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Opportunities and Challenges of Women Legislative Candidates on Elections in Banda Aceh

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Abstract

Purpose: This research is focused in the public space in the field of politics that explains how women candidates legislative from political parties and local political parties national participate in contestation with the men in the legislative election in 2019 the level of the city Banda Aceh

Methodology: This paper uses qualitative research methods with an ethnographic approach contemporary feminist and collection of data through observation, documentation and semi-structured interviews were conducted with fifteen legislative women candidates of local political parties and national political parties from the electoral districts of Banda Aceh were scattered on 9 districts in Banda Aceh.

Main Finding: The findings of this study indicate that there are three forces of elected women candidate to continue to increase each election period: (1) The full support of the family, (2) Grassroots women's community, (3) The presence of government support through Musrena and Musrenbang forum which became the strength of women's bargaining position in planning and budgeting. Although on the other hand patriarchy culture is still a separate constraint for women working in the public arena.

Implication/Application: The results showed that the dominance of men who are members of local and national political parties in Aceh making space for women in the general election is getting narrower, plus a serial number of women in a legislative candidate sequence that is in the last number makes women, not the candidates featured in his political party. But the election of women in the legislature is much better than the previous period.

Novelty: The political arena became a force for women of Banda Aceh in scraping patriarchy culture that has been very inherent to Acehnese people wrapped in a religious culture or the habit of Acehnese people who put women into numbers two in development.

Keywords: *patriarchy, election, women candidates, Aceh, legislative*

INTRODUCTION

The high participation of women in legislative elections in April 2019, proving that women have gained more space from the political parties, both local and national party. The province of Aceh, which is said her chained by patriarchal culture also influenced. As explained (Crompton 1987; Marhaeni and Astuti 2008; Nurjanah 2003) that patriarchy culture of male domination, legitimized in different areas of life, including in the field of politics. The political leadership of women can be accepted not because society considers women able and entitled to dive into the world of politics, but because this action can uphold the family name (Ismiati 2016; Iwan Zulfan Amir 2003; Salviana and Soedarwo 2014). Thus the question arises whether the attitude shown by the heroic ever Acehnese lady heroes of the past such as Tjut Nyak Dhien, Tjut Mutia, Laksamana Malahayati, and several other Acehnese heroines started back evidenced by Acehnese women today (Eka Srimulyani 2012; Kamaliah 2017; M. Masrizal 2017). All it would prove in 2019 legislative elections later, or on the contrary the presence of women in the order of candidates on the local party and the national party was just



a natural fulfillment of the quota of 30 percent which has been stipulated in the General Election Commission (PKPU) Number 07 Year 2013 and the Political Parties Act No. 12 of 2003 Article 65, paragraph 1 which called on political parties to nominate 30 percent women.

Writing this review is not in spite from the many publications of the women candidates through social media (Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp), print media, online media, billboards and banners that circulated widely in public facilities (roads, markets, coffee shops and other) featuring the figure of women candidates appeared in 2019. Based on data Independent commission of the election (*Komisi Independen Pemilihan*) Aceh 2014-2019, Women elected to the legislature in the provincial level (provincial parliament) As many as 12 people or 14.8 percent of the total 81 seats, for district/city as a whole of 8.8 percent of women elected. While in the 2019-2024 legislature elected women at the provincial level (provincial parliament) decreased to 9 people, or 11 percent, to the district/city as a whole increased to 14 percent. The highest percentage of women in parliament in the election of Aceh Tamiang as much as 36 percent and the lowest Aceh Besar and Aceh Utara 2 percent respectively.

While at the level of district / cities, particularly in Banda Aceh women represented only 1 or 3 percent of the total 31 elected seats in the legislature, since the two previous periods (2009-2014), (2014-2019) of the number of members of the Council of 31 seats. But now in the period 2019-2024 increased from 1 to 4 person elected or previous percentage of 3 percent to 12 percent (Data compiled from Commission on Elections (KIP) Banda Aceh, 2019). This is a tremendous advance for women in Banda Aceh politics.

