators who passed to the Republic of Indonesia DRP was 20.5% with an estimated increase of around 3% from the previous period, which is 17%. Approximately the number of elected women legislative members is 118 seats. When examined in detail, the legislature elected by women from the Democratic National Party (Nasdem) achieved the highest increase compared to other political parties, with the chart of women elected in Nasdem political parties having the highest jumps with 32.2%, from the 2014 period of only 11.4%. [6].

Basing to the voters that the number of male and female voters has no effect on the choice of legislative candidates from the sex element. Voters have the same right to give their choice of aspirations to one candidate who matches their aspirations. The seats contested do not differentiate between male and female voters. The existence of voters does not depend on education or social status. In general, Culture of Higher Education, Influence of Family and Friends [7, p. 676]. Gender cannot affect someone's electability. Election organizers have tried to integrate voters with Sidalih to launch political contestation. [8, pp. 1-5] The

Choice of the legislative election contestants between men and women is the same. The resulting variety in the conduct of elections across the states. [9, p. 3]. State and general interests are the top priority in determining the choice of voters. Likewise, the interests of the state are the main factors in winning a person in contestation. If there is a legislative candidate whose program, vision and mission are in conflict with the needs of the state, then the related

person may not be elected, regardless of whether the person concerned is male or female.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

Use qualitative methods to explore the victory of women in the 2019 election contestation. Victory here does not mean that women get 50% more of their elected legislative candidates, nor do women get majority seats at various levels of government. Researchers see the phenomenon that there is an increase in the seats of women legislative candidates in the majority in Indonesia, and more specifically according to this research, namely what happened in the Electoral District of East Java 1 which included the city of Surabaya and Sidoarjo Regency for seats in the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI).

2.1. Research Questions and Objectives Based on this background, there are two questions that will be explained in this paper. The first is "How can women's victory occur in contesting the 2019 elections?". The second is "How can women be directly elected and add seats to the Electoral District of East Java 1?". The objectives of this research are, firstly, to explain the victory of women in the 2019 election contestation as a celebration of simultaneous democracy.

2.2. Methodology. The first method used is to compare the acquisition of seats occupied by women legislators from year to year, since 1987. Researchers also compared the acquisition of seats for women legislators in the Electoral District of East Java 1 with directly elected, by comparing previously where women were elected not directly, they entered parliament because of the Interim Time Change (PAW) process of male legislators for a reason. The researcher also looked at how the media reported in the 2019 electoral process.

## III. VICTORY OF WOMEN CONTESTANTS

Election organizers cannot determine the victory or defeat of legislative candidates. They are facilitating the election contestants honestly and fairly. KPSS, PPK, Regency KPU, Provincial KPU and KPU RI have a great responsibility for the successful implementation of elections without discriminating against election participants. [10, pp. 17-34]

Victory begins with a motivation so that it is achieved. The difference in motivation produces an effect on whether someone is elected as a legislative candidate. There is a significant difference in motivation between women candidates in national parties and women candidates in local parties. Based on the categorization of forms of motivation, the need for power and the need for affiliation of women legislative candidates in local parties is higher than that of national parties, but the need for achievement of local party legislative candidates is lower than for women legislative candidates in national parties. [11, p. 12] This is influenced for example by female legislative candidates at the national level of education and higher experience, the desire to realize their ideals is so great because of seeing increasingly widespread discrimination.

The seriousness of solving women's problems in the political and public sphere, then presented by women in the

realm of practical politics as evidenced by women's representation in parliament is an absolute prerequisite for the creation of a culture of friendly and sensitive public policy making on women's interests. Without adequate representation of women in parliament, the tendency to place men's interests at the center of policy making will be difficult to stem. This seriousness is very important in building democracy.

Previously illustrated that patriarchal culture illustrates the high dominance of men who do not provide opportunities for women. This culture considers women weak and prefers women as housewives. Under these conditions, women's financial capacity is also limited. Even though women's representation in the legislature is believed to be able to change the political world which is full of conflicts to be more peaceful. [12, p. 608] Although this does not yet involve the discussion of identity politics discourse. [13, pp. 1–5]

After solving the problem of women's involvement in the realm of political contestation, then victory is the goal in contesting elections. It is important to realize that all candidates for legislative members, regardless of the sexes of men and women, they have the same goal of victory so they can sit as representatives of the people. Public officials should be chosen by majority vote. Every citizen should have an equal chance to influence government policy, it's hope them. [2, p. 498] The goal as representatives of the people is to return to the common basic theme, namely them so that they can fight for the aspirations of the people who have chosen them. [15, pp. 126–141] Men and women have genuine intention and purpose before the people. The difference is the sensitivity between them towards the people.

2019 Election Results, in the example of an Electoral District, the results of the contestation between men and women can be described. From the allocation of 10 seats contested in East Java 1 District, the results are described as in Table 2.

