

AFFIRMATION OF WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVENESS AND ELECTABILITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2024 SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to try to find out the rationality of Affirmation of Women's Representation and Electability in the Implementation of Simultaneous Elections in 2024 on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara, what are the policies and obstacles encountered. The method used in this study is a mixed method research method where several methods are combined in one research, such as normative methods with empirical methods. Results from this study shows that the quota for women of at least 30 began to be enforced in the 2004 election. However, up to the last legislative election, which was 22.1%. The hope of achieving a minimum quota of 30% female representation has not been met. The originality of this study shows that so far there has been no research on the Affirmation of Women's Representation and Electability in the Implementation of Simultaneous Elections in 2024 on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara.

Keywords: Affirmative Representation and Electability, Women, Simultaneous Elections, Sumbawa Island NTB.

INTRODUCTION

Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections explains that General Elections are a way for people to elect their representatives, including Members of the People's Representative Council, Members of the Regional Representative Council, as well as the President and Vice President. Elections are carried out directly, openly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This is regulated in Article 22E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the Election Law and related institutions add additional standards such as equality, transparency, accountability, order, and professionalism. (Mega1, Yohanes, and Hernimus Ratu Udju 2023) .

Global attention to gender equality began in 1948 with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN. Awareness of equality began to increase among women since the 1950s and 1960s. In 1963, the global women's movement was supported by the Indonesian government with the establishment of the Indonesian National Committee for the Status of Women. The UN world conference was held in 1975 to commemorate International Women's Year, followed by CEDAW in 1980 which increased women's participation. The UN also established UNIFEM in 1985 to advocate for gender equality. In 1990, the Commission on the Status of Women produced the "Gender and Development" paradigm, and this approach was reinforced at the ICPD in Cairo in 1994. (Wibowo et al. 2022)

The views of justice from various experts and the fifth principle of Pancasila emphasize that equality and social justice are important goals for every Indonesian citizen. However, there is still a lot of injustice and discrimination between women and men in the application of regulations. This is different from the principle of Equality Before the Law, which states that everyone must obey the same laws. Legal practices are often not in line with the concept of justice contained in Pancasila, which results in a gap in justice in society. (Syahriar, Bazarah, and Khairunnisah 2024)

This is also in line with the principle of Universal Human Rights (HAM). There are several universal human rights principles that bind every country. Some of the basic principles of human rights include;

1. Human rights are universal. All people around the world are bound by human rights. Universality refers to certain moral and ethical values that are shared across the world, and that governments and groups in society must recognize and uphold. However, the universality of rights does not mean that they are immutable or that they must be experienced in the same way by all people. The universality of human rights is captured in the words of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."
2. Human rights cannot be taken away (*inalienability*). This means that the rights that each person has cannot be revoked, surrendered or transferred.
3. Human rights cannot be separated (*indivisibility*). This refers to the equal importance of each human right, whether civil, political, economic, social or cultural. This principle of *indivisibility* was reinforced by the Vienna Declaration, 1993.
4. *are interdependent*. This refers to the complementary framework of human rights law.
5. The principle of equality *refers* to the view that all human beings are endowed with the same human rights without any distinction. Equality does not mean treating people the same, but rather taking the necessary steps to further social justice for all.
6. The principle of non-discrimination is an integral part of the concept of equality. The principle of non-discrimination encompasses the view that people cannot be treated differently based on additional and impermissible criteria. (Sholahudin 2016)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasize the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all areas. This includes education, tourism, economics, health, and politics. Women's involvement in politics is essential for sustainable development. However, women's participation in leadership still needs to be improved. (Bharti and Ghose 2021) . In 2019, Indonesia held its first simultaneous general elections in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Elections. All election participants are required to meet the same requirements and have equal rights in the election process, without discrimination. As a democratic country, every Indonesian citizen who has the right to vote has the right to participate in the general election, as stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. (Yana Suryana 2020)

