

Active Role of Women's Regional Representative Council Members in the Province of South Kalimantan for 2019-2024 Period in Performing Legislation Functions

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Submitted : 05/08/2023 Reviewed: 05/09/2023 Accepted: 25/09/2023

Abstract: *Guarantees and affirmative action policies for women's representation in the legislature at least 30 percent provide opportunities for women to sit in people's representative institutions, from the national to the provincial, district and city levels. In South Kalimantan, this is enough to encourage the enthusiasm of women who want to be involved in politics, where the number of representatives women in the DPRD of South Kalimantan Province (Kalsel) for the 2019-2024 period experienced an increase of almost 50 percent (50%) when compared to the 2014-2019 period. With the presence of women in the legislature, it is hoped that various aspirations related to women's issues can be accommodated through the various political products that are made. Through sociolegal studies, this article examines the active role of women members of the DPRD of South Kalimantan Province for the 2019-2024 period in deliberating Regional Regulations. From the results of the study, it is known that the level of attendance and active participation of female members of the South Kalimantan Province DPRD is still not optimal, marked by their low level of attendance and active participation in the Plenary Session of the discussion of regional regulation drafts. The presence of women as board members is part of the realization of the policy affirmative action who want women's aspirations to be represented in the field of legislation. Meanwhile, the HDI rate for South Kalimantan women is still in the moderate category, so even harder efforts are needed to increase their HDI through various local government policies, including through regional regulations and gender-based budgeting politics.*

Keywords : *Active role; members of Women of DPRD in South Kalimantan ; Legislation*

DOI: 10.32801/lamlaj.v8i2.418

INTRODUCTION

Equal rights between men and women in the state have been guaranteed in the constitution, 1945 Constitution, from article 27 to article 28J. Especially in the aspect of political rights themselves strengthened by the rati-

fication of the ICCV convention or International Covenant On Civil and Political Rights through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political. In the explanation of the Laws and

Regulations it is explained that the reason Indonesia ratified the convention is because the State of Indonesia is a constitutional state that highly upholds human rights values, which is reflected in several laws and regulations such as Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 26 of 2000 concerning the Human Rights Court, and many other laws and regulations that pay attention to human rights provisions in their making.

In the political field, Law Number 12 of 2003 concerning the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council (hereinafter referred to as DPR), Regional Representative Council (hereinafter referred to as DPRD), and Regional People's Representative Council (hereinafter referred to as DPRD), requires that Election Contesting Political Parties be able to nominate candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/Municipal DPRD to each Electoral District by taking into account the representation of women at least 30%. However, this provision does not yet have strong legal force for political parties to nominate women as candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/City DPRD. Only through Law Number 10 of 2008 concerning the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council, Article 53 confirms that every political party is obliged to include nominees for members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Representative Council Regional People at least 30% (thirty percent) representation of women. Affirmative policies that provide shade for women in participating in the world of politics are also applied to the management of political parties. In Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, Article 2 paragraph (2) confirms that the establishment and formation of political parties includes 30% (thirty percent) representation of women.

Although the affirmation policy is a temporary special measure in terms of gender equality and equity,¹ however, this policy

was maintained in amendments to the Law on Elections and Political Parties, such as Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, which was later amended through Law Number 7 of 2023 concerning Determination Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections to Become Laws, and Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties. Affirmative action policy is itself a policy designed to increase the representation of minority identity groups in areas where they have faced historical exclusion or discrimination, generally related to sex or race/ethnicity.²

Although there has been an increase in the number of women's representation as members of parliament, both at the central (People's Representative Council) and in the regions (Provincial/District/City Regional People's Legislative Council) since the enactment of the policy affirmative action 30% (thirty percent) quota for women in politics, but this does not yet correlate with equality for women in achieving strategic or leadership positions in the DPR. In the structure of the faction leadership, commissions, and the apparatus of the council are still dominated by men.³

As for the South Kalimantan region itself, through this affirmation policy, it is enough to encourage the enthusiasm of women who want to be involved in politics, where the number of representatives women in the DPRD of South Kalimantan Province (Kalsel) for the 2019-2024 period experienced an increase of almost 50 percent (50%) when compared to the 2014-2019 period. Amount 11 women

¹ Hayat, "Inclusivity of Affirmative Action on Women's Representation in Parliament," *Journal of Indonesian Legislation*, 2015, <http://lib.law.ugm.ac.id/ojs/index.php/jli/article/view/4720>.