So do not be surprised if politically analyzed why women Aceh today is still far behind men, despite a commission regulation No. 07 of 2013 that requires political parties both locally and nationally so that the representation of women in the order of candidates as much as 30 percent of women although almost all local and national parties have not been able to realize a good representation of the parliamentary election in the center (*DPR-RI*), provincial parliament (*DPRA*) and district/city (*DPRK*). So it becomes a chore political parties, activists non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that support women, and also the government.

Based on this background can be drawn formulation of the problem in this study are the problems faced by women today are: first, why have not all the local and national political party cadres to prepare women who prepared for the legislative elections? Second, how local and national parties to proceed in preparing cadres in legislative elections 2019? Moreover, Third, what are the constraints faced by women candidates in the 2019 election? Provincial parliament (*DPRA*) and district/city (*DPRK*).

The purpose of this manuscript is to identify and analyze and clarify whether women's participation in political space already practiced by the local and national political parties following the demands of the State contained in the Political Parties Act and the regulations PKPU. Then this script will also answer why it is essential to plunge into the world of women in voicing their political aspirations. This text will explain four essential points, such as: first, will look at and analyze opportunities and challenges of women candidates in election 2019. Second, the power of women in Aceh in maintaining its presence in the construction of a post lost in Election 2019. Thirdly, women in realizing political contestation based on budgeting and the last woman, the fourth, made recommendations for a follow-up to the presence of women as a force in development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Women's Political Communication Concept in the Public Arena

This study is to explore and discover the knowledge of the role of the women's movement falls into the public arena, in this case, looking at the involvement women in legislative elections, the concept used is the conceptual framework of gender approach perspective Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) (Luigi Cavestro 2003; Naila Kabeer 2003). Some of these patterns are used to respond to women's involvement in arena politics, specifically in Banda Aceh during this time there are two official fora used by women to express their aspirations, the through *Musrena* and *Musrenbang* forum. Both the event became one of the strengths for them plunged into a political party as a candidate for the legislature, either on the local political parties and national political parties.

The concept of political communication is a communication aims to obtain public support for a or political discretion. Likewise the concept of political communication offered by Dan Nimmo in his political communication and public opinion in America (1978), he saw politics, such as communication as a process, and such communication is As a political involving (Narayan 2006; Petkeviciute and Streimikiene 2017a; Zamroni 2013). Further Nimmo emphasized that political communication is not just a In the narrow sense of such words as spoken, but rather A hearing in an inclusive sense, which encompasses all means of people symbols, written and pronounced words, pictures, gestures, attitudes, tempers, and clothing. This concept that we can capture, that political communication try to place the meaning as a process communication that occurs in any political interaction (Petkeviciute and Streimikiene 2017b). And of course also, Nimmo



seeks to describe the inclusion of the meaning of political-charged interactions in the end beginning and ending with the communication process.

Meanwhile, in developing and using communication concepts in the sphere of influence and power to analyze the same reference frame, it is necessary to consideration is that we strive to distinguish the subject – whether it is an empirical subject or normative. The two subjects were difficult to distinguish in subsequent assessments, Whether it is for research or for theoretical development. So to distinguish the two subjects process of political communication (events) should only be seen as political reality (empirical dimension). As a study of the scientific should be seated on the normative subject, so a series of political events of its dimensions certainly also involve interrelated or contextual communication processes.

Regarding research findings (Nana Adriana 2012) that every apathy showed to a group instead of the community (women), then space will be taken over by men. In this situation, the leadership role at the level of the village to provincial more entrusted to men. Although known together apathy shown by women today as a result of the formation of the new order, which reached 32-year-old woman pressed to thrive, even only at the level of the village are allowed indulge freely is a movement coaching family welfare (*PKK*), *Dharma Wanita* for the wives of employees civil and *Dharma Pertiwi* for wives whose husbands of armed forces who now changed the name of the TNI/Polri (Bergmann 2018; Fatimah 2004; Utomo and Rahani 2013).

