

## **REPRESENTATION OF THE FULFILLMENT OF FEMALE REPRESENTATION OF PSI CANDIDATES TOWARDS THE 2024 ELECTION CONTEST IN MEDAN CITY**

### **Representasi Pemenuhan Keterwakilan Perempuan Caleg Psi Menuju Kontestasi Pemilu 2024 Di Kota Medan**

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**Abstract**

This research aims to examine how women's representation in legislative elections is for legislative candidates in the 2024 political contestation. This problem aims to see how the political party, namely the Indonesian Solidarity Party, represents the representation of women legislative candidates in the 2024 legislative election. Contestation in 2024, this is of course It only has a basis, namely that the party that will be studied is the Indonesian Solidarity Party, which is strong in prioritizing equality and is a young party. The type of research used is qualitative descriptive research. The method used in this research is a qualitative research method. The aim of this qualitative research is to understand the conditions of a context by leading to in-depth interviews with various subjects related to the problems raised in this research in detail and in depth regarding a portrait of the condition of the problem being studied, regarding what actually happened according to what happened. in the field of study. The results of the research show that there are many fact interesting that occur in the efforts to fulfill women's representation by the Medan City DPD PSI, so it is ironic that not one female legislative candidate has succeeded in becoming a representative in the Medan City DPRD. The enactment of regulations to realize the presence of women is also just a mere formality which is carried out because of the difficulty of attracting women's hearts and the lack of optimal support from female cadres in political contestation which causes the political world to become powerless and too masculine for women..

### **INTRODUCTION**

This study starts from social issues and problems regarding the role and form of women's representation in parliament in Indonesia, Indonesia as a country that aims to create equality not only in terms of religious freedom, and gain justice in community life but also in gender equality between men and women both in political life and in decision-making is also known and can be proven that until now it has not been realized ideally. As we know that in the political realm in Indonesia implementing a quota system has become an important mechanism to achieve increased representation of women in the political process, as well as a means to ensure that women's political interests continue to be voiced and represented. This study will focus on seeing how the implementation of quotas or affirmative action strategies of political parties is an inseparable part of how the debate about the development of a democratic political system is built on the main principle of gender equality. This is motivated by the phenomenon that occurred that in the previous legislative elections there was not a single woman who held office as a representative from PSI. The demand for the implementation of quotas is an integral part of the larger demand about how women's rights in politics can be considered and fulfilled (Haryati, 2017). Although it can be acknowledged that it is very difficult to achieve equality with a proportion of 50% men and 50% women in decisions taken

only 30%, but still often experience symptoms of failure and minimal representation of women's voices and rights that should be channeled.

Departing from these problems, in his research and to see a portrait of how women's representation in today's political contests and affairs, the researcher reflects on the constitutional position of the election which can be seen and has been explained in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections which explains how the institutions that implement elections, namely the KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP, each have their own functions and duties in accordance with the legal and administrative needs of the Election. In the guarantee of the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it contains Affirmative action rules that have been stated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections Articles 245 and 246 which explain that there must be three representatives sent by political parties with the placement of female candidates divided into three, namely in the first, middle and last order in the order of the serial number, and closed with an explanation of at least one female candidate. Not only that, the regulation on how to provide for women is also stated in the Third Part of the PKPU regarding the requirements explaining the efforts to fulfill 30% of women's representation in nominations in each electoral district carried out by political parties, which explains how it is clear in the existing regulations that women's representation in the political realm is guaranteed their rights and obligations, although this is often ignored by political parties in the contestation. The selection for this requires further exploration which will begin with research that will be conducted by the current researcher. This research is important to see how the role of politics in trying to have women's representation as a form of equality that occurs, this research is also important to see how the impact of democracy that is adopted provides equality for women to vote on women's interests in terms of making regulations and so on.