² Daniel P. Maes, Julia Tucher, and Chad M. Topaz, "Affirmative Action, Critical Mass, and a Predictive Model of Undergraduate Student Body Demographics," *PLOS ONE* 16, no. 5 (May 12th, 2021): e0250266, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0250266>.

³ Desy Ratnasari, Hana Panggabean, and Rustono Farady Marta, "Perceptions of Gender Equality Against Women DPR Members in Strategic Positions in the DPR," *PALASTREN: Journal of Gender Studies* 14, no. 1 (June 17, 2021): 33–60, <https://doi.org/10.21043/palastren.v14i1.8146>.

elected to become members of the South Kalimantan Provincial DPRD at the beginning of the 2019-2024 period,⁴ but on 5 July 2023 the members of the Women's council increased to 12 people through the Inter-Time Alternation (PAW) process,⁵ whereas in the 2014-2019 period there were 8 women DPRD members, and increased to 10 women council members through the PAW process at the end of the period.⁶

With the presence of women in the legislature, it is expected that various aspirations related to women's issues can be "institutionalized" through various political products that are made. Because women and men have different interests, men are seen as unable to represent women for women's needs and interests,⁷ especially those related to women and children, the social environment, good morals, the ability of women to do multitasking work, and time management.⁸ In this case women's affairs psychologically and culturally inherent or internal are better known by

women themselves.⁹ Based on the description of the background above, it is interesting to hold a discussion about the active role of women members of the South Kalimantan Provincial DPRD for the 2019-2024 period in deliberating Regional Regulations.

METHOD

This research is an empirical research using secondary legal data sources, namely data in the form of official documents,¹⁰ in the form of a recap of attendance along with the minutes of the commission meeting and the plenary session discussing the draft regional regulations. In legal research, there are two types of data needed, namely primary data and secondary data. respondents who can provide the required information related to the problem to be studied.¹¹

ANALYSIS AND DUSCISSION

Based on data on the total population of South Kalimantan in 2021, 12,576, consisting of 2,086,503 men and 2,036,073 women.¹² It can be seen that the female population is almost equal to the male population. However, in terms of the Human Development Index (hereinafter referred to as (HDI), there are quite striking differences between men and women. In 2020, the HDI for men is at 75.42 and for women at 67.02. In 2021 the HDI for men is at 75.79 and for women at 67.35. And in 2022 the HDI for men will rise to 76.17 and for women it will rise to 68.13,¹³ as the following table:

⁴ "Dataset - Women's Representation in the Provincial DPRD for the 2019 Election - General Election Commission Open Data," Accessed on on August 4th, 2023, <https://opendata.kpu.go.id/dataset/175f8d6ed-2cdc6909e-82cd68e21-72455>.

⁵ "Two PAW Members of the South Kalimantan DPRD Officially Appointed, Here's the Message of Supian HK," Banjarmasinpost.co.id, Accessed on on August 4th, 2023, <https://banjarmasin.tribunnews.com/2023/07/05/dua-paw-member-dprd-kalsel-officially-appointed-begini-message-supan-hk>.

⁶ <https://web.facebook.com/tabloid.jubi.5>, "PAW Increases Women's Representation in the South Kalimantan DPRD - I Papua," January 10th, 2019, <https://arsip.jubi.id/paw-added-keter-represented-perempuan-dprd-kalsel/>.

⁷ Della Febriani Damopolii and Sahmin Madina, "The Role of Women in Politics: A Study of Women Legislative Members in the DPRD of Bolaang Mongondow Regency," *Journal of Socio-Political Analysis* 1, no. 1 (November 23, 2022): 64-91.

⁸ Siti Nimrah and Sakaria Sakaria, "Women and Patriarchal Culture in Politics: A Case Study of the Failure of Female Candidates in the 2014 Legislative Election," *The Politics: Journal of the Master of Political Science at Hasanuddin University* 1, no. 2 (2015): 173-81, <https://doi.org/10.31947/politics.v1i2.229>.

