

**ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN POLITICAL
POSITIONS OF LEADERS OF DPRD IN BULUNGAN REGENCY**
Study on the Leaders of the Bulungan Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 Period

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the description of women's representation in political positions, especially in the current political positions of the DPRD (Regional People's Representative Assembly) leadership in Bulungan Regency and to find out what factors influence women's representation in political positions led by DPRD in Bulungan Regency and to find out the obstacles faced by women in political positions, leadership of the DPRD in Bulungan Regency. (Study of the Leadership of the Bulungan Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 Period). The informants in this study consisted of the chairman of the DPRD, the secretary of the DPRD, members of the DPRD, the chairman of the KPUD (Regional Election Commission), the secretary of the KPUD, members of the KPUD, and the community who were chosen randomly without regard to the existing strata. According to the type of data used and the level of explanation, this research is a descriptive qualitative research type. While the research data analysis using an interactive analysis model which consisted of three main things in analyzing the data, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on the results of the analysis of the results of the research conducted, it is known that quantitatively, the involvement of women in political positions in the Bulungan Regency is still lacking. This can be seen from the existing data and the results of interviews with various informants who are involved in political positions and those who are not involved. As can be seen from the data, there are only 4 women who hold the position of DPRD members out of 25 members. The obstacles for women in political positions are caused by several factors such as the level of education and political understanding is still very lacking, organizational experience and self-confidence are still lacking, and financial factors.

Keywords: *Representation of Women, Political Positions and DPRD Leaders.*

A. PRELIMINARY

The *Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 Pasal 27 ayat 1* reads "All citizens have the same position in law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and government without exception". Therefore, in a broader context, the *Undang-Undang Dasar 1945* provides opportunities for anyone to participate work or be

involved in the world of government and politics, including women who for the last two decades have been marginalized because of their Mother Nature and limitations directly in any activities outside the home.

However, currently women, who make up more than half of society's members, can become potential human resources. The actualization of women as resources for development and self-development can only occur in situations and conditions that are conducive to this happening. Quite a number of legal foundations have been made, both formal and informal, in the form of laws, rules and conventions at the national and international levels that discuss the role or inclusion of rights between men and women in all fields, for example the *Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia 1945*, the contents of the CEDAW (Convention the Elimination of Form Discrimination Against Woman) the *Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 1984* concerning the ratification of the convention on the elimination of discrimination against women and the *Instruksi Presiden Nomor 9 Tahun 2000* concerning Gender in National Development.

Meanwhile, in the political arena, especially the representation of women in the contestation of legislative candidates, the law provides for women's representation in determining candidates for each political party. As an effort to increase the role of women, there are laws and regulations that can guarantee an increase in women's representation in DPR (House of Representative) seats. This regulation is formulated in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2022* concerning Political Parties and the *Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2003* concerning General Elections and the *Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2008* concerning Political Parties and the *Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2008* concerning General Elections for Members of the House of Representatives People, Regional People's Representative Council.

The *Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2008* contains a policy that requires political parties to include at least 30% women's representation in their establishment and management at the central level. Then in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2008* it is emphasized that political parties can only participate after fulfilling the requirements to include at least 30% women's representation in the management of political parties at the central level. In a democracy, the involvement/participation of women and men in policy-making and decision-making positions will have an impact on the balance of society at all levels accurately and will achieve the goal of creating justice.

Based on factual observations, it can be seen that women are still more objects than subjects in everything. This is caused by many factors, one of which comes from the patriarchal culture that has succeeded in dwarfing the soul and eroding the confidence of women. Women should take advantage of equal opportunities and opportunities to play a role in decision make, moreover it will have an impact on their lives. Their participation and representation in policy formulation and decision making is one of the real steps towards achieving fair conditions for women. This role must also be seen in every policy formulation in parliament and decision making, but the role of women in these positions in Bulungan Regency seems to be lacking.

Based on a source that the author received, the Regional House of Representatives of Bulungan Regency in the last general election held on April 17, 2019 the number of members of the Regional People's Representative Council there were only four (4) women out of twenty-five (25) members of the council. So far, the question is that in Bulungan Regency there has never been a female figure that appeared to run for Regent or Deputy Regent. When compared with other regions that have started to present their regional women to become regents/mayors, deputy regents/deputy mayors.