The discussion of women cannot be separated from the equality and opportunities for women to participate in existing politics, which is certainly a big challenge for women to increase the form of acceptance and the emergence of women's roles and figures in parliament or political wheels in Indonesia. Women experience many challenges, especially during the campaign period with limited time, energy and other things that are very concerned and considered to enter and enter the world of politics. Until now, politics in Indonesia still seems to attach importance to masculinity because the policymakers and female figures in the government parliament in Indonesia are men, stigma and stereotypes created by society that are still ingrained in the mindset that women will only be better if they take care of and stay at home (Karam, 2002). Discrimination against the quality of women when leading is also often doubtful, even though we know that to create a good atmosphere of social conditions and prioritize the welfare of the community, a figure who uses his feelings in decision-making and policies to be made is needed. Women are always labeled with an attitude that prioritizes feelings and is easy to intervene, although there are many who have become evidence that many women have succeeded in leading the ranks of Ministries in the existing cabinet during the 2019 to 2024 working period in Indonesia today.

The issue of female figures in the leadership of political parties is not unfamiliar to us even though basically the representation of women in politics can also be a forum for women to inspire and fight for important issues regarding women's rights in the political arena so that it can increase women's representation in political decision-making, and in the decisions that will be taken will reflect how the interests and aspirations of all community, because there is the involvement of women as well, it means that the policies that will be made are not only represented by men but also women. (Lovenduski, 2005). Women in political parties have different contributions and viewpoints in political decision-making. All things will be considered when inequality and gender discrimination are the reason for efforts to enforce justice and equality for the entire society. Every society, regardless of women and men, must be guaranteed the fulfillment of their needs and the concept of justice that must be given, as social beings who also have an open and unlimited relationship with the public, of course, these differences and patriarchal stigmas must be abolished in order to uphold the values of justice and equality in citizenship. Women's representation in political parties can also ensure that

policies and programs reflect the interests of all citizens regardless of gender. In addition, increasing women's participation in politics is also an important aspect of inclusive democracy. Therefore, the role of women in political parties promotes gender equality and contributes to the development of a more equitable and sustainable society.

Problems related to women's representation in political parties can also be seen from inhibiting factors such as many women who already have financial independence and have higher education and extensive knowledge of socio-politics tend to make them choose not to join political parties because they do not want to leave their current job and also the comfort that exists today for example taking care of the house as a housewife for example. They are limited by the binding rules where they work, so they choose not to get involved in practical politics. So the author is interested in seeing how efforts are made and what Indonesian solidarity political parties are doing to realize the representation of women's representation in the 2024 elections. Campaign activities carried out by women are also more difficult and have limited time compared to men. Because women can only campaign directly from morning to night at no more than midnight, the stamina of men and women is also different, therefore to anticipate this, women need many parties to help them in order to win political contests.

This will also definitely have an impact on the budget of the necessary funds. The level of public trust to be led by women also needs to be transitioned to change. If we look at the graph on the Kompas news media, we can see that in the years women's representation has increased, namely in 1999 there were (8.8%) women in the legislative body of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, 2004 (11.82%), 2009 (17.86%), 2014 (17.32%), and 2019 (20.87%) as reported by [kompas.com](http://kompas.com). So we can see that this development is being pursued so that women's representation continues to increase, so this research will provide an overview of how the efforts made by one of the political parties that are used as the object of this research are the Indonesian Solidarity Party which will hereinafter be referred to as PSI in this writing, PSI is famous as a young party to enter and be part of the bringer of change and improvement to Women's representation in political contestation. Seeing how the reality that occurs in the city of Medan that in its seat PSI only gets two seats in the Medan City DPRD where both are men, it is proven that this is an interesting problem to investigate what is the obstacle and how PSI in the city of Medan in the 2024 contest faces this problem, this fact can be proven by the information obtained from the "Decision of the General Election Commission of Medan City Number: 374 /PL.01.7-SK/1271/KPU-Kot/VIII/2019 concerning the Determination of Elected Candidates for Members of the Medan City DPRD for the 2019 General Election" that the number of winning legislative candidates is only two people, namely in the 1st and 5th districts of Medan City.

What kind of strategic and concrete steps will be taken by PSI in order to win female cadres and be able to sit in the Medan City DPRD, and see how the placement of female cadres in their candidacy is also not a single female candidate who is placed in the number one placement in her position as a support given by PSI to represent the people and participate in the contest. Of course, every political party must think about and provide a strategy so that women's representation can be realized and provide an image that discrimination against women no longer occurs both in the urban and provincial areas and so on. In this case, the research will focus on one political party, namely PSI, because this party is a party that can be said to be still a young political party whose age will only be a decade old in 2024. The PSI Party can also be said to be a relatively good party and is currently existing among the community, especially Generation Z who live in the city of Medan. Based on data obtained from the Medan City KPU portal, it is stated about the list of elected candidates for the 2019 Medan City DPRD that the elected people are two people with gender status, namely men, so this research will greatly open our views and answer our questions about how to fulfill women's representation and what efforts will be made by PSI for the contest in 2024.