In the election system itself, participation is very important in increasing women's electability. In general, political participation can be interpreted as the activities of a person or group of people who actively participate in political life, including by electing the country's leaders and directly or indirectly

influencing government policies (*public policy*). (Adriani and Maulia 2024) In Indonesia itself, many women have fought for their rights to obtain equality. Their struggles can ultimately bear fruit for women who live after their time, one of which is in politics. Women's participation in politics was first during the 1955 elections. (Adriani and Maulia 2024) . According to Rizki Priandi (2019:106) Until now, women's participation in Indonesia in parliament has not reached the national target, namely a minimum of 30% representation from men. (Alfi Ursifa, Olpi Tiani Tamala, Ridzkie Zakiah 2023) Women's participation in politics should be balanced with men who massively dominate political positions. However, there are still several factors that influence women's participation in politics, such as a strong patriarchal culture in society that strengthens all aspects of political life, especially in the highest institutions as policy makers. (Saputra, Mutiarin, and Nurmandi 2020)

Regarding women's representation in executive and legislative institutions, Law No. 2 of 2011 which amended Law No. 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties and Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections stipulate that women's representation must reach a minimum of 30%. In 2024, Indonesia will hold simultaneous elections for the second time. The implementation of these simultaneous elections is a realization of Article 22 E of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and is supported by the decision of the Constitutional Court number 14/PUU-XI/2013. These simultaneous elections include the election of legislative members, members of the Regional People's Representative Council, and the election of the President, which began since the simultaneous elections in 2019. (Muh. Iqbal Latief 2022) . In line with Erham's statement, who said: *"That every election system, whether open or closed proportional, is actually not ideal, but the question is which system supports increasing women's representation? Of course, the answer is a closed system, because in that system political parties have full policies in their internal realm, without having to contest with other parties. Because if the system is open, of course small political parties only have a little chance of placing women to be able to be elected in the executive and legislative, because it returns to the open system which must contest with other legislative candidates."*

The emphasis on women's representation is stated in the articles that regulate the selection and verification of legislative candidates, such as article 245 which states 30% representation, and articles 248, 249, and 252 relating to the verification of the completeness of the administration of candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/City DPRD . (Kertati 2019) Regarding women's representation, this is also related to electability. Electability refers to the level of electability adjusted to certain criteria. The concept of electability can be applied to goods, services, as well as individuals, bodies, or parties. Electability is often a topic of conversation ahead of general elections. The electability of a political party shows the level of electability of the party among the public. If the electability of a party is high, then the party has great appeal. To increase electability, the object being assessed must meet the criteria for electability and also have popularity . (Jasmariyadi 2021) Thus, with the policy regarding the minimum figure of 30% female representation, it must be made an obligation for a party to fulfill female representation in politics. Because the study of the capital of female legislative candidates in the midst of habitus and the patriarchal political field is important to be carried out considering the double burden of women who are not only under pressure from private spaces, but also increasingly heavy when in public spaces such as the political field. (Ramadhany and Rahmawati 2020)

Table 1. The data on the electability of the DPR and DPD RI in 2024

NO	DPR	L	PERCENTAGE	P	PERCENTAGE
1	580	451	77.9%	128	22.1%
	DPD				
2	152	96	63.2%	56	36.8%

Source: https://www.indonesiainfo.id/artikel/64549/kursi-perempuan-dpr-ri-2024-2029-tertinggi-dalam-sejarah/#google_vignette and <https://goodstats.id/article/persentase-perempuan-di-dpd-ri-2024-terus-naik-UlrO8> . Accessed on, 05/22/2025

Table 2. Details of electability in the Regency/City DPRD throughout Sumbawa Island in 2019

Electoral district	Number of Members	L	%	P	(%)
Sumbawa Regency	45	39	86, 67%	6	13,33%
Dompu Regency	30	27	90%	3	10%
Bima Regency	45	42	93, 33%	3	6,67%
West Sumbawa Regency	25	23	92%	2	8%
Bima City	25	22	82%	3	12%

Total	170	153	90%	17	10%
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Source: <https://Opendata.dev.Kpu.Go.Id/Sites/Default/Files/Files/F0ebe519e090d2110ea33157abfb46d4.Csv>. Accessed On, 05/22/2025'.