Talking about the representation of women who occupy legislative seats in the Bulungan Regency DPRD, the first woman's representation is the Chairperson of the DPRD as deputy chairman, and the others are in Commission I in the Government and Community Welfare Sector, Commission II in the Economy and Finance, and the last is Commission III in the Development Sector. Actually, women's representation has a number of pure goals, apart from paying attention to women's rights, especially women's rights in politics as citizens who also have the same rights as men.

Women's empowerment is the outline of the rationale for women's representation in politics as well so that the policies and laws that are drawn up have a gender perspective and of course this is a promising hope for a long struggle and concern from the government. From the facts that the researchers saw through the data and temporary observations that the researchers wanted to examine at this time, how was the response of women's interest in Bulungan Regency to their representation in DPRD leadership positions, even when the government and the state have provided opportunities to encourage women to be involved in political office.

To see how much representation of women in political positions led by DPRD in Bulungan Regency in the decision-making process and policy formulation, the researchers are interested in discussing it in the context of an academic study with the title of research "Analysis of Women's Representation in Political Positions of DPRD Leaders in Bulungan Regency (Study on the Leaders of the Bulungan Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 Period)". So, based on the background of the problems described above, basically the researcher tries to reveal the representation of women in leadership positions, with the formulation of the problem as follows: To what extent is the representation of women in political positions leading the DPRD in Bulungan Regency for the 2019-2024 period; What are the factors that influence the representation of women in political positions led by DPRD in Bulungan Regency; and What are the obstacles faced by women in political positions as DPRD leaders in Bulungan Regency. Based on the formulation of the problem above, the main objectives in this study are: To find out the description of women's representation in politics, especially in political positions led by DPRD in Bulungan Regency for the 2019-2024 Period; To find out the factors that affect the representation of women in political positions led by DPRD in Bulungan Regency; and To find out the obstacles faced by women in political positions led by DPRD in Bulungan Regency.

The research benefits are based on the research objectives that have been describe above, so the research results are expected to make a positive

contribution in seeking to increase gender equality in government. This research is expected to provide benefits academically, the decision-making process, namely the process of making policies in the application of gender equality in government and as information on the current condition of women's representation in political positions in Bulungan Regency.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Definition of Analysis

According to Spradley in Sugiyono (2014: 89), analysis is an activity to look for a pattern other than that analysis is a way of thinking related to systematic testing of something to determine parts, relationships between parts and their relationship to whole. Analysis is an attempt to break down a problem or focus of study into parts (decomposition) so that the arrangement/order of the form of something that is parsed is clearly visible and therefore can be understood more clearly or the meaning can be more clearly understood (Satori and Komariyah, 2014:200).

Nasution in Sugiyono (2010:244), doing analysis is a difficult job, it requires hard work. There is no certain way that can be followed to conduct the analysis, so each researcher must find his own method that is felt to be suitable for the nature of his research. The same material can be classified differently. So it can be concluded that the analysis is a systematic decomposition of a subject in determining the parts, relationships between parts and their relationships as a whole to obtain the right understanding and understanding.

The Definition of Representation

According to Pitkin in Napitupulu (2007:11), "The process of representation involves two things, namely representation in terms of interests and representation in terms of opinions", namely: "Representation of interests means that people's representatives are bound to interest groups that support the representatives while representatives of opinion binds its representatives to public opinion and what it represents is symbolic, in the form of feelings, emotions and psychological aspects of the whole society. What is represented in the interests of representatives are individuals and groups as well as interest groups that exist in society so that there is always a continuous or continuous relationship between the representative and the represented, while the representation of opinions or symbols does not establish a strong contact relationship between the two.

Pitkin in Napitupulu (2007:183) states that: "Political representation or political representativeness is the representation of the interests of community members by their representatives in political institutions and processes". The description above explains that political representation describes the interests of the people represented by their representatives.

This shows that political representation includes the satisfaction of the represented party in terms of the interests and needs of being served or can be realized by the representative through the response given by the representative through his attitude, actions in making decisions or policies on problems faced by the community.