Everybody is aware that the lack of women developing Aceh is a result of the conflict in Aceh in the new order, in which the women's movement in Aceh has a setback in the political world, which in the end they lost the opportunity to elevate their status and role. So, the impact on his participation in politics, even they are not so responsive to the empowerment program that articulated government or other institution outside of them. Even (Gayatri 2008), Plot the Acehneese women is a human figure which has dimensions of duty and social obligation plated. They always have a way to survive, even in situations when identity as women make them into objects adoption of discriminatory and inhuman in the name of ideology (Gadis Arifia and Nur Iman Subono 2017; Lockley et al. 2019; Noerdin 2005; Salviana and Soedarwo 2014).

Interestingly after the tsunami in 2004 ago has re-opened eyes, Acehneese women to come from behind to support the wheels of development in Aceh, it is evident from the involvement of various sectors of development (Lee-Koo 2012; Scarpello 2005). Although the growth of women in the region affected by the tsunami has not been everything to other areas in the districts/cities in Aceh, but gradually when women are given more space in the public arena other regions will undoubtedly follow the same pass. For this study focus will see the progress of women in politics, it is the challenge of the candidates and women activists also observers of women is the certainty of women answered the challenge quota granted by the state as much as 30 percent selected will be a Homework (*PR*), which is difficult to answer, even at the central level (DPR-RI) until now have not been able to bring 30 percent of women elected.

This phenomenon will be relatively natural to pass by a community of women when they want to get out of chain, such as in Banda Aceh as the capital of the province has been able to demonstrate success through a community of women's centers spread almost in 90 villages in 9 districts in Banda Aceh, where they have been able to collaborate with governments, nongovernmental organizations society (NGOs) and the business world in moving their potential (Kusmawati Hatta dkk, 2015; K. Masrizal, 2016), The women forms collaborations will bear a political space for a community of women who are members of the women's centers (*Balee Inong*) in conveying their aspirations to fight every woman needs — for example, known that only the only one in the province of Aceh city/county that has a particular container to express their aspirations in development planning known as *Musrena* (Council action plan women) who since 2009 has been in the regulation of mayor by the city government as stipulated No. 52. 2009 on *Musrena* (Masrizal 2017; Ratnawati 2016).

METHODOLOGY

My analysis of data collected through 15 In depth interview with the candidate Legislature national political parties (PPP, Golkar, PKB, PKS, PAN, Nasdem, Demokrat, Gerindra, PKPI, Perindo and PBB) and local political parties (PA, PNA, PDA, and SIRA) from the electoral district of Banda Aceh. This study is to explain two important points about the women's movement in the public arena: first, analyze and explain the opportunities and challenges of women legislative candidates in election 2019. Second, the involvement of the women in realizing space-based women's budget politics. Approach of research using a contemporary feminist ethnographic this study see how women have power and significant roles that are symbolically, structurally and functionally important for the regulation (Leavy 2007; Ramazanoglu 2002; Shulamit Reinharz 1992). A contemporary feminist ethnographic approach is still very rarely used in Indonesia. So this approach is important to serve as a model to see women's political participation in the public arena. The technique of collecting data through observation, interviews, and documentation (Creswell 2010; Norman K. Denzin & Yvonna S. Lincoln 1994; Shulamit Reinharz 1992). Some of these patterns are used to respond to women's involvement in arena politics, specifically in Banda Aceh during this time there are two official fora used by women to express their aspirations, the through *Musrena* and *Musrenbang* forum. Both the event became one of the strengths for them plunged into a political party as a candidate for the legislature, either on the local political parties and national political parties.



DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS

The Provide logical and scientific analysis of findings of the study present evidences to support your analysis by citing work of earlier researchers or existing theories. Based on data of voters (DPT), which released the Aceh KIP 2018 Soul as much as 3.45399 million consisting of 1,699,593 males. 1754397 women psyche and soul of 23 regencies/cities in Aceh (Serambi Indonesia, 01.09.2018). The data showed that women have a great chance in the answer of space provided by the State on a quota of 30 percent, the thinness of the population differences have become a force for women in gaining council seats, both at the level of district / municipal, provincial and central levels. It should be considered by women who are members of a candidate for the legislature is to be able to take heart male voters. An exciting experience that should be emulated by women candidates in Aceh is to replicate the previous step (heroine Aceh) in convincing the male voters, especially in the political field, as one of the main warlords and national fighters who have been able to lead his army against Dutch colonialism. Likewise, Laksamana Malahayati with perseverance brings together women Widows conflicts to unite against the invaders during his leadership (Sultanah), and several prominent other women who had been incised record his success past as Sultanah Safiatuddin Shah, Sultanah Nurul Alam Naqiatuddin Shah, Pocut Meurah Intan, Cut Mutia and other women characters

Rusdi Sufi (1994: 30-33) explains that the women's movement in Aceh past has a lot of unique things in mobilizing women's groups. Learning that has been disclosed by Cut Nyak Dien, how he was able to encourage her husband Teuku Umar to fight in patriotism and leave many luxury/pleasure have been held either from parents (hereditary nobility) or obtained from the Dutch colonial. Cut Nyak Dhien also demonstrates that he and her husband is not worth living extravagance when the nation is in trouble/suffering (Lisabona Rahman dkk 2005; Supraja 2013). Another thing also needed to emulate that despite the Cut Nyak Dhien struggling physically or by force (lift arms) but he kept doing things as a mother a housekeeper (Jean Gelman Taylor 2018; Khausar 2017; Sufi 1994). The greatness of soul and morale in the fight against the invaders/injustice Cut Nyak Dhien shown through its actions, has put him level with the other national independence hero (Ozay 2011; Yulia Sofiani Zaimar 2011). It is why he was also awarded the National Hero by decree (decree) by the government of the Republic of Indonesia (Masrizal. et al 2019; Sufi 1994).

Historically women of the past have become one of the central encouragement for the candidates who will compete in 2019. Women should be aware that their every need not necessarily be understood by men as a whole, so the legislative election is an excellent opportunity for women to voice their aspirations. For example, we still find some areas in Aceh, especially if her not to move and perform arena public then it is ascertained in the area the potential of the women will not be fully accommodated by the men, if not the region public leadership right from the village level/village, sub-district and district/city handed over to men.

Regarding research findings (Nana Adriana 2012) that every apathy showed to a group instead of the community (women), then space will be taken over by men. In this situation, the leadership role at the level of the village to provincial more entrusted to men. Although known together apathy shown by women today as a result of the formation of the new order, which reached 32-year-old woman pressed to thrive, even only at the level of the village are allowed indulge freely is a movement coaching family welfare (PKK), Dharma Wanita for the wives of employees civil and Dharma Pertiwi for wives whose husbands of armed forces who now changed the name of the TNI/Polri (Bergmann 2018; Fatimah 2004; Utomo and Rahani 2013),

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The results obtained by this *Balee Inong* (woman grassroots) community are cornerstones of the success of women in Banda Aceh, among others: first, politically in the 2009-2014 period, they were able to deliver one woman elected to the city council representatives in Banda Aceh. Secondly, every village in Banda Aceh village women manages 10 percent of the budget of the village (ADG, BKPG). Third, almost all the women nominated as candidates for the legislature since the period of 2014-2019 and 2019-2024 is almost 80 percent of those involved in community *Balee Inong*.

Fourth, Readiness Acehness women involved in the local and national political party after the MoU still needs to be improved. Why would this be a preliminary analysis of this study because they found the women who opted into candidates legislative today such as taking the ball into sacks or figure of speech of Aceh (*boh timun peu punoh raga*), just because you want to meet a quota of 30 percent, then the local party and national party come from home to home to ask the willingness of women to be nominated as candidates regardless of the capacity of women. This phenomenon should not be practiced by local and national political parties, because it is only for the sake of their moment to smooth his party to pass the verification.