This research certainly has a difference from previous research that has been carried out, namely in this study will discuss and research in different years and with a direction that focuses on

the city of Medan, research on how to fulfill women's representation has also never been carried out in the city of Medan which focuses on the location that the researcher will go, namely PSI, not only that the issue of feminism is also a problem that should be a concern, It is studied in order to find a solution and authentic solution so that the incident of the origin of carrying and non-representation of women does not occur again. For this reason, this research will be a new research with the support of research conducted on other regions or political parties. Until now, some groups still believe that women are subordinate to men.

## THEORETICAL STUDIES

Women's representation is based on a theory that was triggered about how women's emancipation and representation are contained in Anne Phillips' theory in her book entitled "*The Politics of Presence*", which is about how women's representation in terms of politics is often based on experiences that have and have occurred where female politicians are considered unable to represent and provide how needs and what is women's desires both in regulations and in the interests of society. (Phillips, 1995) Women as a minority must also get protection for their lives made by the state, in this case Anne Phillips mentioned that women who should enter the assembly or the wheels of politics should be women who have lived experience against discrimination and many women's rights are not obtained. So that later in making regulations/policies in raising issues and problems of women as representatives of the people and women.

Women's representation with the existing system in the government in Indonesia is not completely perfect and can be a solution to women's representation because if you look back and from the theory put forward by Phillips as a form of political presence, it is when the representative is the one who feels, not just those who do not know how the difficulties that are actually felt by the people and women. The theory of presence in politics put forward by Phillips is of course still very difficult to reach its ideal point and the implementation of the goal of representation through female representation in parliament. The placement and election of female cadres carried by political parties is often only to fulfill the rules and to be able to contest in the democratic party. All of the needs that should be expressed in policy-making often do not occur because they are "not in tune and not in the same way", therefore this study will look at how women's position and representation in fulfilling female legislative candidates in the 2024 election contest in the city of Medan will focus on PSI. In reality, the issue of women and how their representation can be measured and seen from the explanation of representation put forward by Hanna F. Pitkin in her book entitled "*The Concept of Representation*" in 1972. This equality is usually also called the term gender equality (*gender equality*), there is this, gender equality can be interpreted as the existence of the same condition of men and women, in obtaining their rights as social beings.

It is expected that they will be able to play a role and participate in all activities, both political, economic, social, cultural, educational, etc. (Hamid, 2022). Women are always the second and umpteenth number in various aspects, especially in the world of politics, problems with incumbents are also a challenge for women in their candidacy as legislative candidates. Apart from that, this problem is the same as the problem of feminism, as well as other schools of thought and movements, not a single school of thought or school, but consists of various ideologies, paradigms and theories used by each candidate who will contest (Fakih, 2013). The problem of women's representation certainly cannot be separated from how the problem of discrimination contained in it is how inequality often occurs, especially regarding gender differences, namely as explained that discrimination is a form or treatment that is not balanced against individuals or groups, based on something, usually categorical, or distinctive attributes such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or membership social classes, as he explained, the principle of equality between women and men will not be able to be realized as long as this discrimination continues and becomes a culture that is constantly continued by society. (Retnani, 2017)

The impact of what happens is that women's representation in all things and aspects will never be realized and arises when there is a lot of discrimination and execution in the field or reality that makes it difficult for women to be able to compete and participate in contests in various ways regardless of political contestation or not. The term discrimination is also usually used to describe how an action from the dominant majority in relation to a weak minority. So it can be said that their behavior is immoral and undemocratic (Retnani, 2017). The theory used is very relevant to the research used today because this theory refers to and sees how representation and reality are clear and what the ideal form of representation should be in a political party when placing and electing female cadres to be carried out so that in making regulations/policies about women will be more useful and view women as they should. It is no longer just a mere formality that does not have an impact and efforts to realize equality for women and men. The inequality that is felt can be seen from the reality that women always occupy a position that can be said to be number two and men are someone dominant, many policies that until now have been both in terms of state institutions on a large scale with a smaller scale to provinces, regions and villages have not provided space and opportunities to women.