That women's involvement has been proven to bring new perspectives in solving fundamental issues such as education, health, social welfare, and economic empowerment. Therefore, the role of women in politics is not only to increase the number of representations, but also to be the key in encouraging the sustainability of more just and equitable development. (Rambe, Dompok, and Salsabila 2025) The urgency of women's representation in the political sphere was also conveyed by Dahlerup (2005) in the journal "Ishmah Naqiyyah" which explains several contemporary reasons why women's representation is very important, namely:

1. *The Justice Argument*, namely because half the world's population is women, therefore they have the right to control half the number of seats available in political institutions;
2. *The Experience Argument*, because women have different experiences (both biologically and socially constructed) that must be represented;
3. *Interest Group Argument*, because women and men have interests that are partly in conflict and therefore men cannot represent women; and
4. Regarding the importance of female politicians who will be role models for other women to be active in politics. (Naqiyyah 2021)

Research on Affirmation of Women's Representation and Electability in the Implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara is very important to carry out, because so far the regulation on 30% affirmation only regulates women's representation at the central level, but so far there has been no regulation that explicitly regulates women's representation at the city and district levels.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this writing is a *mixed* method research where several methods are combined in one research, namely the normative method with the empirical method. The approach in this study is Law, Conceptual and Socio-legal. Types and sources of data are Primary and Secondary Law. Data collection techniques by means of Library research, interviews and field data validation. Data analysis techniques are Descriptive-Analytical. (Taufik Firmanto, Sufiarina 2023)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Affirmative Action Regulations for Women's Representation and Electability in the 2024 Simultaneous Elections on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara

1. Affirmative Action for Women's Representation in the Regulations Governing the 2024 Simultaneous General Elections

Discussion of women's political representation cannot be separated from women's political participation in general. Indonesia has ratified two conventions related to women's political participation. Before ratifying the CEDAW Convention, Indonesia had ratified the Convention on Political Rights of Women on December 12, 1958. The emergence of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women or the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is an effort to guarantee women's rights. CEDAW or ICEDAW (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) is an International Human Rights Agreement that specifically regulates women's rights. This convention defines the principles of human rights, norms and standards of behavior and obligations that the participating countries of the convention agree to fulfill. (Beverly Gabrielle Sanger 2019)

Indonesia is a democratic country, where sovereignty lies in the hands of the people. General elections are one example of the implementation of people's sovereignty. Provisions regarding general elections are regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 22E paragraphs (1) to (6). This paragraph explains that (1) General elections are carried out directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly every five years, (2) General elections are held to elect members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President and Regional People's Representative Council, (3) Participants in general elections to elect members of the People's Representative Council and members of the Regional People's Representative Council are political parties, (4) Participants in general elections to elect members of the Regional Representative Council are individuals, (5) General elections are held by a national,

permanent, and independent general election commission, (6) Further provisions regarding general elections are regulated by law. (Khairunnisa and Fatimah 2023)

General election comes from the English term "*general election*". According to *Black's Law Dictionary*, the term '*election*' is defined as 'The process of electing a person to occupy an office (usually a public office), membership, award, or other title and status.' General election is defined as 'an election that takes place at regular intervals' or an election that is held periodically. In the context of human rights, general election is one of the basic rights for citizens which is very important, so the government has an obligation to implement it in accordance with the principle that the people have sovereignty. (Sitanggang 2024)

Various types of election systems have been implemented in Indonesia, one of which is the proportional system. There are two types of proportional systems that have been implemented in Indonesia, namely the open proportional system and the closed proportional system. Indonesian elections have been held 12 times, namely the first election was held in 1955, after which they were implemented successively in 1971, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997. After the end of the Soeharto era, elections were held again in 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 and finally in 2019 (Rahayu et al., 2017: 1). From 1971 to 1999 the election system used a closed proportional system. The election system then underwent a slight change after the reformation, namely in 2004 with an open proportional system. The new open proportional system was then truly implemented in the 2009 election, starting with the Constitutional Court decision Number: 22-24/PUU-VI/2008. (Silitonga 2022) In Law Number 7 of 2017 paragraph 27, the Election is a means to elect people's representatives for members of the DPR, provincial DPRD, district/city DPRD, individuals for the DPD member election, and candidate pairs for President and Vice President. Meanwhile, in an open proportional election, voters can not only choose the party of their choice, but also the candidates supported by the party. However, in an open list system, each party may nominate more than one candidate so that it can result in competition between each other within one party. (Khairunnisa and Fatimah 2023)

The presence of *Affirmative action* policies is one type of "*fast-track policies*" that can be taken to strengthen efforts to strengthen women's political participation. The rationale for this policy is that in order for women to have the power to influence (*influential voice*) various institutions dominated by men, empirically, they must reach what is called "*critical mass*". (Aulya, Moenta, and Halim 2022) In the context of *affirmative action* towards women's representation, various types and variants are known which are generally classified by Mona Lena Krook, as quoted by Dirga Ardiansa (2016), into three:

- a. *Party quotas* give political parties access to nominate a certain percentage of women through candidate lists.
- b. *Legislative quota*, which is somewhat similar to *party quota*, namely providing access to candidacy for women in a certain percentage.
- c. *Reserved seat* which is different from the two previously mentioned, namely a form of guarantee of obtaining seats in parliament in a certain number or percentage for women through election regulations. (Renals Y. Talaba 2024)

The low number of women's representation in parliament is addressed by introducing an *affirmative action policy* to be implemented in the structure of political party management bodies and in the list of legislative candidates. In the context of the 2019 election, the affirmative policy is stated in the policy of Law No. 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties which emphasizes that the management of political parties must pay attention to the values of gender equality and justice. From a justice perspective, democracy provides and protects the rights of all groups and social classes in society to be actively involved in political decision-making. Meanwhile, political equality is an important instrument for measuring the quality of democracy. (Niron and Seda 2020) It appears that in its *implementation*, there are still political parties that have not shown their seriousness in developing cadres, as well as affirmation in increasing women's representation. The level of women's representation is still very unequal compared to the level of men's representation. *Affirmative Action* is only used by political parties to meet the requirements for participating in the general election process. (Silfy Maidianti 2015)

The Function of Affirmative Regulation of Women's Representation in Elections according to Jimly Asshiddiqie states that the balance between the interests of the people and national interests can be guaranteed if the closeness between the people and their representatives can be linked to the function of physical representation and substantive representation. (Jimly Asshiddiqie 1996) If this theory is linked to women as the people, then women's interests can be guaranteed if there is physical and substantive representation in the people's representative institutions. In this case, we

know the idea of women's representation. Although there are regulations regarding the minimum obligation of 30% of the number of women's representation in politics, women's representation itself is still not very visible. (Fathoni, Ahmad, and Sipayung 2024)

Yety Sofriati (Bima City KPU Commissioner) also responded in an interview conducted on April 17, 2025, saying:

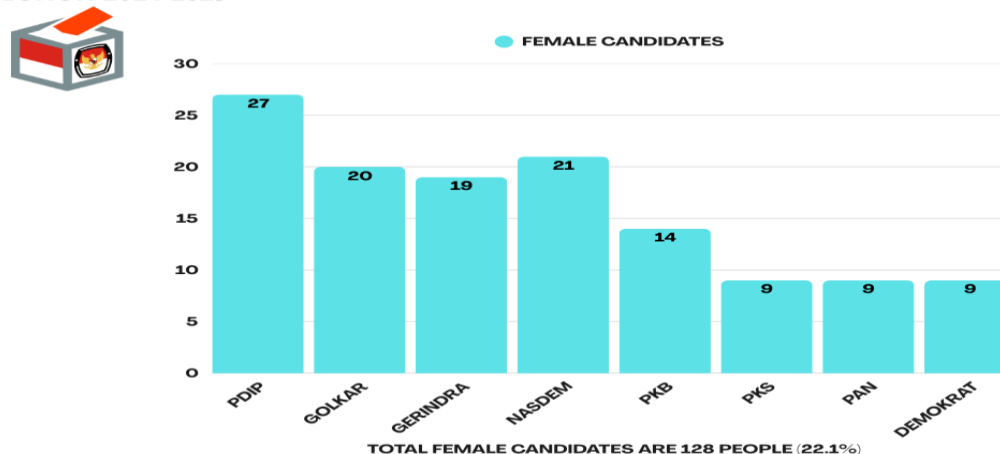
" Regulation is an effective way out to ensure women's representation. Our country even strongly supports the implementation of policies that encourage the role of women, both as voters in elections and as organizers (such as the KPU, BAWASLU, and DKPP), which seriously pay attention to the presence of women in the election arena. In fact, there is a mandatory provision of at least 30% in Law No. 7 of 2017. When a political party submits registration, if one woman becomes a candidate in the electoral district, she can still be accepted as a legislative candidate. However, if a man only advances alone without any female representation, his party will not have a candidate there".