The Definition of Women

According to Broverman in Fakhri (2008:8) Society has recognized the difference between men and women since humans exist on earth. This distinction between men and women is based on what is inherent in the individual himself, this kind of distinction is based on biological elements. But in addition to distinctions based on biological elements, there are also distinctions based on human reason, distinctions based on the results of human thinking, distinctions based on social elements created by humans. Women are indeed not a vulnerable group, such as children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, but a group consisting of half the population who is expected to maximize their potential as citizens as well as men. In human life, both in the family and in society, biological distinctions and distinctions based on social elements sometimes become problematic for the existence of women in all fields, of course there are many factors that cause this to happen. Women are not to be privileged over men, but women must empower themselves, empowered in the sense of being able to overcome problems in life. Of course, this is related to the self-development of every woman in overcoming various problems, both as individuals, mothers, and as one unit of society and the state.

The Definition of Women Representation

Lovenduski (2005:35) explains the theory of political representation which states that representatives have the urge to represent the interests of those who have voted for them or who will vote for them in the future, although they themselves do not take part in these interests. This explanation illustrates that elections are a perfect market, where all political demands are granted. Communities can choose the representatives they want more carefully and more responsibly.

Lovenduski (2008:37) reveals that women's political representation can be interpreted as the presence of members of certain groups (women) in formal political institutions. The theory of political representation states that representatives have the urge to represent the interests of the people who voted for them or who will elect them in the future. The formulators of democracy theory distinguish representation into two, namely, descriptive representation and substantive representation. Descriptive representation explains that women should be in decision-making in proportion to their population, while substantive representation draws attention to the idea of women's interests. The number of women's representation is expected to be adequate according to the portion.

The Definition of Political Position

The term "political position" became popular after the reform era was rolled out, namely after the fall of Suharto as the ruler of the New Order at that time. Before the reform era, the term political office was not very familiar to the public. At that time the term for referring to political positions was better known as state positions, and officials were called state officials. To this day the term for state official seems to be inherited by current the government, this is evidenced by the frequent use of the term. (Evi Mulyasari Akmul. 2004 The simple definition of political office can be interpreted as an office determined by a political process. In this case, it can be exemplified at the provincial, district and city levels, we know the

process of selecting regional heads and deputy regional heads, namely the election of governors and deputy governors at the provincial level as well as the election of regents/mayors and representatives at the district and city levels.

The Definition of Legislature (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, DPR)

DPR (The *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*/House of Representatives) are one of the high state institutions in the Indonesian constitutional system which is a representative institution of the people and holds the power to form laws. The DPR has legislative, budgetary and supervisory functions. The DPR consists of members of political parties participating in the general election, who are elected based on the results of the General Election. The term of office for members of the DPR is 5 years, and ends at the same time the new DPR members take an oath or promise. (Eryanto Nugroho, 2008). Women legislative candidates are women who are elected or trusted by political parties to become candidates/participants in the general election for members of the legislature for a certain period of year. The political strategy of female legislative candidates is a series of principles/principles, circumstances, methods and tools used by women to win the election of legislative members in certain areas.

Quotas are the determination of a certain number or percentage of a body, assembly, committee, or government. The quota for women aims to have a critical minority consisting of 30 to 40 percent of women. The initial thought of the emergence of quotas was to ensure that women would enter and be involved in politics and that women would not become isolated groups of society. In the women's module for politics (2004: 9) it is explained that there are three kinds of quotas, namely:

- a. Quotas contained in the Act/Constitution (legislated quotas).
- b. The seats are reserved specifically for women (reserved seats).
- c. Party quota (party quota).

The number 30 is seen as a critical number that must be reached to ensure a change. The figure of 30 percent shows the critical mass that will have an impact on the quality of decision making. The number of 30 percent is set as an effort to avoid the dominance of one gender in political institutions that formulate public policies.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Research

In general, this type of research can be grouped according to the purpose, approach, level of explanation, and type of data. According to its purpose, this research is a type of applied research that aims to use scientific knowledge that has been known to solve practical life problems. Then according to the approach, this research is a type of policy research research, which is a research process carried out on, or an analysis of, basic social problems, so that its findings can be recommended to decision makers to act practically in solving problems. Meanwhile, according to the type of data used and the level of explanation, this research includes descriptive qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2002:2).