Table 2  
Election Results of the 2019 Elections in East Java  
Election District 1

Name	Political Party	Acquisition	Information
Bambang DH	PDI P	123,906	The acquisition is different, the contribution of other candidates also affects
Puti Guntur Soekarno		139,794	
Indah Kurnia		56,437	
Syaikhul Islam	PKB	140,631	
Arzeti Bilbina		53,185	
Rahmat Muhajirin	Gerindra	86,274	
Adies Kadir	Golkar	106,106	
Sigit Sosiantomo	PKS	45,775	
Lucy Kurniasari	PD	28,738	
Sungkono	PAN	50,606	

From 10 seats were up for grabs, male get six seats, namely Bambang DH, Syaikhul Islam, Rahmat Muhajirin, Adies Kadir, Sigit Sosiantomo dan Sungkono. While four women were elected to get seats, namely: Puti Guntur Soekarno, Indah Kurnia, Arzeti Bilbina and Lucy

Kurniasari. Men get 60% compared to 30% women, but if it is examined in detail then women actually get the victory in the acquisition of seats seen from several perspectives.

There are three perspectives, then women win the contestation, namely: first, if referring to the 30% affirmation of the women's quota then 40% exceeds the 30% affirmation. Second, the 2019 election results are compared with the 2014 elections, then the 2014 election only won one legislative (10%) elected from women namely Indah Kurnia directly elected as determined by the Indonesian KPU, but there were two people occupying seats namely Arzeti Bilbina and Lucy Kurniasari, both of whom were appointed became the people's representative because of the Inter-Time Substitution (PAW) process which previously the Indonesian KPU appointed Imam Nachrowi (who was at PAW Arzeti Bilbina) and Fandi Utomo (who was at PAW Lucy Kurniasari). Third, the Legislative Candidates who were previously elected were immediately defeated by those who were appointed because of PAW, namely the results of the 2019 election that Lucy Kurniasari was elected, while Fandi Utomo was not elected, although one of the reasons was due to the transfer of political parties from the Democratic Party (PD) to the National Awakening Party (PKB).

The three perspectives show that the victory of women in the Electoral District of East Java 1 (covering the city of Surabaya and Sidoarjo Regency) for the DPR RI. But to trace the victory there needs to be an explanation of the various things that followed it, for example about state policy.

Table 3  
Results of the 2014 election in East Java 1

Name	Political Party	Acquisition	Name
Guruh sukarnoputra	PDI-P	84 753	Acquisitions are different, the contribution of the acquisition of candidates were also influential
Indah Kurniawati		68 497	
Henky Kurniadi		56 922	
Syaikhul Islam	PKB	91 211	
Imam Nahrawi		80 283	
Bambang Haryo S	Gerindra	33 896	
adies Kadir	Golkar	30 090	
Sigit Sosiantomo	PKS	34,930	
UtomoFandi	PD	26 335	
Sungkono	PAN	56 922	

To motivate the female legislative candidates, the state, through the Ministry for women's Empowerment and Child Protection convey Press Release on "Increase women Participation In Election 2019" Letter Number Number: B-148 / Set / Rokum / MP.01 / 08/2018. With the follow-up program to make the Capacity Building for Women Legislative Candidates in the 2019 Election. This program was created to improve the quality and enthusiasm of women in active political participation for national development. Women need to reach various people's mandates, one of them being a legislative member. [16] Voters have not been fully synergized with various state policies, sometimes they are ignored because they do not

directly influence voters, although there are several other factors that intervene in voter behavior towards their choices. [17, pp. 1–5]

Political communication plays a role in producing female legislative candidates to parliament. However, this element is not the main element, considering the other important elements are social networks, financial and family support (*nuclear* and *extended*) and no less important, and the most important is the social investment that has been built. [18, pp. 151–152] Women legislative candidates after getting the attention of the state, they need to make political communication with the people well so that their names are known, how the people have high hopes for their existence.

Women and women's organizations need to be aware of the importance of having the same willingness and strong network so that it can be carried out jointly in high school for the common good. Therefore, collective struggle is one method that can be done by women to continue to fight against injustice in politics. For example, a 30 percent quota policy becomes a legal policy but it is still considered lacking, so the struggle must be considered unfinished. Thinking this as just starting from the starting point requires the long time needed to see the continuity of women in fighting for their political rights. [19, p. 772]

#### WOMEN IN MASCULINITY OF 2019 GENERAL ELECTION

Democratization in Indonesia after the 1998 Reformation has opened access for women to be involved in the political process and policy making. The number of women in the legislature, especially in the DPR, has increased from 9% in the 1999 election to 17% in the 2014 election. However, this percentage is still far from the 30% figure, which is the minimum amount expected to produce a change in the direction of political policy. The women's movement in electoral democracy still faces various challenges [20]. Women legislators also face political challenges related to aspects of political institutions both in the electoral system and internal party policies [21]. Even in the DPR, the voice of women legislators is still in the control of masculine factions and politics. Pressure from the women's movement outside the parliament still has an important meaning to support and oversee women's politics in parliament. [22] [23] [24]

The involvement and choice of women in the 2019 elections is one form of the achievements of Gender and Development (GAD) [25]. In this GAD concept there is no domination in the development process in this case it is politics. The women participating in the legislative and regional head elections in their nominations, were confronted with several male candidates, there were no regulations or special treatment for female and male candidates in the regional head and legislative elections. Therefore, regional head elections and direct legislative elections are often referred to as free fight arenas for candidates regardless of gender. However, women's efforts to enter the political sphere are not easy. [22] [26]