The same thing happens when the reality of the local elections (elections) Aceh Period I of 20 districts/cities in Aceh in February 2017, particularly in the recruitment of candidates for regional head and deputy, where women's participation is still minimal, namely Banda Aceh (as candidate for mayor) and Simeulue (vice mayor), while other districts/cities in Aceh still do not dare to participate in the five-year celebration of democracy. This phenomenon proves the reality of the women's movement in Aceh if associated with past very different women (Lawrence J. Vale, Shomon Shamsuddin 2014; Marjaana Jauhola 2015; Masrizal. et all 2019). While districts/cities in Aceh still do not dare to participate in the five-year celebration of democracy. The phenomenon proves the reality of the women's movement in Aceh if associated with past very different women. While districts/cities in Aceh still do not dare to participate in the five-year celebration of democracy. The reality of the women's movement in Aceh if associated with past very different women (Guarnacci 2016; Kamaruzzaman 2008; McAdam Doug 2004; Siti Hariti Sastriyani (editor) 2008).

Post-conflict (RI-GAM) marked with the all-powerful event of earthquake and tsunami in Aceh in the past, it turned out that 2004 has opened the eyes of women to engage in development, however, still less take part in politics, but more to the field of economics, because at that moment the tsunami-ravaged Aceh's economic life order (Kamaruzzaman 2000; Sari 2013). The wisdom of tsunami that is very beneficial for women is it was conceived peace between Indonesia and GAM on August 15, 2005, which was given the name with a memorandum of understanding (MoU) Helsinki, which makes women psychologically Aceh back happy, and reunited with family. Because of the conflict, the Achenese women took more time in taking care of children and earn money. Since most of the husbands involved the war and leave the wife at home. The difference when ancient spaces of participation women got full support from the men as articulated in the book Rusdi Sufi above, now these spaces began to wane, so the authors wondered whether strengthening the capacity of the women who accompanied by NGO/CSO local as well as foreign in the political sphere of post-tsunami, certainly not so significant in encouraging women join the work directly to Earth politics. For example, the results of the initial observation the author when the implementation of the elections of the Mayor of Banda Aceh and Simeulue in March 2017, where the movement of groups of women who are members of the Organization (NGOs) both are district/cities to village/haven't been able to deliver more value in producing women candidates elected and was directly involved in voicing the aspirations of women in politics.

The next time the elections in Aceh period II in 2018 and then includes 3 counties and towns in Aceh (South Aceh, Pidie Jaya, and Subulussalam) women who run so the Regent or Mayor only in Subulussalam, and certain representation of women in the two periods the Elections women only produce victory in Seumileu the Vice-mayor of the woman, while other districts in Aceh are all men.

3.1. Opportunities and Challenges of the Women Parliamentary Candidates

Post Legalization Regulation Commission (PKPU) No. 07 of 2013 and Law of Political Parties No. 12 of 2003 Article 65, paragraph 1 which called on political parties to nominate 30 percent of women this is a great opportunity that should be taken by women and be discussed jointly by the women's groups and women's NGOs in order to prepare the best cadres into legislative candidates. Likewise, the local or national political party which has had a nimble women cadre to be



given space to participate in the election run immediately. Things should be considered to address this is their chance to form a forum which is not permanent or (ad-hock) as a strengthening of the capacity of national women formed from the center to the regions.

The women legislative should continue to regenerate the candidacy of women candidates. Essentially State only delivers them to answer PKPU rule number 07 of 2013 and the Political Parties Act No. 12 of 2003 Article 60 paragraph 1 which requires political parties weeks to give a quota of 30 percent of the women candidates. At the earliest possible stage of the organizer's state conducting initial experiments with dividing zones or regions in the excavation of the potential of women in each region.