Informant Selection

Informants in this study are people who are competent to provide accurate and accountable information or data related to the problems studied. The informants in this study consisted of the chairman of the DPRD, the secretary of the DPRD, members of the DPRD, the chairman of the KPU, the secretary of the KPU, members of the KPU and the community who were chosen randomly without regard to the existing strata. Determination of research subjects or informants in this study is based on a purposive sampling approach, namely determining samples with certain considerations that are considered to be able to provide maximum data (Arikunto, 2010: 33).

Data Analysis

Analysis of research data is a very critical step in conducting scientific research, because from the analysis of the data, meaning and meaning will be obtained in solving the problems to be studied. Analysis of the data used in this study using an interactive analysis model from Miles and Huberman (1992) quoted by Muhammad Idrus (2009: 147-148) in his book entitled "Social Science Research Methods". This interactive model consists of three main things in analyzing data, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification.

D. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

1. General Description of Research Location

Bulungan Regency is one of the regencies in the northern part of Indonesia, East Kalimantan Province which has now been divided into a new province, namely North Kalimantan Province. Bulungan Regency consists of several islands, which are drained by large and small rivers, topologically has a hilly land, mountainous with steep cliffs and sharp slopes.

The population of Bulungan Regency with an area of 13,181.92 Km² with a population of 133,546 People spread over 10 (ten) Districts. The distribution pattern of the population of Bulungan Regency per sub-district is based on the area. Density ranges from 1.31 People/Km² (Peso sub-district) to 58.39 People/Km² (Bunyu sub-district). The population density of Bulungan Regency is 19.34 People/Km². The sub-districts whose population density is below the average are Peso, Peso Hilir, Tanjung Palas, Tanjung Palas Barat and Sekatak sub-districts.

Judging from the composition of the population according to gender, it shows that the male population is still more than the female population, the sex ratio of the population of Bulungan Regency is 113.1 this means that every 62 women compared to about 70 men.

2. a Brief History of the DPRD of Bulungan Regency

The existence of the Bulungan Regency DPRD is one of the institutions that Places People's Representatives who are expected to be able to accommodate the aspirations of the people and then provide solutions in finding solutions, besides, the existence of this institution as a forum to bridge any problems that arise among the community. Especially in the Bulungan Regency DPRD,

according to historical records, its existence has existed since the time of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. Since its inception, the Bulungan Regency DPRD has undergone many changes, including:

- a. The period of independence under the name DPRDS, namely from the period of independence until 1955
- b. The period of the 1st General Election on September 29, 1955 until 1962
- c. The term of the Gotong Royong DPRD from 1962 to 1971, during which time a joint secretariat was created.
- d. The period of DPRD as the result of the first 2nd General Election in the 1945 Constitution started in 1971 until now.

Several officials who are known to have held the position of Chairman of the Bulungan Regency DPRD are as follows:

- a. Rumanjeer (early independence period until 1955)
- b. M. Zainal Anwar (1955-1959)
- c. Bid Lie (1959-1962)
- d. Abdul Menan Surya (1962-1967)
- e. Hamran (1967-1972)
- f. Abdul Samad (1972-1977)
- g. Suryo Hadi (1977-1982)
- h. Sulersono (1982-1983)
- i. H. Dt. Muhammad Langkat (1983-1988)
- j. Kasim Pallanyu, BA (1988-1992)
- k. H. Dt. Hasan (1992-1996)
- l. H. Bambang Rahyono, SH (1996-1998)
- m. H. Anang Dachlan Djauhari, SE (1998-1999)
- n. Drs. H. Zainal Abidinsjah (1999-2004)
- o. H. Darwin Paridjin (2004-2009)
- p. H. Hasbullah (2009-2014)
- q. Syarwani, S.Pd., M.Si (2014-2019)

Members of the Bulungan DPRD for the 2019-2024 term of office are the results of the 2019 general election, totaling 25 people from the electoral district which is divided into three, namely electoral district I which consists of Tanjung Selor District and East Tanjung Palas District, Electoral District II includes Tanjung Palas District, Tanjung District West Palas, Peso Sub-district and Peso Hilir Sub-district while Electoral District III is Tanjung Palas Tengah District, Tanjung Palas Utara District, Sekatak District and Bunyu District. The number of members of the Bulungan DPRD is 25 people consisting of 3 electoral districts, namely:

- a. Electoral District I as many as 11 people;
- b. District II as many as 6 people;
- c. Electoral District III as many as 8 people.