Lovenduski (2008) in his book titled "Politics with Women in Mind" states the importance of women's

involvement in politics [27]. However, Lovenduski acknowledged that women faced serious obstacles to becoming political actors. The obstacles faced by women to enter the political sphere [27] among other things, *first*, women's resources needed to enter the political sphere are weaker. In general, women are poorer than men and tend not to be placed in positions that support political activities. *Second*, various lifestyle constraints that cause women to have little time for politics. Family and other obligations that demand full obligations specifically carried out by women have reduced their time to do other activities. Sometimes, in certain situations women are often faced with conflicts of roles and status they have. *The third* obstacle namely politics is always identified with a masculine face. Political duties are categorized as men's duties which prevent women from pursuing political careers and prevent political recruitment for those who want to appear publicly. [28] [29]

The appearance of the masculinity face of the 2019 elections is not only dominated by the contestation of the President and Vice President who are indeed all male candidates, but also by the dominance of male candidates who reach almost 60% compared to female candidates who reach 40%. The masculinity of the 2019 elections can also be seen from the marginalization of issues related to women in the debates and debates about the programs and campaign content of the candidates. [6] [7]

The face of masculinity also dominates the debate contestation on the 2019 election on television screens and the stages provided by survey institutions and universities. Women are more often just presented as moderators or news broadcasters, while women's political agendas (which are not merely women's representation) are increasingly marginalized. In survey institutions, women are presented as statistical figures as a variable on the increasing or decreasing electability of the percentage of electability. [25] [31]

If all this time the activists of the Indonesian women's movement are trying to stop the practice of child marriage by advocating at various levels to achieve a small victory in the Constitutional Court's decision on December 13, 2018, but this issue does not receive the main attention of the candidates for the Legislative and Presidential Elections because they are considered as a sensitive issue among the majority of Muslims. Although according to various international organization records such as UNICEF on the high number of female circumcision in Indonesia and Indonesia also have a commitment to achieving SDGs in its efforts to eradicate, but the agenda of eliminating female circumcision was also not voiced by the legislative and presidential election candidates. However the issue of female circumcision is always associated with religious sensitivity. [28] [22] [32]

Demands for Indonesia to immediately have a Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence recently voiced by Indonesian women until finally becoming one of the Priority Bills that must be resolved during the 2019 DPR session, resistance by conservative Muslims and propagated as pro-LGBT legislation and adultery. This resistance is very much

linked in an effort to herd the opinion of Muslim voters rejecting parties that support the ratification of the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence. [33] [34]

Marginalizing the women's protection agenda in the 2019 Election also undermined the agenda for protecting Indonesian migrant workers, the majority of whom were women in the 2019 election. According to Migrant CARE's monitoring of the 2019 election voter list determination process, the General Election Commission was only able to reach around 30% (2.06 million) overseas voters from a total of 6.5 million Indonesian citizens (the majority of whom are female migrant workers). Apart from participation, the political articulation of Indonesian migrant workers has not yet gained a place in electoral representative politics. [35] [21] [36]

The election of women in the 2019 Election in East Java District 1 depends very much on several indicators, namely the basis of electability, recruitment patterns, regeneration, ties with grassroots and campaign strategies [37]. Although increasing women's representation in parliament is an important task, it should not be the only focus when analyzing the role of women in politics in Indonesia. We also need to critically examine the policy implications that women champions and put their political practices in the current political climate. [38] [39] [40]

The push for gender quotas will not only benefit those who have a clear gender equality agenda, but also those who are in an anti-feminism movement that represents the voices of conservative groups. The movement is now growing rapidly and influencing public policy discourse, so that it will be more difficult to achieve the ultimate goal of affirmative action, which is to actualize women's rights and protection of women in Indonesia. [41] [42] [39] [40]

#### IV. RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Women's victory in the 2019 election needs to be appreciated so that they can be motivated in the struggle for people's trust which previously sometimes lost the power of motivation. Victory does not have to get a majority of votes or even the total seats won by women politicians, but victory can be interpreted as an increase in the number of seats in any amount to fight for the aspirations of the people. The current election is the highest acquisition of legislative seats for women's groups by comparison a few years earlier.

There are some records so that women win. First, the 30% quota for women legislative candidates needs to be understood that women get the allocation because of pity for them, but it is understood as the desire of the state to present the actual female legislature, not because of a preamble quota. Second, the opportunity needs to be given to womenfolk to become leaders, as evidenced after Arzeti Bilbina got the trust of the people's representatives for the first time because of PAW from Imam Nahrowi 2014-2019, as well as Lucy becoming the people's representative because PAW, both of them could be winners in the 2019 election contestation. Third Political parties need to consistently place women legislative candidates in

accordance with the area of their struggle, for example Indah Kurnia was elected for three terms as a member of the Republic of Indonesia House of Representatives because her candidacy process was never removed from the electoral district. Fourth, women who have high social capital and political capital need to get a place in the electoral district in accordance with their two capitals, this is like the victory of Puti Guntur Soekano who also won.

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