For then every area that successfully developed this pattern is such an area shall carry it on to fund itself with funds recess they have in preparing cadres in the future, and the country as organizers switched the stricken others to develop similar things so that the role of the State in responding to problems faced by women in participating as a board member of the center (DPR-RI) will be fulfilled, and women's groups will feel the existence of the State. The challenges faced by women who are candidates for the next legislature not only internally but also externally. Internally, the influence of local cultures did not allow women becoming candidates for the legislature, which is not her husband attitude working public space (Abdullah 2006; Haines 1933; Meiss 1993; Partini 2013).

While the external is a political party locally and nationally only make women as candidates to meet the 30 percent quota as a condition of administrative for verification purposes, the serial number is spolitical party that always put women at the serial number distended or number, so it seems the presence of women just for the sake of pan male voice who is on a unique serial number. Besides, it is also the organizer of the elections (KPU and Bawaslu) are not involved in determining the serial number and was never given a reason why women are always in the last number. It can be seen that had twice done the legislative elections of women do not meet the quota has been given, so it is always sacrificed is the women themselves, saying they lack confidence women against candidates women, but these words just like a words escape that always be beneficial for men to block women obtain their rights as agreed in the legislation.

Seeing the difficult situation as above then it should be done by a community of women was approached by the organizers of the State (KPU and Bawaslu) in order to ensure that each political party that requires their achievements so that each area of representation of women in parliament (DPRK, DPRD, DPR-RI, and DPD-RI) is meet the quota of 30 percent if there is the political party was given a written warning and if necessary in the complicated administrative verification requirements.

3.2. Maintaining Strength in Existence is Acehese Women in Development Post-Election

The legislator is the chance to become a big dream to be expected by women who are eager to strengthen the presence of women in development, but they are also far-away days have prepared themselves when not selected already very well established in carrying out its activities. Learning from the experiences of women who are members of the community *Balee Inong* Banda Aceh where they are well-prepared when he was nominated to be the legislators either from any party who would ask for her hand into one of the main party cadres or sympathizers of the party is prepared to become a candidate for the legislature. As where the findings of the Women Development Center (WDC) in cooperation with Ford Foundation Banda Aceh in 2015 which explained that Banda Aceh women have been very ready to change and move the women involved in the construction, where her quick response saw the situation of women who continue to be far behind the men then take another strategic step in building a shared commitment to mutually integrated.

Built integration between the communities of women with municipalities to encourage continued strengthening Musrena forum (Council Action Plan for Women), which has the force of law in Perwal No. 52 of 2009, concerning Musrena to accommodate the needs of women. Then integration with NGOs, they get their strengthening soft skill social of women's through strengthening the capacity of women candidates, with world enterprises (owners of capital), they were able to collaborate by moving the creative economy through various potential they have, for example, cooperation with PT Telkomsel they get internet training and free computer, with State Electricity Enterprise (*PLN*), they became one of the PPOB for public services to payment of utility bills. But it will be different with women who become candidates without going through the assistance of the NGO or the government-owned districtKabupaten / town it will feel when not selected will be directly desperate or the like. Due to the amount found Women candidates whose role is only to gain votes for the elected men and women participating be the candidates to be fully funded by the incumbent who feels its existence will be disturbed when there are women candidates participated in the constituency (electoral district).

The emergence of women candidates in Legislative elections this period also a severe concern among male scholars who have agreed to work in women public space. This is due to the amount found Women candidates whose role is only to gain votes for the elected men and women participating normally be the candidates to be fully funded by the incumbent who feels its existence will be disturbed when there are women candidates participated in the constituency