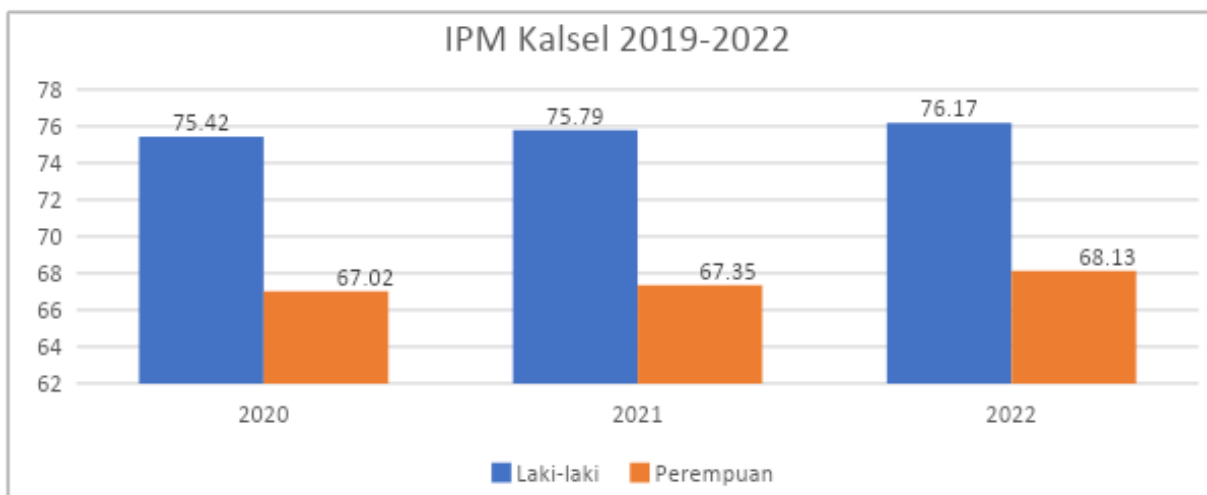
⁹ Akhmad Rudini Akbar, "Problematics of Women's Representation in the DPRD of Banjarmasin City," *Citizenship Education Journal* 4, no. 7 (May 1, 2014), <https://doi.org/10.20527/kewarganegaraan.v4i7.434>.

¹⁰ Soejono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research* (Jakarta: UI Press, 2007), 12.

¹¹ Mukti Fajar and Yulianto Achmad, *Dualism of Normative & Empirical Legal Research*, (Yogyakarta: Student Library, 2010), 156.

¹² "Central Bureau of Statistics for South Kalimantan Province," Accessed on on August 5th, 2023, <https://kalsel.bps.go.id/indicator/12/91/1/nomor-penduduk-menurut-tipe-kelamin.html>.

¹³ "Central Bureau of Statistics for South Kalimantan Province," Accessed on on August 5th, 2023, <https://kalsel.bps.go.id/indicator/26/59/1/-methode-baru-indeks-pembelian-human.html>.



According to the standards of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), human development consists of 4 criteria, namely HDI > 80 very high category, HDI 70-79 high category, and HDI 60-69 medium category.¹⁴ Referring to this category, the HDI for Women can be seen South Kalimantan still in the moderate category, while for men the HDI is already in the high category.

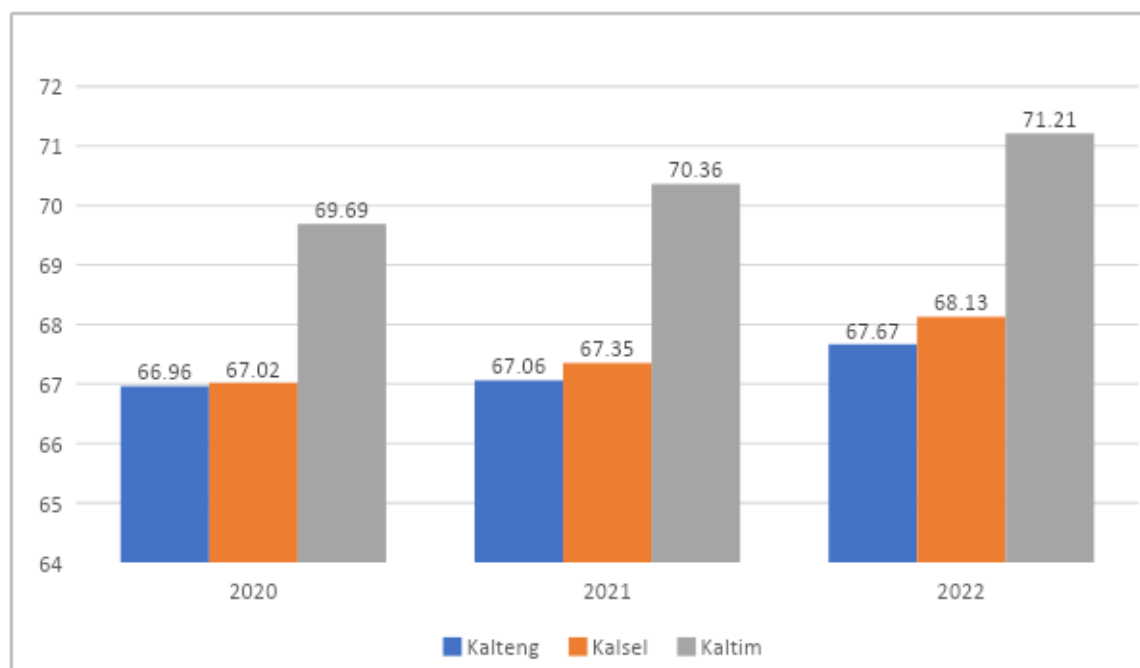
As a comparison, is the HDI for women in South Kalimantan lagging behind other regions, especially neighboring provinces, such as Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. Based on the data, the HDI for women in Central Kalimantan in 2020 was at 66.96, in 2021 it rose to 67.06, and in 2022 it rose to 67.67.¹⁵ And this figure is not far from the HDI of South Kalimantan women. However, compared to the HDI for East Kalimantan