So this theory has a very related relationship to this research which will see and find out how the reality in the field is related to the representation of women's representation in political parties in the exercise of their rights and what solutions are presented by PSI to realize equality and justice for women in the 2024 election contest. Given that almost half of PSI's cadres are women, PSI's campaigns often focus on gender equality and women's rights. It is recorded on one of the websites, namely "bijakmemilih.com" which is also recorded as a reference in this study that the bacaleg submitted to advance to the DPRD is 40.3% women and 59.7% men. Efforts to enter the party management alone turned out to be insufficient and proved to have not had a good impact because in the candidate election held in 2019 PSI in Medan City could not bring a single female cadre to represent and sit in the government. If you open the data in 2019 to find out that the elected representatives are as many as two people from PSI, namely from constituencies one and five in the city of Medan, even though they have entered 37.5% in constituencies one, 30% from constituencies two, three and four, while 33.3% of constituencies five also did not advance and have enough elected votes. Departing from this problem, it will be interesting if previously that those who advanced and were elected were both men as representatives of PSI, the researcher will conduct research that will answer how efforts and what has been done so that women's representation can be achieved in the election contest in 2024.

In this study and research, what will be discussed is the election of legislative candidates which will take place in 2024, the legislative general election is to elect people's representatives who will sit in their positions as DPR, DPRD both at the provincial and district/city levels. The electoral system is essentially a method in which the votes obtained in elections are translated into seats won in parliament by parties and candidates. Second, the electoral system also acts as a channel through which all citizens can demand accountability from their elected representatives. Finally, the electoral system helps set the boundaries of acceptable political discourse by giving party leaders an incentive to write their appeal to voters in different ways. This research will focus on how the efforts of PSI as a young political party to provide opportunities for female cadres in the legislative elections in 2024, of course, all will be based on the theories used about the legislative elections used, looking deeply and ensuring that equality can be realized and implemented in the contests that will be held in 2024. To present women's representation and see what is being tried to win female cadres and provide female cadres who have the quality and knowledge as well as ideas to bring a good impact in the future to the nation and state.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method defined by John W. Creswell in his book (Samsu, 2017) which means an investigation or research process to understand social

problems or human problems based on the creation of a holistic image formed with words, reporting the informant's views in detail, and arranged in a scientific setting. The author also chose this study because in this qualitative research the researcher sees an important element in the completion of the research where the researcher will collect, process, interpret and draw a conclusion from the research that will be carried out on how women's representation in the elections that will take place in 2024. This method was also chosen because this study was conducted to evaluate the results of the implementation of how to represent women's representation in the contest for legislative candidate elections in 2024. Departing from the interest in the issue of justice and equality, the research was carried out by triangulation of data based on observations in the field, in-depth interviews with relevant resource persons and having the ability to answer and document the researcher.

The use of the right research instrument will produce data that is reliable (provides consistent measurement results if repeated), validity (the accuracy of the instrument in measuring what is researched), and sensitivity (the ability of the instrument to respond to changes in variables) so that later the results of scientific research can be accounted for. In qualitative research, the researcher himself is the instrument or tool of the research. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher himself, but then after the focus of the research becomes clear, it is likely that a simple research instrument will be developed, which is expected to complement the data and compare it with the data that has been found through observation and interviews. Researchers will go into the field on their own, both in the Grand tour question, focused and selection stage, collect data, analyze and make conclusions (Sugiyono, 2013). In this case, the researcher uses data collection instruments in the form of in-depth interviews equipped with documentation carried out at the PSI Party DPD in Medan City.