The Number of political parties that participated in the 2019 elections and filled seats in the Bulungan Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 term of office was 12 political parties, as follows:

1. Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Gerindra) = 4 seats
2. Partai Golongan Karya (Golkar) = 3 seats

3. Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan = 3 seats
4. Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat (Hanura) = 3 seats
5. Partai Demokrat = 2 Seats
6. Partai Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem) = 2 seats
7. Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN) = 2 seats
8. Partai Persatuan Indonesia (Perindo) = 2 seats
9. Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) = 1 seat
10. Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS) = 1 seat
11. Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB) = 1 seat
12. Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB) = 1 seat

After the inauguration of 25 members of the Bulungan DPRD as stated in the *Surat Keputusan Gubernur Provinsi Kalimantan Utara Nomor: 188.44/K.548/2019* concerning the Inauguration of the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the Bulungan Regency Regional People's Representative Council, immediately announced Dwi Sugiarto as chairman of the Provisional DPRD and H. Hamka. M as the interim deputy chairman of the Bulungan DPRD.

After a few days, the members of the Regional House of Representatives of Bulungan Regency were inaugurated by elements of the interim leadership forming the DPRD faction, namely:

- 1) Fraksi Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Gerindra) = 4 people;
- 2) Fraksi Golongan Karya (Golkar) = 4 people;
- 3) Fraksi PDI Perjuangan (PDI-P) = 4 people;
- 4) Fraksi Hati Nurani Rakyat (Hanura) = 3 people;
- 5) Fraksi Demokrat Nasdem = 4 people;
- 6) Fraksi Amanat Persatuan Bintang Pembangunan = 6 People

Then after several months of inauguration of his appointment, members of the Bulungan Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 term, determined the leadership elements through the 5th Plenary Meeting of the 2019 First Trial Period at the Datu Adil Meeting Room of the Bulungan Regency DPRD on Friday, October 4, 2019, which stated in the *Surat Keputusan Gubernur Kalimantan Utara Nomor: 188.44/K.634/2019, Tanggal 24 September 2019* concerning the Inauguration of the Appointment of the Leaders of the Regional House of Representatives of Bulungan Regency for the 2019-2024 term of office by stipulating:

- 1) Kilat, A.Md as Chairman of the DPRD from the Partai Gerindra;
- 2) Hj. Aluh Berlian, SH, M. Si as Deputy Chairman of the DPRD from the Partai Golkar;
- 3) H. Hamka M. As Deputy Chairman of the DPRD from PDIP.

With the inauguration of the Leadership Elements of the Bulungan DPRD, they immediately formed the equipment of the Council, such as; stipulate the Budget Agency, Regional Regulation Formation Agency, Deliberation Board, Honorary Board and the Bulungan Regency DPRD Commission. The Bulungan DPRD commission is divided into 3 (three) commissions, generally speaking, Commission I is in charge of Government and People's Welfare, Commission II is in charge of the Economy and Finance, while Commission III is in charge of

Development. In carrying out their duties and functions, each of the Council's instruments has been regulated in the Council's Rules of Conduct and regional regulations that have been stipulated. The existence of the Bulungan Regency DPRD as a People's Representative Institution is required to be aspirational as well as a partner of the government in the success of development in Bumi Tengguyun and achieve the ideals of the nation as mandated in the opening of the Undang-Undang Dasar 1945.

3. The Vision and Mission of the DPRD of Bulungan Regency

The Forefront Vision encourages Regional Governments to organize governance and implement development within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Undang-Undang Dasar 1945". Meanwhile, the mission of the Bulungan Regency DPRD is as follows:

- 1) Maintain and strengthen the unity and integrity of the Nation within the framework of maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- 2) Empowering the community and developing community organizations as well as absorbing community aspirations.
- 3) Accelerate the implementation of the APBD every year so that it is on time.
- 4) Encouraging economic growth in all sectors.
- 5) Carrying out objective supervision of the administration and implementation of regional development in Bulungan Regency.