In addition, Titi Anggraini suggested that regulations that are a solution to encourage the number of women's representation in the legislature can be done by requiring political parties to place female legislative candidates at number 1 in at least 30% of electoral districts. As previously mentioned, women can get number 1, 2, or 3 because in the zipper system their position is not limited. However, in reality, the 2019 election showed that the attitude of political parties tended to place female legislative candidates at number 3 even though this did not violate the rules of affirmative action policies, because the affirmative action policy which uses the zipper system does not regulate political parties to place legislative candidates at small numbers (1 or 2). ((<https://www.antaranews.com/berita/3585189/titi-perkuat-afirmasi-keterwakilan-perempuan-secara-sistem-zipper>?). accessed on, 22/05/2025. nd)

2. Women's Electability Level in the 2024 Simultaneous Elections on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara

In the 2024 Simultaneous Election, there are 18 Political Parties participating in the election with a total of 10,323 legislative candidates. Of the total, 37.7% or 3,896 prospective female legislative candidates and 62.3% or 6,427 prospective male legislative candidates. Based on this data, the majority of representation of female legislative candidates (caleg) in 18 political parties in the 2024 Simultaneous Election has reached a figure above 30%.

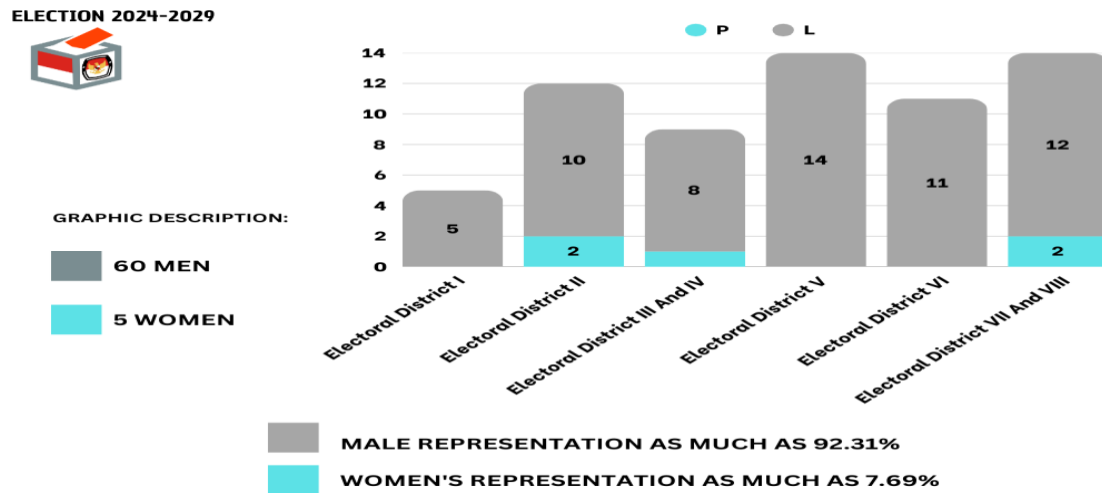
ELECTION 2024-2029



Graph 1. The electability of female (legislative candidates) in the 2024 Indonesian House of Representatives Election (Source: accessed on the page: <https://rumahpemilu.org/perludem-besar-produksi-keterbanguan-perempuandi-dpr-cepat-pemilu-2024/> accessed on 10/05/2025)

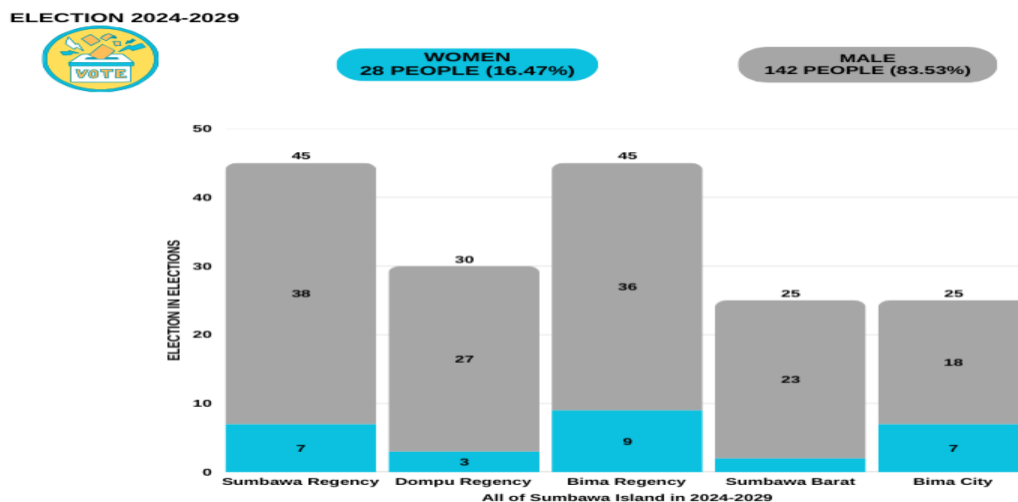
The representation of 5 women in the NTB DPRD is still low and concerning. Although women are an important part of society, their representation in legislative institutions is still far from expectations. This shows that there is still a gender gap in the political process and policy making in NTB. The low representation of women in the NTB DPRD can have an impact on: Lack of women's perspectives and

needs represented in policy making, Lack of protection and promotion of women's rights and Lack of progress in achieving gender equality.