women, the HDI for East Kalimantan women has reached the high category, which was previously (2020) at 69.69, so in 2021 it will rise to 70.36, and in 2022 it will rise again to 71.21.¹⁶ as the following table:

¹⁴“The Human Development Index Continues to Increase | Indonesia’s Good,” Accessed on on August 5th, 2023, <https://indonesiabaik.id/infographics/indeks-pembelian-dunia-terus-meningkat>.

¹⁵“Central Kalimantan Province Central Bureau of Statistics,” Accessed on on August 6th, 2023, <https://kalteng.bps.go.id/indicator/40/480/1/indeks-pembelian-human-according-kabupaten-kota-dan-tipe-gender.html>.

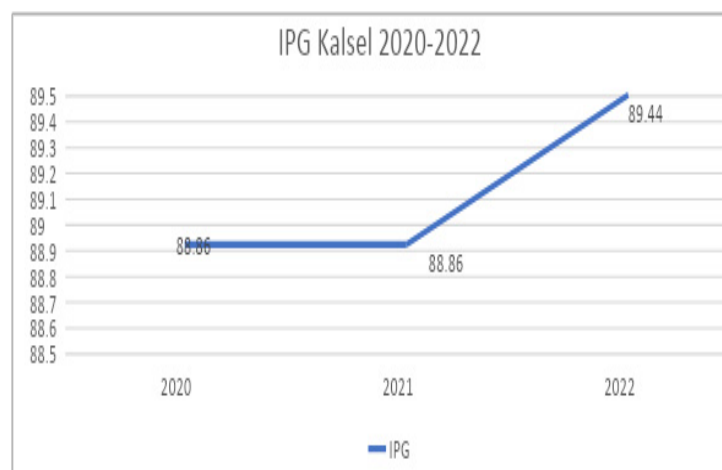
¹⁶“Central Bureau of Statistics,” Accessed on on August 6th, 2023, <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/40/462/1/indeks-pembelian-human-ipm-according-to-kind-kelamin.html>.



According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), HDI is a measure of average achievement in the main dimensions of human development, including life expectancy and health, education and a decent standard of living. The health dimension is measured by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by average years of schooling, and the standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita.¹⁷ The higher/better each component that makes up the HDI, the better the welfare and life of the community will be.¹⁸

Even though the HDI for South Kalimantan women has not yet reached the high category, the South Kalimantan Gender Development

Index (GDI) for 2022 reaches 89.44, an increase from 2020 and 2021 which was at 88.86.¹⁹ as the following table:



GDI is an indicator that describes the ratio (ratio) of achievement between female HDI and male HDI. The smaller the distance between the GDI and the value of 100, the more equal the development between women and

¹⁷United Nations, "Human Development Index," *Human Development Reports* (United Nations), Accessed on on August 6, 2023, <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index>.

¹⁸Farathika Putri Utami, "The Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI), Poverty, Unemployment on Economic Growth in Aceh Province," *Journal Samudra Ekonomika* 4, no. 2 (December 7th, 2020): 101–13, <https://doi.org/10.33059/jse.v4i2.2303>.

¹⁹"Central Bureau of Statistics for the Province of South Kalimantan," Accessed on on August 5th, 2023, <https://kalsel.bps.go.id/indikator/40/84/1/indeks-pembelian-gender-ipg-.html>.

men. on the contrary, the greater the distance between the GDI score and 100, the greater the difference in development achievements between women and men. To calculate the GDI, it is necessary to calculate the HDI for men and women.²⁰ GDI is an index of development of the quality of human life that places more emphasis on gender status, so that the success of development that accommodates gender issues can be measured.²¹ If the HDI only measures human development achievements in all regions, then the GDI explains the gap in human development between men and women.²²

Therefore, women who sit as members of the DPRD of South Kalimantan, as representatives of women, have more responsibility to increase women's empowerment and fulfillment of their rights through gender-responsive planning and budgeting. And the DPRD is a partner of the regional government in making policies for making regional regulations.