4. Informant Characteristics

The informants in this study consisted of the chairman of the DPRD, the secretary of the DPRD, members of the DPRD, the chairman of the KPU, the secretary of the KPU, members of the KPU and the Public Classified according to gender, age, and education level. A more complete description can be seen in the following tables.

Table: the KPU and the Public Classified According to Gender

No.	Gender	Frequence	Percentage (%)
1.	Male	7	58%
2,	Female	5	42%
	Jumlah	12	100%

Source: *Bulungan DPRD Regency Office*

Based on the table, it is known that there are 7 male informants or 58%, while 4 female informants or 42%. This explains that the involvement or participation of women's representation in political positions has increased. Thus, it is hoped that in the coming period, women's representation can be further increased or give women the opportunity to participate in political positions.

Table: the KPU and the Public Classified According to Age

No.	Age	Frequence	Percentage (%)
1.	31 – 40	6	50%
2.	41 – 50	3	25%
3.	51 – 60	3	25%
Jumlah		12	100%

Source: *Bulungan DPRD Regency Office*

5. Women's Representation in Political Positions for the DPRD Leaders of Bulungan Regency

The existence of women in political positions in a region can of course be seen from the number or quantity of them in it. The level of women's participation illustrates the interest of women to start empowering themselves, including participating in formulating policies and decision making which will have an impact and make a big contribution to their region. From the data that the researchers got, Bulungan Regency until now still shows a gap in the number of women who occupy political seats. We can see, for example, that of the 25 DPRD members in Bulungan Regency, there are only 4 women DPRD members. If it is presented there is only 16%.

The following are the names of female DPRD members in Bulungan Regency:

Table: Name of Bulungan DPRD Members According to Female Classified 2019-2024 Period

No.	Name
1.	Hj. Aluh Berlian, SH,M.Si
2.	Hj. Shanty Lusiana,S.T
3.	Farida Silviawati,S.T
4.	Rozana Bin Serang

Source: *Bulungan DPRD Regency Office*

The chairman of the Bulungan Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 Period, Pak Kilat also said that he was grateful that there were 4 women represented in the Bulungan Regency DPRD when compared to the previous period.

In formulating policies, more women are needed, at least an increase of 4 people. Mrs. Lilis Riana as the Chairperson of the KPU also said that the current number of women's representation is still around 16%. Even though all political parties include 30% women's representation, then it goes back to the electorate.

"...In my opinion, according to the mandate of the Act, we hope that the DPRD members should have 30% representation, while currently it is still around 16% of the total representation. It's just for the time of registration and so on. Political parties include women's representation up to 30%. Only 30% of the election goes back to the voters" (Interview on 5 November 2019)

So basically in terms of quantity this year, the nomination of DPRD in the 2019 election in Bulungan Regency, all political parties include 30% female representation. The following is the data for the nominations for DPRD in the 2019 election.

Meanwhile, from the results of interviews with researchers with female DPRD members of Bulungan Regency, Mrs. Hj. Shanty Luciana, ST as secretary of commission 2 said the number of 4 women is still far from enough because there should be 7 or 8 women's representation to fulfill 30%.

"...if we refer to the law, actually currently 4 women from 25 DPRD members are still far from sufficient, women's representation is at least 30%, so at least we are 7 or 8 only fulfilling 30%" (Interview results on December 5, 2019)

So basically the quantity of women in political positions in Bulungan Regency, through the author's observations as the people of Bulungan Regency, through interviews from various sources as well as from data and literature, the quantity/amount of participation in political positions is still lacking.

6. Political Strategy of Women of DPRD Members of Bulungan Regency in Winning People's Sympathy

The low political representation of women at the local level, such as in Bulungan Regency in the legislature which is only steered by 4 female DPRD members such as Bu Hj. Aluh Berlian, SH, M. Si, Bu Hj. Shanty Lusiana, S.T, Mrs. Farida Silviawati, S.T and Mrs. Rozana Bin Serang have carried out a heavy mandate from the people, namely carrying out the task of developing their regions both in terms of infrastructure and natural resources and human resources, it is indeed a statement that the progress of a region can be supported by reliable indicators and quality natural resources in their respective fields. Analysis of the Position of Female Secretary in the Bulungan Regency DPRD:

Tabel: Name of Female DPRD Member and Position in Bulungan Regency for the 2019-2024 Period

No.	Name	Position
1.	Hj. Aluh Berlian, SH,M.Si	Deputy chairman of the DPRD
2.	Rozana Bin Serang	Secretary of Commission 1 DPRD
3.	Hj. Shanty Lusiana,S.T	Secretary of Commission 2 DPRD
4.	Farida Silviawati,S.T	Secretary of Commission 3 DPRD

Source: DPRD Bulungan Regency Office

From an interview with Mrs. Hj. Aluh Berlian as the deputy chairman of the DPRD said that the position of the female secretary was directly chosen by her commission members.

"...the position of the female secretary is directly elected by the Members of the Commission the Election in each commission is to determine the chairman, deputy chairman and secretary." (Results of the *interview on January 8, 2020*).

Basically, the dominance of men in the membership of the Bulungan Regency DPRD makes female DPRD members the main choice to be able to sit in the secretary position in each commission. Women are considered to have technical capabilities in the field of administration so that the position is considered more appropriate with the number of female DPRD members as many as 4 people more likely to sit in administrative positions as technical secretaries of activities from each commission.

7. Legislative Candidate Registration Requirements for Political Parties

Policies that open up opportunities for women to participate in government politics have begun to widen. Such as the *Undang-Undang 1945 Pasal 27 ayat 1*, concerning the equality of men and women in the eyes of law and government, the *Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2000* on increasing women's participation in national development, and currently widely discussed the *Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2008* concerning elections. In articles 53, 54 and 55 which explain statements about at least 30% representation of women in the management of political parties at the central and regional levels as one of the requirements for political parties to become election participants, namely the application of the Zipper System, namely for every 3 legislative candidates, there is at least one female legislative candidates.

8. Requirements to Become a DPRD Leader

The determination of the leadership elements of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is based on the number of seats gained in the legislative elections (pileg). From the results of an interview with the chairman of the Bulungan Regency DPRD, Mr Kilat said that everything refers to the acquisition of seats. The party that gets the most seats will sit as chairman of the DPRD.

The determination of this chairman refers to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014* concerning Regional Government. This rule also has its derivatives in the *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 12 Tahun 2018*. In the *Pasal 164 ayat 3* states that the chairman of the district/city DPRD is a member of the district/city DPRD who comes from a political party that gets the first most seats in the district/city DPRD. The article textually states that the party that becomes the leader is the party that has the most seats in the DPRD, likewise for the deputy chair and the leadership under him.

9. Obstacles Faced by Women in Political Positions as Leaders of the DPRD of Bulungan Regency

By looking at the lack of women's participation or the lack of interest of women in political positions in Bulungan Regency, this certainly caused by

several factors. The factors that the researcher examines through observations, literature and the results of interviews with various informants are as follows:

1) Education Level or Political Understanding

From one of the researcher's interviews with informants from KPU member Pak Mistang as the planning and information engineering division, he said that women who do not have an understanding of politics will tend to be indifferent to politics.

2) Organizational Experience

According to DPRD member Pak Yohanes, one of the inhibiting factors is lack of organization.

3) Self-confidence

From the researcher's interview with the deputy chairman of the Bulungan Regency DPRD, Bu Hj. Aluh Berlian, SH, M.Si which becomes the next inhibiting factor is the lack of self-confidence, most women are afraid before fighting.

4) Financial Ability

Apart from the various obstacles above, final ability is also one of the inhibiting factors for the lack of women's participation in political positions, from the results of the researcher's interview with one of the DPRD members in Bulungan Regency, Mrs. Rozana Bin Serang as secretary of commission 1, saying that everything needs funds.

Discussion on the Representation of Women in Political Positions for the Leadership of the DPRD of Bulungan Regency

The existence of women in political positions in a region can certainly be seen from the number or quantity they are in. The level of women's participation illustrates the interest of women to start empowering themselves, including participating in formulating policies and decision-making which will have an impact and make a significant contribution, great for the area.

From the data obtained by the researchers, Bulungan Regency until now still shows a gap in the number of women who occupy political seats. We can see, for example, that of the 25 DPRD members in Bulungan Regency, there are only 4 women DPRD members. If it is presented there is only 16%.