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The research findings recently that the author did that almost all candidates women who participated interviewed explained that their desire to run is not despite the lack of attention of the council (legislative) of men against women, especially in the management of the budget has not been responsive women, and most of the plot of the budget to infrastructure are not necessarily able to provide outputs or output to development for men and women. Especially for Banda Aceh political contestation against the budget reached through the realm Musrena (Council Action Plan for Women), which has since 2007 driven by women from leadership Mawardi Illiza Nurdin- Saaduddin Djamal until now, then when finished the discussion will be handed over to the city of Banda Aceh Musrenbang, (Masrizal 2018; M. Masrizal 2017), Hopefully, in the future other regions in Aceh also Musrena well or other similar forums that can accommodate the aspirations of women in development. So it will be many candidates in districts/cities felt called to become candidates to answer the missing space against women has long been until now has not materialized, which resulted in women always behind and have not been able to rise from the bondage of patriarchy.

3.3. Contestation Women in Politics Brought Woman Based Budgeting

Legislative elections are important contestation which should be used by women to express their aspirations and the right space to discuss budget politics. Moreover, the duties and responsibilities of the board are overseeing the budget. Surely that is where the critical role of women to voice their rights so that based budgeting planning to the needs of women. The question of budget politics in order to be balanced between men and women has been set forth in the Regulation of the Minister of Women No. 6 of 2009 which explained that gender mainstreaming is a strategy that is built to integrate gender into an integral dimension of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs and development activities (Djoharwinarlien 2012; Kathleen Lahey 2017; Masrizal 2017)

Opportunities for women when seen with formal legal in the form of laws or regulation ministerial, gubernatorial, regulation of mayor, declaring that the State regulates it is enough to make women directly involved in the politics of budget, or set your own needs of women, even when Musrenbang any women do not longer have to argue with the group of men in expressing their aspirations are accommodated in the village to the budget allocation be blessed (Ma'rif, Nugroho, and Wijayanti 2010; M. Masrizal 2017; Tim UNFGI dan PPKK UGM 2013; Tresiana and Duadji 2016). Hopefully, the future districts/cities in Aceh to learn to Banda Aceh to the management of the budget through village needs of women, which in Banda Aceh since 2015 has been practicing 10 percent budget village sourced from ADG / ADD and BKPG prioritized for women's capacity-building efforts (Masrizal, et al 2019; Masrizal 2018; Syahputri, Veni Nella 2017), Kesbangpolinmas as a facilitator of the government at the time of fieldwork visits to the regions may need also exists in the form of FGD (focus group discussion), neither in the form of research make social mapping early in order to map out which areas are not given political rights to women to voice their aspirations, so where Kesbangpolinmas become a new force for women at the local level in Aceh in addressing the challenges faced by women today.

The hope in the future of women already gets his rights in politics so that they can continue to develop it so that during the discussion of the budget planning on respective districts/cities in Aceh already implementing gender-equitable budget allocation

CONCLUSION

The Democracy in Indonesia generally and in Aceh in particular currently have undergone rapid changes, compared to the new order in which more women are dealing with the domestic field. Another case with tempo women used to be where the spirit of struggle is identity politics in the fight for the State to become independent from the colonial occupation. Processes that differ between women now with the first woman. Women candidates are man number two after the men who get space in politics. Neither was directly involved in political parties and are actively involved in politics without belonging to a political party.

The Government of Indonesia towards the collapse of the new order regime has strengthened the idea to pass a law about putting women on equal footing with men in the political sphere that contained in article 2 paragraph 2 of the political parties Act Number. 2 years 2008. Then after that Election Commission Rules Out no. 7 of the year 2013. Even in the specificity of Aceh after the Helsinki MoU confirms her in Qanun 3 of 2008 article 21 paragraph 1 and 2 of the Local



Party stating that the KIP (Independent Election Commission) shall verify the completeness and correctness of documents administrative requirements or candidate members of the provincial parliament against the DPRK to verify the fulfillment of the amount of at least 30 percent women representation. Although until now the parliamentary candidates of women in Aceh have yet to get a good political space in the Parliament, for example, already two periods post-MoU women successfully elected to the DPRK only 14.8% do not meet quotas that had been promised.