According to Thomas and Welch, women legislators have an alignment in giving greater priority compared to male members of parliament in policies related to issues such as family, children, education, health and wom-

en.²³ Therefore, their active role as members of the women's council is very important so that the rights they have can be used optimally in order to create a situation desired by the community.

The active role itself according to Soerjono Soekanto is the role given by group members because of their position in the group as group activities, such as administrators, officials, and so on.²⁴ In this case the role is an action that limits a person or an organization to carry out an activity based on mutually agreed goals and conditions so that it can be carried out as well as possible.²⁵ As a set of expectations or behavior related to position in the social structure, the role shows the involvement or participation of individuals or groups who will make an effort to achieve certain goals for tasks or evidence that is already an obligation and must be carried out according to their position.²⁶

Therefore, the role of women in the legislature is certainly highly expected to have a substantive or responsive type of representation, in which the people who become repre-

²⁰“Gender Development Index (IPG) - OpenData Aceh,” Accessed on on August 5th, 2023, <https://data.acehprov.go.id/id/dataset/indek-pembelian-gender-ipg-menurut-Component-per-kabupaten-city-in-aceh-2020>.

²¹Lendy Dinda Ayu Safitri, “Modeling the Human Development Index and Gender Development Index in Indonesia Using the Bivariate Binary Probit Regression Approach,” *Journal of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing* 16, no. 2 (2020): 150–61, <https://doi.org/10.20956/jmsk.v16i2.7436>.

²²Afrilia Nur Aini, “Analysis of City/District Gender Development Index in East Java Province for 2017-2019,” *Journal of Development Policy* 16, no. 1 (June 14, 2021): 77–91, <https://doi.org/10.47441/jkp.v16i1.147>.

²³Launa et al., “Towards a More Meaningful Political Representation of Women,” *Journal of Social Democracy* 6, no. 2 (2009), https://catalogue.paramadina.ac.id//index.php?p=show_detail&id=13240.

²⁴Soekanto, *Role Theory* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2002), 242.

²⁵Sharon Brigitte Lantaeda, Florence Daicy Lengkong, and Joorie Ruru, “The Role of the Regional Development Planning Agency in the Preparation of the Tomohon City RPJMD,” *PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE JOURNAL* 4, no. 48 (October 22th, 2017), <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/JAP/article/view/17575>.

²⁶Wendi aji Saputra, “The Role of Women DPRD Members in Carrying Out Budget Functions,” *Journal of the Science of Government, Sound of the Equator* 4, no. 2 (December 2th, 2019): 14–24, <https://doi.org/10.33701/jipsk.v4i2.748>.

sentatives must act and fight for the interests of the people they represent, so that the resulting policies or laws are in line with the interests of the mandate giver.²⁷ And the formation of pro-people regional regulations is not entirely the responsibility of the Regional Government, but is a joint responsibility) between the DPRD and the Regional Government.²⁸ Moreover, according to Anne Phillips, female politicians have the best equipment to represent the interests of their people.²⁹

One of the DPRD tools related to the Regional Regulation formation program is the Regional Regulation Formation Agency (hereinafter referred to as Bapemperda). Bapemperda has duties and authorities related to regional legislation, including: 1) Drafting regional legislation programs within the DPRD; 2) Coordination for drafting regional legislation programs between DPRD and regional government; 3) Prepare the Regional Regulation draft proposed by DPRD; 4) Carry out harmonization, unification and consolidation of the draft Regional Regulations proposed by members, Commissions and/or a combination of Commissions; 4) Give consideration to draft Regional Regulations submitted by members, the Commission outside the priority of the draft Regional Regulations for the current year or outside the draft Regional Regulations that are registered in the Regional Legislation program; 5) Following

developments and evaluating the discussion of the contents of draft Regional Regulations through coordination with special Commissions and/or Committees; and 6) Providing input to the DPRD Leadership on the draft Regional Regulation assigned by the Deliberative Body.³⁰

Looking at the duties and authorities of Bapemperda above, Bapemperda has a strategic position as a partner of the Regional Government in making various Regional Regulations that will be binding on the community. Therefore, the presence of women in Bapemperda is very much needed so that they can provide diverse contributions and different perspectives in the process of making gender-based regional regulations. They can help push for legislation that strengthens the protection and equality of women's rights in law and policy, champion social issues, and contribute to more inclusive and diverse policies.