The subject of this study or informant for qualitative research is a person who is used as a sample in a study. According to (Sugiyono, 2013) in qualitative research the term population is not used, because qualitative research begins with certain symptoms and phenomena. The results of the study will not be focused on the population, but will be transferred to the problem being studied. In addition, in qualitative research, someone who provides information about the data needed by researchers in the study is called an informant who is used as a subject in the study. Therefore, in order for this study to be carried out in depth, an appropriate sampling technique is needed. This study uses a sampling technique used is purposive sampling, this technique is chosen based on observations on certain aspects. So in this case the informant chosen is the party who is considered to know the most about the research and is adjusted to the research objectives and can facilitate the research object. In this study, the author looked for informants who were administrators of the PSI political party, especially female legislative candidates related to the election in Medan City. For the data analysis technique to be obtained, it will be obtained using the technique as explained by Miles and Huberman in the book (Sugiyono, 2013) which states that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue until complete, so that the data is saturated. In this research process, the author conducted field observations, in-depth interviews, data processing with three steps, namely analyzing data consisting of data reduction or raw data, which will then be simplified into data display, and drawing conclusions/verification, which in this case is also equipped with an observation sheet to perfect the data found and all data obtained is documented.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with sources/informants who are Candidates and Administrators of the Medan City PSI DPD, it can be seen that differences of opinion between one or two people are still found about how the reality is presented in the lack of seriousness of political parties, how the obstacles are and what solutions have been presented so far. Legislative elections are certainly a momentum that is highly anticipated by political parties, both for political parties that have existed for a long time and those that have been established/existed for a long time.

The role of political parties as vehicles will certainly determine how the contestants compete, the support and mass base they have certainly determine the direction and fate of most contestants. The policies and steps provide an overview of what the model and form of the political party is in carrying out its role in the social order, in which case this study will look at the fulfillment of female candidates who are advancing to compete. Various challenges are faced by the DPD PSI Medan City with many dynamics that occur on how representative efforts are to be presented and shown to the community, the steps and solutions that are carried out are also based on the answers obtained that have been carried out even though they are still not optimal so that until now there has not been a female figure who has managed to occupy a strategic position, namely having the opportunity to win the election and sit as a representative. This has many reasons for not being realized, namely willingness, awareness of the importance of politics, material/non-material support, public trust, and many other things that have a relationship with why until now from the contest for the election of legislative candidates PSI has not been able to win its female cadres.

The fact that there are also several candidates who are running to compete in the 2024 Legislative Election at the Medan City DPRD level who are not from cadres who have long been active in PSI but are only included in order to fulfill the requirements of the Medan City PSI to participate in the contestation event is also a bitter fact that occurs in the field. This is also based on considerations of the financial/logistics capabilities possessed by the candidate to win the electoral contest. The capacity of a person with a lot of experience and knowledge and sincerity in terms of representation if not balanced with being able to mature in financial matters is also one of the obstacles in participating in political contests in Indonesia with a deep-rooted black campaign culture. It is no longer directed at his devotion to the community but at how much the candidate is able to give to buy people's votes. Although not all people are like that, in fact there is often regret with the high number of demonstrations carried out by the community as evidence that selectivity in voting has not been applied by all levels of society. Public trust and the ability of female cadres in financial stability to support the campaign so that it is attractive in the eyes of the public are also factors that influence the electability of women, public awareness of female cadres carried by political parties is also a serious problem that occurs in Medan City today, the ingrained patriarchal culture is very difficult to eliminate in the community so that the level of electability of female cadres is very difficult to do. The seriousness of political parties is also still experiencing problems, because it is very difficult to find female cadres who are ready to fight with mature conditions. Public perception that leaders must be men is also a strong reason why female cadres often lose in the competition.

If associated with research on the election of women, it can be seen that there are also aspects that are an added value if you want to win the contest, namely having family relationships or political influence or ownership of property that makes it easier to attract the hearts of the people. Quality is often used as the umpteenth number in the nomination criteria for women who contest (Labolo et al., 2021). In the study, it was found that the rules and their application were carried out as a formality in order to participate in political contestation in the ongoing democratic process. If we depart from the data, for example, in the 2019 legislative election, women held 20.3% of the seats in the House of Representatives (DPR) and 20.7% in the Regional Representative Council (DPD). At the local government level, several provinces and cities already have female governors or mayors. This is a positive step in supporting women's representation in local politics. (Martini et al., 2021). Despite the increase, there are still many challenges in realizing greater representation of women in elections in Indonesia. Some of the challenges include a strong patriarchal culture, financial barriers, and the expansion of women's role in politics. Based on these facts, it can be seen that the role of political parties is basically very crucial to educate the public.