So basically the quantity of women in political positions in Bulungan Regency, through the author's observations as the people of Bulungan Regency, through interviews from various sources as well as from data and literature, the quantity/amount of participation in political positions is still lacking.

E. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion conducted, it can be concluded:

In terms of quantity, the involvement of women in political positions in Bulungan Regency is still lacking. This can be seen from the existing data and the results of interviews with various informants who are involved in political positions and those who are not involved. Compared to other regions, women in Bulungan Regency in terms of involvement in politics as policy makers and

decision makers are still lacking. As can be seen from the data, there are only 4 women who hold the position of the DPRD members out of 25 members.

The requirements for registering legislative candidates for political parties include policies that open up opportunities for women to participate in government politics. Such as the *Undang-Undang Dasar Tahun 1945 Pasal 27 ayat 1* regarding the equality of men and women before law and government, the *Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 9 Tahun 2000* on increasing women's participation in national development, and currently being widely discussed regarding the *Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2008* regarding elections in the pasal 53, 54 and 55 which explain statements about at least 30% representation of women in the management of political parties at the central and regional levels as one of the requirements for political parties to become election participants, namely the application of the Zipper System, namely for every 3 legislative candidates, there is at least one candidate, female legislative candidates.

The determination of the chairman refers to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014* concerning Regional Government. This rule also has its derivatives in the *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 12 Tahun 2018*. The *Pasal 164 ayat 3* states that the chairman of the district/city DPRD is a member of the district/city DPRD who comes from a political party that gets the first most seats in the district/city DPRD. The article textually states that the party that becomes the leader is the party that has the most seats in the DPRD, likewise for the deputy chair and the leadership under him.

The factors that hinder the lack of women's participation or women's lack of interest in political positions in Bulungan Regency include: 1) Education Level and Political Understanding, 2) Organizational Experience, 3) Self-Confidence, 4) Financial Ability.

Suggestions/recommendations that can be offered are: From the results of research on the involvement of women in political positions in Bulungan Regency, it has been explained that the quantity of women who occupy political positions such as members of the legislature is still low. As can be seen from the data, there are only 4 women who hold the position of DPRD members out of 25 members. In terms of this quantity, it is highly expected that the number of women in political positions will increase by looking at the various problems that have been described in the discussion. Basically, the needs of women and men are certainly different, to accommodate and understand women's problems and formulate policies, of course it is more ideal if women are actively involved in their formulation.

Judging from the policy on registration requirements for political parties that open up opportunities for women to participate in government politics, it is start to widen. Such as the implementation of the Zipper System, namely for every 3 legislative candidates, there is at least one female legislative candidate. So for women who have political and leadership interests to provide themselves long ago because in this day and age there is no longer discrimination or marginalization for women. It's time for women to optimize the opportunities that have been opened.

Regarding the requirements for leadership of the DPRD as the determination of the leadership elements of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) based on the number of seats gained in the legislative elections. So women are now expected to be able to compete and contribute or participate in politics as men. So, as women, they should begin to hone and equip themselves to become quality human beings for other humans.

The obstacles for women in political positions are caused by several factors such as the level of education and political understanding that is still very lacking, organizational experience and self-confidence are still lacking, and financial factors. So there are some things that should be done by women today. For example, the starting to equip one self long before advancing in political positions, such as by involving oneself in organizations or NGOs in the regions. Everything that is to be achieved must be honed from the bottom, organizational and educational provisions are needed so that women can maximize their potential in political positions. Women also should not close themselves and open themselves to the social world and open a wider network. Apart from that, from the perspective of NGOs in the regions, as well as organizations in rural areas, the government should also pay more attention to institutions or organizations that are engaged in social and empowerment sectors. Such as revive the PKK in various villages. Political socialization or political education must reach all circles, just as the women's quota policy in the legislature should not only be disseminated in urban areas but also in rural areas so that understanding of the policy is more equitable. Women who occupy political positions in Bulungan Regency are expected to be able to make a good contribution and motivate women by being good role models when sitting in the legislature or becoming a leader, not only with appearance and material. Political position is a very urgent position in the life of the nation and state. The decisions and policies are in their hands.

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