Based on the data, the number of members of the South Kalimantan DPRD for the 2019-2024 period is 55 people, consisting of 44 men and 11 women, as shown in the following table:

POLITICAL PARTIES	Man	Woman	Amount
GOLKAR	9	3	12
PDIP	8	0	8
GERINDRA	5	3	8
PAN	4	2	6
PKS	5	0	5
PKB	5	0	5
NASDEM	2	2	4
PPP	3	0	3

²⁷Ella Syafputri, "Women's Representation in Parliament: Comparison of Indonesia and South Korea," *Global South Review* 1, no. 2 (October 9th, 2017): 165–76, <https://doi.org/10.22146/globalsouth.28839>.

²⁸Arifuddin Nurdin, "Implementation of the Legislative Functions of the Regional House of Representatives in Forming Regional Regulations," *Al-Ishlah: Scientific Journal of Law* 23, no. 1 (May 17th, 2020): 53–76, <https://doi.org/10.56087/aijih.v23i1.36>.

²⁹Syafputri, "Women's Representation in Parliament."

³⁰"Regional Legislative Body," *South Kalimantan DPRD* (blog), Accessed on on July 24th, 2023, <https://dprdkalselprov.id/sejarah-dprd-kalsel/alat-kelengkapan-dewan/badan-legislasi-daerah/>.

Democrats	3	0	3
HANURA	0	1	1
Province of South Kalimantan	44	11	55

(source:Provincial DPRD Secretariat South Kalimantan)³¹

However, of the eleven women council members, none of them entered as Bapemperda members.³² Even though the position of Bapemperda is very important and strategic for women council members to oversee and ensure that the regional regulations made are regional regulations that are gender-responsive.³³ Most of the female council members sit on the Deliberative Council, there are 7 people,³⁴ and 5 people in the Budget committee.³⁵

The Consultative Body does not have direct authority in forming local regulations. In general, The Consultative Body has the duty and authority to provide opinions to the DPRD Leadership in determining policy lines concerning the implementation of the Council's duties and powers; Requesting and/or providing opportunities for other DPRD Complementary Instruments to provide information/

explanations regarding the implementation of their respective duties; Determine the agenda for DPRD meetings; Provide suggestions/opinions to expedite activities; Recommend the establishment of a Special Committee; and carry out other tasks assigned by the Plenary Meeting to The Consultative Body.³⁶

As for the Budget Committee as a Complementary Tool for the council, it has the task of providing advice and opinions to Regional Heads in preparing the Draft Regional Government Budget (hereinafter referred to as APBD), including its amendments, accountability for the implementation of the APBD; Preparing DPRD budget; and conducting discussions on the Raperda APBD and Revised APBD must be based on recommendations from the meeting between the Commission and related partners.³⁷ In this case, among the duties and authorities of the Budget Agency are those related to the formation of regional regulations, especially regional regulations regarding the determination of the APBD.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2008 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Regions, the Regions are required to allocate budgets to achieve gender equality and justice (referred to as Gender Budgets). To reduce gender inequality, a gender-responsive budget is needed which is sufficient to meet the needs of women's rights. In the absence of budget allocations, the provision of gender profiles, gender training or evaluations makes gender-responsive budgeting very difficult to implement.³⁸

³¹“One Data Banua,” Accessed on on July 29th, 2023, <https://data.kalselprov.go.id/dataset/data/1229>.

³²“Regional Legislative Body.”

³³Only in July 2023 was there the addition of a female councilor as a member of the Interim Substitute (PAW) from the Golkar Party, in which she replaced the position of a male councilor who died. And this is not included in the research data conducted in 2023.

³⁴“Deliberation Body,” *South Kalimantan DPRD* (blog), Accessed on on July 29th, 2023, <https://dprdkalselprov.id/sejarah-dprd-kalsel/alat-kelengkapan-dewan/badan-musyawarah/>.

³⁵“Budget Agency,” *South Kalimantan DPRD* (blog), Accessed on on July 29th, 2023, <https://dprdkalselprov.id/sejarah-dprd-kalsel/alat-kelengkapan-dewan/badan-anggaran/>.

³⁶“Deliberation Body.”

³⁷“Budget Agency.”