Graph 2. Electability of NTB DPRD Members Elected 2024-2029 (Data Source: <https://www.detik.com/bali/nusra/d-7238646/65-caleg-terpilih-dprd-ntb-2024-2029> . Accessed on, 10/03/2025)

To increase women's representation in the NTB DPRD, efforts need to be made such as: Increasing awareness and political education for women, increasing access and opportunities for women to be involved in politics, Developing policies and programs that support gender equality and Increasing support and resources for women to advance in politics.



Graph 3. Election of DPRD Members throughout Sumbawa Island for 2024-2029 (Source: (<https://kabarsumbawa.com>) , (<https://pontianak.tribunnews.com>, (<https://www.detik.com/>)

If the author sees women's representation in the DPRD throughout Sumbawa Island, it is still very low and concerning. This shows that there is still a gender gap in the political process and policy making in the region. The number of women elected as DPRD members throughout Sumbawa Island is still very low, so that women's voices are not optimally represented. in the political process and policy making. This is also caused by the existence of gender discrimination in society and the political process, so that women face greater challenges to advance in politics. In addition, there is also a lack of opportunities and access for women to be involved in politics and

the policy making process, so that women cannot participate optimally. Moreover, in the basis of political education activities, not all women get it massively and periodically, so that they get good and correct political knowledge education in accordance with applicable regulations and norms.

Although the electability has not reached 30%, the number of women's representation has been higher than the previous year's simultaneous elections. Women were elected by 22.1% or 128 of the 589 available seats. According to Perludem Director Khoirunnisa Nur Agustyati, this figure is 1.6% higher than the results of the 2019 Election where women's representation was 20.5% or 118 of the 575 seats. Ninis stated that the results of the 2024 Election were the highest achievement of women's representation in the history of elections in Indonesia. (<https://rumahpemilu.org/perludem-ungkap-proyeksi-keterwakilan-perempuan-di-dpr-setelah-pemilu-2024/> accessed on 10/05/2025. nd).

The basis used in the 2024 Election refers to the same law on Elections as the previous Election period (2019) with slight adjustments to some of its dictums. Changes and adjustments to the dictums of the legislation were made based on the desire to make the Election a success and realize a conducive Election. One element that can influence the success and smoothness of the election cannot be separated from the role of the election organizing committee. Decision Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 mandates the implementation of legislative elections which were originally carried out separately between legislative elections (which were carried out first), and presidential/vice presidential elections (carried out after legislative elections), to be carried out simultaneously (at the same time). (Muhammad Syaefudin 2019)

According to Geys, in the journal (Muh. Iqbal Latief) (Muh. Iqbal Latief 2022) . Concurrent elections *are* an election process that is carried out simultaneously at the same time to elect legislative and executive representatives at all levels of government, from national to local. Meanwhile, according to Anderson, simultaneous elections have long been held in various democratic countries, both in developed and developing countries. In Indonesia itself, simultaneous elections were only held for the first time in the 2019 general election, so as a first experience, it certainly left various problems, both legal and technical, that need to be fixed or improved in the implementation of the 2024 election.

Field findings based on interviews with female figures related to Women's Electability in the 2024 Simultaneous Elections on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara, this discussion will present the results of interviews with Yety Safriati (Commissioner of the Bima City KPU), Lila Ramadhani Sukendy (Member of the Bima Regency DPRD) and Atina (Chairperson of the Bima City KPU). The law that regulates the 30% quota for women's representation must be regulated in the fulfillment of council member seats and not only regulated in the candidacy, with that women are expected to be able to contextualize with men and the 30% quota for women's representation will be fulfilled according to the law. According to the following interview results;

"Regarding the electability level in the city of Bima, the evaluation was carried out based on 25 DPRD seats, where only 7 people were elected and one person resigned, so that 6 people were elected. This means that the number is still below 30%, precisely only 24%. That way, the previously set requirements have not been met, namely for legislative candidates who are required to reach 30%. However, the realization is always below that figure. The law stipulates a minimum obligation of 30% for women's representation in the central organizational structure, and also when registering as a legislative candidate, this is a must. But regarding the level of women's electability, this is not regulated in the law. And whether women should be in the electability, it is not required because it returns to the decision of the community or voters. The electability will later depend on how they choose".