Political parties as political vehicles and as a medium of communication between the community and the government, as it is written that they should be able to build good and effective political communication, of course, is a big homework for all political parties if they want to get votes from generation Y (millennials) and Z voters in the 2024 election (Andriana et al., 2022) PSI Medan

City has failed to build good political communication so that of the 51 bacaleg people, With 34 men and 16 women out of the total, none of these women representatives are able to represent women and become representatives in political policy-making at the Medan City DPRD level. The failure to build public trust in female leaders is always reversed so that it is the woman's fault because she does not want to contribute, but it is very rarely seen from a different side where political parties should be a tool that is able to educate and change all the bad stigmas against politics so that many women will be willing and serious in participating in contests. This also departs from something based where from the decision in determining the sequence number decided by political parties tends to put women in the sequence number below men, in PSI Medan City itself, for example that there is not a single female candidate who occupies the number 1 position.

The lack of seriousness of political parties, the stigma of society, and the failure of women to understand the importance of participating in policy-making that will be applied to their daily lives are also the beginning of the many injustices that occur to women. Political parties until now tend to only attach importance to the birth of male leaders who are masculine towards various political parties, as an example taken in this study is the Medan City DPD PSI which still feels masculine based on the statement of one of the speakers that in the next 10 years it is possible that women will be able to attend from the Medan City DPD PSI who will represent women in the Medan City DPRD.



(picture 1. billboard of female candidates)



(picture 2. billboard of male candidates)

Image source: personal document

In this case, for example, such as campaign media found on several streets where it is often seen that many campaign billboards are larger for men than women, this limitation is also an undeniable fact. Referring to the results received by the DPD PSI Medan City, of course, it is the result of a strategy that is not optimal on how to realize personal branding created for women so that it can be accepted and trusted by the community. Women, of course, if they understand the concept of the importance of representation in order to be represented, will be aware that every policy that becomes a decision must be in favor of everyone, including women, determining wages, working holidays (maternity leave, menstruation, etc.) is a basic example that must be fought for by women that is very important to voice. The lack of women will make them a minority group that is not taken into account so it is the reason for the importance of women in the political field. The seriousness of political parties will also be highly demanded so that it can become a learning medium for many women who do not want and do not know the importance of participating and taking roles.

The regulation of 30% representation of women in parliament is a form of affirmative action, which is a temporary measure to save unequal conditions towards justice and equality. This policy is taken to obtain equal opportunities between certain groups/groups (gender or profession) and other groups/groups in the same field. The struggle for gender equality is one of the efforts to realize democratization because with gender equality, all people, both men and women, have access to the democratization process itself (Hamid, 2019) From time to time, affirmative action against women in the political field has been increasingly perfected. This can be seen from the progress of the House of Representatives (DPR) in drafting bills that continue to strive to create women's representation. Affirmative action is the first step in an effort to balance the interests of women and men in an equality



of both professions and participation in politics. Women's participation in politics is a very good thing, because there are already representatives in terms of making legislation products that far humanize women, even though the number of women's participation in legislative members is not enough to date is 30%. These problems certainly have benefits to be studied in terms of policy assessments and steps taken by the House of Representatives in realizing women's representation in line with previous research to see how regulations and execution are carried out in the field.

Women's representation as a form of representation is still very difficult to create in the midst of the assumption that most women do not want to contribute in the political sphere. The author also observes that this departs from the lack of political party education as a political communication tool that has not been properly and correctly implemented to the public. Public incomprehension is also often triggered by a lack of trust in the people's representatives who are currently occupying their positions, not to mention when discussing and discussing blackcampaigns that often occur in the midst of an ingrained society. The fact that voters will only vote based on the nominal received and not from the service that has been done by the people who nominated themselves as representatives who will represent them is also very frequent. Talking about regulations on women's representation, it also turns out that DPD PSI still has difficulty fulfilling it as a fulfillment of women's representation even if the fulfillment is seen from the women who are nominated to represent political parties is optimal, so that at the time of the interview it was found that it turned out that many entrusted candidates did not come from the cadre, the application of laws or PKPU regulations and even party AD/ART was often only done to be able to participate Controversy alone is not a form of idealism created in the midst of political parties and society.