³⁸Syarifah Ida Farida, “Gender Responsive Budgeting as a State Instrument for the Fulfillment of Women's

Even though the duties and powers of the Budget Agency are related to the formation of regional regulations, of course these duties and powers are limited only in terms of budgeting for gender mainstreaming activities. In fact, the gender issue is not just whether or not there is a budget allocation, but how the government policies set forth in the regional regulations are gender-responsive. This is where the involvement and active role of women council members is important in overseeing the formation of regional regulations so that they are gender-responsive.

Apart from Bapemperda, another organ of the council that also plays an important role in regional regulation drafting sessions is the commission. Prior to entering the final stage at the plenary session, generally draft regional regulations have already been discussed at the commission level, according to the areas under their authority. The involvement of the Commission in discussing the draft regional regulation according to Regional Regulation of South Kalimantan Province Number 2 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Forming Regional Regulations is carried out in discussions on Level I, which is the discussions in commission meetings, joint commissions, or special committees held together with the Governor or the official appointed to represent it. Therefore, the representation of women in commissions authorized to discuss economic and political issues is also very important, considering that commissions are one of the institutions that determine programs and executive budgets.³⁹

In the same way as the Budget Committee, although it has duties and authorities in deliberating draft regional regulations, its involvement in deliberating draft regional regulations is limited to the areas it is dealing with. Based on the data, there are 6 female councilors sitting on Commission I on Law and Governance, 1 female councilor on Commission II on Economics and Finance, none on Commission III on Development & Infrastructure, and 3 people on Commission IV on People's Welfare.⁴⁰

In forming regional regulations, apart from going through the Bapemperda, an important step that must be passed in order for these regional regulations to be ratified is through the plenary session of the DPRD. Through plenary meetings, members of the Council can provide views, either in the form of suggestions or criticism on the proposed draft Regional Regulations, where it is through the plenary meeting that the draft Regional Regulations are decided whether to be approved, approved with amendments, or rejected. Therefore, in the final stage of this plenary session, women Council members who are not included in Bapemperda can be used as an arena to thoroughly examine the proposed regional regulation draft, whether it is gender-responsive or not. For this reason, her presence and active role as the party that has been chosen to represent these women is a requirement.

Based on the data, the average number of women council members attending the Plenary Session of the discussion on the draft Provincial Regulation South Kalimantan The

Rights in Indonesia," *JIMF (Forkamma Scientific Journal of Management)* 1, no. 2 (March 1st, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.32493/frkm.v1i2.2541>.

³⁹Khofifah Indarparawansa, *Barriers to Women's Political Participation in Indonesia*, ed. Julie Ballington and Sakuntala Kadirgamar- Rajasingham,

Women In Parliament: Not Just Numbers (International IDEA, 2002), 46.

⁴⁰"Komisi I," *South Kalimantan DPRD* (blog), Accessed on August 7th, 2023, <https://dprdkalselprov.id/komisi-i/>.

2019 – 2023 period is 33 percent (33%), as shown in the following table:

No	Number (NN)	Number of Sessions	Number of Attendance	%
1	The. A	30	23	77%
2	The. B	30	16	53%
3	The. C	30	15	50%
4	The. D	30	14	47%
5	The. E	30	13	43%
6	The. F	30	13	43%
7	The. G	30	11	37%
8	The. H	30	5	17%
9	The. I	30	4	13%
10	The. J	30	2	7%
11	The. K	30	1	3%
12	The. L	30	1	3%
Average Amount		360	118	33%

(source:Provincial DPRD Secretariat South Kalimantan)

Of the 12 female council members, only 3 or about 25% of the total female council members have an attendance rate of 50 percent or more. This is certainly not in accordance with the intent of the policy affirmative action which not only wants to increase the number, but also to improve the quality of women's representation in parliament as part of the determinants of public policy concerning themselves and women's lives.⁴¹ In this case the form of women's involvement (through their representation in parliament) in formal decision-making processes in political institutions such as parliament, bureaucracy or political parties⁴² becomes very important, considering that the number of female legisla-

tors is less than that of men, this will certainly affect decision making later.⁴³

The low level of their attendance in participating in the plenary session to discuss draft regional regulations was also followed by their low active participation in deliberating draft regional regulations in the plenary session. Based on the minutes of the Plenary Session of the discussion on the draft Regional Regulation of the Province of South Kalimantan for the 2019 – 2023 period, it was recorded that on average only 23 percent (23%) of female councilors were active in expressing opinions in the discussion of the draft regional regulation, as shown in the following table:

⁴¹Titien Agustina, "The Journey of Indonesian Women in Pursuing Parliamentary Seat Quotas," *Be satisfied* 2, no. 1 (August 15th, 2015), <https://doi.org/10.18592/jsga.v2i1.462>.