This phenomenon is not the unpreparedness of women in politics but it could be a group of men who are members of local and national political parties have not wholeheartedly given space to the woman selected for the legislative, plus socio-cultural factors that inhibit women's space in politics. Besides that, it also denotes a reality almost no Women parliamentary candidates in descending order are at number sort 1, and even the women have always been the closing number in the order number alias Caleg sort protruding. So this is called women as second-class citizens, or among intellectuals call it with patriarchy. Despite the absence of special cadre recruitment also for women who are members of political parties to prepare women to plunge as a candidate for the legislature, and a further strengthening of those moments ahead of the procession were given new election supply Parliamentary candidates. So the existence of the parliamentary candidates training just sheer political party wishes rather than as a force for the party to have a strong spirit of women elected to the legislature. The very constraints appear to the public about the role of women parliamentary candidates is not yet a consensus among political parties in national and local sustainable development or sustainability fostering a group of women.

The organizing institute Elections (KPU/KIP And Bawaslu) yet has more authority on the subject respond to the issue of political parties who do not have a strong passion to convince voters to give a 30 percent quota for women elected in parliament, both at the level of district/city, neither at the level of provincial and central, Irwan Abdullah described the woman who jumped into the public domain as a nature-identical women and men as a culture, that is to say when a woman wants to get into the public arena as if he was rammed himself to deny their nature as women. And that is something misguided and wrong (Abdullah 2006). Various phenomena faced by women in Aceh, especially in the political field will provide separate impact for the benefit of women in the fight for their rights to be taken by its participation in the election. Election 2019 ahead will be the new starting point for women to take part to fix lag behind in achieving the target of 30 percent representation of women in parliament, both at the level of district/city (DPRK), the province (provincial parliament) and the center (DPR-RI) and DPD-RI.

Given the amount of homework that must be carried by all the elements then sued the recommendation in this article to address the problems faced by women to answer 30 percent quota to realize the representation of women in legislative bodies, among others: first, political party locally and nationally in Aceh should be aware that provide full power against women candidates for elected representatives of the people, (the DPRK, the provincial parliament, the DPR, DPD-RI), through strengthening the capacity, the capability of women equal to men. Second, the importance of strengthening social soft skills (leadership skills, public speaking, and mediation and negotiation) for candidates Women should continue to be accompanied by the government, non-governmental agencies (NGOs) and universities (in the field of research and service).

Third, the need for strengthening an administrative by election organizers (KIP/ KPU and Bawaslu) so that when performing data verification in order to take into account the serial number is correct candidates against 30 percent women representation in the serial number of candidates and if necessary, require women to be on the main sequence number. Last or fourth, specific to Kesbangpolinmas as an agency or a government institution in charge in politics in order to prioritize staff to perform full coordination with local and national political parties in order to map the political parties. Whether it be through research and calls that required their cadre against women in the political parties to train them in the field of soft social skill that the existence of an institution Kesbangpolinmas become one of the main entrance of women in public arena fight for their rights. In internal administration should also coordinate with the Agency well into the district/city nor the province of Aceh in order to perform a crosscheck whether allocator program budget in Aceh gender that have been outlined in the Development Plan or RPJP.

LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

The limitation of this research is the research area only in the city of Banda Aceh, although Banda Aceh provincial capital is the heterogeneous population of its inhabitants. It should be done in the 23 regencies/cities in Aceh province so that it can be deduced any region in Aceh that has fulfilled the quota of 30 percent women preference in the legislature, as in Aceh only one district namely, Aceh Tamiang has been 36 percent women preference in the legislative, although the average women preference in the city district in Aceh occurred an increase from the previous period of 8.8 percent increased to 13 percent in the period of 2019-2024. Fore expected related agencies or agencies such as the institution of Kesbangpol Aceh that oversees political parties should provide support to the political party that is still the preference of women in his political party in each district of the city in Aceh, then gave awareness to voters that the importance of the involvement of women in political parties in the fight for their aspirations.



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