<b>DAPIL 1</b>				
<b>NO</b>	<b>NAMES OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED</b>	<b>NUMBER OF VOTES FOR CANDIDATES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PARTY VOTES</b>	<b>TOTAL CONSTITUENCY SEATS</b>
1	Renville Pandapotan Napitupulu, S.T.	4.589	2.299	7
<b>DAPIL 3</b>				
1	Reinhart Jeremy Aninditha	3.862	2.062	12
<b>DAPIL 4</b>				
1	Drs. Godfried Efendi Lubis, M.M.	3.864	1.962	10
<b>DAPIL 5</b>				
1	Henry Jhon Hutagalung	1.813	2.805	12

*(data source: Archive of DPD PSI Medan City)*

The dominance by legislative candidates who are men is certainly undeniable in every contest because it is true that the problem of how this representation is created is what is the challenge of political parties until now it is still dominated by men, so that efforts to create the fulfillment of women's representation in parliament carried out by the DPD PSI Medan City are still not there. Although it continues to be tried, it can be answered by the irony that no woman can occupy and can show her role to participate in policy-making that will voice the interests of women who have often received discrimination and injustice in various problems. The old strategy that seems old-fashioned is also very necessary to be carried out in order to make many women aware that political parties are not only a place or area for men without replacing or assuming that men are not better than women. In this case, what is wanted to be created is justice and the fulfillment of rights that should be obtained by every person or citizen as a political being. So that various problems of injustice can also be resolved, starting from the most basic thing with the absence of distinctions or restrictions on men and women in their opportunities to be part of the contestants of the democratic party.

An interesting fact found is about how PSI responds to the challenges in realizing equality faced by PSI in this case related to how public trust and the seriousness of the female legislative candidates themselves, which sometimes cannot be denied that financial ability and popularity on social media are obstacles in introducing themselves and attracting the public to choose and give their mandate to female legislative candidates. In this case, PSI as a new party also has difficulty finding female cadres who are serious about trying to win women in the election contest. The impact of this also found the fact that the lack of seriousness of political parties in branding to voters to choose women also often fails and is not optimal. Although there has been an increase in representation in various resolution processes that have been put forward so far, ironically it has not been able to provide changes or forms of results that can provide a position in the Medan City DPRD to female legislative candidates from PSI Medan City, even though the fact has been found that there has been an increase in the number of elected people's representatives from 2 people and now to 4 people, but still not a single female legislative candidate has been elected. The representation and representation that is expected to be a form of representation can only be realized in receiving input during routine meetings, and placing women in the position of deputy chair in the management of the Medan City PSI DPD, so it is very unfortunate that in the two elections held, female cadres who participated in the contest had to experience defeat and failure, so that there has not been a single figure who is able to become a representative not only as a legislative candidate but as a people's representative who is present from the Medan City PSI DPD.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion obtained from this study is that DPD PSI should be able to provide a movement to the community that indirectly gives an idea of how important representation in parliament is filled by women, so that it is able to create an ideal policy that looks from the side and views of women. It is also important to prepare many qualified female cadres and provide massive support so that the ability and strength of female cadres/candidates will be better. If you look at how ironic it is if female cadres are only used as a complement to participate in the contest, it will be very difficult to create various policies that look at the interests of women. Being considered as a vulnerable minority group and not trusted by the public has become a tragedy in this country, especially if we have to accept the fact that the seriousness of political parties as political vehicles does not support women to the maximum. Political parties should provide space and trust in women's leadership so that women's rights and interests can be seen and no longer ignored.

This belief will have an impact on the implementation of inequality and injustice that is often experienced by women so that they are included in the vulnerable group, let's support our fellow women and give the form that the ancient view of women only takes care of the kitchen, mattress, and well that must be abolished. The importance of changing and beginning to realize how important the role of women in the form of women's representation in the world of politics is. Not only to insert policies that support women's rights but more than that, where the author hopes that this article will be able to realize that the current political condition has not yet reached its ideal point because there are still many great women who close themselves off and seem to be blind to see and participate in various things in this country, especially in the political field. Therefore, everyone is responsible for the current phenomenon by starting to increase their awareness of politics and the importance of the role of women as part of making and decision-making in order to create regulations for a just and prosperous society.

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