⁴²Mudiyati Rahmatunnisa, "Affirmative Action and Strengthening Women's Political Participation," *JWP (Journal of Political Discourse)* 1, no. 2 (October 2nd, 2016), <https://doi.org/10.24198/jwp.v1i2.11049>.

⁴³Reska Putri Ismail Ismail, Sastro Mustapa Wantu, and Lucyane Djaafar, "The Role of Women in Decision Making in the Gorontalo City Regional People's Legislative Council (DPRD) (Case Study of Regional Regulation Establishment Body)," *SUPREMASI: Journal of Thought, Research in the Social Sciences, Law and Teaching* 16, no. 1 (April 15th, 2021): 132–40, <https://doi.org/10.26858/supremasi.v16i1.38337>.

No	Number (NN)	Number of Attendance	Number of Activeness	%
1	The. A	23	5	22%
2	The. B	16	5	31%
3	The. C	15	4	27%
4	The. D	14	1	7%
5	The. E	13	2	15%
6	The. F	13	5	38%
7	The. G	11	1	9%
8	The. H	5	2	40%
9	The. I	4	1	25%
10	The. J	2	0	0%
11	The. K	1	1	100%
12	The. L	1	0	0%
Average Amount		118	27	23%

(source:Provincial DPRD Secretariat South Kalimantan)

What is meant by active participation is actively involved in an action or activity,⁴⁴ which means the active involvement of women councilors in discussing the draft regional regulations, by providing their views in the form of suggestions or criticisms of the draft regional regulations.

The low active participation of women councilors in the plenary meeting to discuss draft regional regulations will further imply that the affirmative action policy more emphasis on the amount (quantity) of women's representation in parliament rather than their ability (quality) to speak on behalf of women's interests. Elections are considered as a means to "present" the population (women).⁴⁵ It approximates a descriptive representation model from Hanna Pitkin, the representatives that only reflect on existing groups in society

but do not inherently do things for the benefit of the people they represent.⁴⁶

Historically, political representation has focused on whether representatives should act as delegates or as *trustees*. As delegates, the representatives merely follow what is the choice of the constituents, while as trustees, the representatives try to act as the representatives understand the problems faced by their constituents with the right actions.⁴⁷ According to Hanna Pitkin, Political representation is the activity of making the voices, opinions and perspectives of citizens "present" in the process of making public policies. In this case representation is not only proven by atten-

⁴⁴"Definition of ACTIVE," July 21st, 2023, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/active>.

⁴⁵Dirga Ardiansa, "Presenting the Interests of Women in Political Representation in Indonesia," *Political Journal* 2, no. 1 (February 28, 2016), <https://doi.org/10.7454/jp.v2i1.82>.

⁴⁶Adrianus Jacobus, "The Role of Members of the Women's Regional House of Representatives in Responding to the Interests of Women in Siau Islands Regency Tagulandang Biaro," *Politico: Journal of Political Science* 3, no. 1 (2016): 160776.

⁴⁷Suzanne Dovi, "Political Representation," in *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, ed. Edward N. Zalta, Fall 2018 (Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University, 2018), <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2018/entries/political-representation/>.

dance, but also by being actively involved in local decision-making and policy formulation promoted by elected members of the council.

As representatives of the people, legislators must strive to act and behave as representative in all activities carrying out his duties as a member of the board. Trying to realize itself as an aspirational institution in fighting for the interests of its constituents creatively and pro-actively in the form of legislative policies at the regional level, instead of being passive and tending to wait for proposals for regional regulations from the Regional Government⁴⁸ He is an “ambassador”, “voice carrier”, “spokesman”, protector of the people who entrust their votes to him through a general election.⁴⁹

CONCLUSION

From the findings in the field, it is known that the level of presence and active participation of female members of the South Kalimantan Provincial DPRD is still not optimal. This is indicated by the low level of attendance and their active participation in the Plenary Session of the discussion of regional regulation drafts. Even though their presence as members of the Women’s council is part of the realization of the affirmative action policy who want women’s aspirations to be represented in the field of legislation. Moreover, the HDI rate for South Kalimantan women is still in the moderate category, so even harder efforts are needed to increase their HDI through various local government policies, including through regional regulations and gender-based budgeting politics. For this rea-

son, it is necessary to strengthen their understanding and responsibilities as members of women’s councils in relation to their position and function as representatives of the people, especially as representatives of women.

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⁴⁸Nuridin, “Implementation of the Legislative Function of the Regional House of Representatives in the Formation of Regional Regulations.”

⁴⁹Nuridin.

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