Women should take a role, so as not to just be a complement in the democratic party. It is quite surprising that several obstacles were found for women to be actively involved in the World of Politics. This is in accordance with the results of the interview: *"Women running for politics in Indonesia have been regulated to have a representation of 30%. Bawaslu emphasizes the importance of this reference, so we are committed to ensuring that the 30% representation can be met. The challenges faced by women today to actively participate in politics include:*

- a. Confidence level
- b. Women's own resources
- c. Stigma

Due to the stigma that has been rooted in society that women are below men, when women compete, especially in politics, but in the last election in Bima City in 2024, we saw the representation of women who ran as deputy regional heads, which is a breakthrough in Bima City."

The same thing was also conveyed by Lila Ramadhani Sukendy (Member of DPRD Kab. Bima) who considered that there are still many people who are trapped in the stigma that women are only good at Domestic and are unable to compete in the world of politics or the public sphere. In addition, the lack of social support is considered one of the factors for the failure of female legislative candidates. This is in accordance with the results of an interview with Lila Ramadhani Sukendy;

"There are many challenges faced, because women often experience discrimination in the workplace. Research shows that women are paid less than men for the same position. In politics, women also often experience gender discrimination. For example, during political campaigns, they are often considered incapable and unworthy of making important decisions for the region or country. This often happens, and many people are reluctant to vote for women in political elections. For example, when the campaign for legislative candidates for Provincial, City/District DPRD members is only represented by men, then what about women's issues? Who will raise women's issues in community movements? Do men understand the process of breastfeeding? Are they aware that mothers who give birth have the right to leave? These are problems that arise when the political context is only followed by men without women's representation."

Women's participation in the 2024 Election shows a positive increase, reflecting women's encouragement to be actively involved in the political process. Although there has been an increase, the challenge of women's representation to reach the minimum strength of 30% as expected, requires serious efforts from various parties, both in terms of more accurate regulations, political parties that must be more serious in empowering their female cadres, especially within women themselves.

CONCLUSION

Affirmative Regulation of Women's Representation in Regulations Governing the 2024 Simultaneous General Elections, in the Provisions on general elections themselves are regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 22E paragraphs (1) to (6) and also in Law number 2 of 2011 even though it was eventually changed, the substance of women's political representation was not changed, including the articles that regulate. Changes occurred again in 2012 with the issuance of Law number 8 of 2012. In this regulatory change, regulations were added regarding women's involvement in the legislature, namely in Article 15 letter d, Article 55, Article 56 (2), Article 58 (1-3), Article 59 (2), Article 62 (6), Article 67, and Article 15 (b). In this Law, the affirmation in addition to paying attention to the previous Law also includes special attention for candidates with the same acquisition between men and women, so the Law mandates choosing women as representatives in parliament. Changes occurred again in 2017 with the issuance of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections. Article 173 (2) letter e also regulates the representation of women in the management of political parties at the central level, and in Article 177 letter d concerning the inclusion of women in the management of political parties is shown by a certificate from the leader of the political party. The Level of Women's Electability in the Implementation of Simultaneous Elections in 2024 On Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara, Women were elected to the Indonesian House of Representatives by 22.1% or 128 of the 580 seats available, on Sumbawa Island as many as 16.47% or 28 of the 170 seats and in the NTB region Women were elected as many as 7.69% or 5 of the 65 seats available.

For Policy Makers and Government: In establishing Regulations, they must be able to guarantee the rights of every citizen by considering the value of utility, not just justice. Such as Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning women's representation in elections with a minimum of 30%. The regulation should not only guarantee representation, but how the regulation is able to provide value of utility to women until they are elected, so that there is no gap in interests between women and men in the Republic of Indonesia.

For Women: Women must start forming a group that is able to increase scientific capacity and make public space a place to weigh science, so that it is not just to fulfill the 30% quota, but we are present because of a necessity. For women, they must have the capacity that makes others choose us as a leader.

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