

Political Party Structure on Women's Representation in the Central Java Provincial DPRD: Evidence from 34 Provinces in Indonesia

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Abstract

Women's representation in regional legislatures remains a strategic issue in strengthening democratic quality and political inclusion in Indonesia. Although affirmative action policies have been implemented, disparities in women's representation across provinces indicate that political party structures play an important role in determining electoral outcomes. This study aims to examine the influence of political party structures on women's representation in the Provincial Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), using evidence from all 34 provinces in Indonesia, with particular attention to the implications for the Provincial DPRD of Central Java. The study employs a quantitative approach using secondary data from the 2024 legislative election and official government statistics. Multiple linear regression analysis is used to assess the effect of the electoral strength of major political parties while controlling for the Human Development Index (HDI), Female Life Expectancy (FLE), and the proportion of women employed as civil servants. The findings reveal that political party structure significantly affects women's representation in provincial legislatures. Among the major parties, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), Golkar, the National Awakening Party (PKB), and the National Democratic Party (NasDem) show positive associations with higher levels of women's representation. In contrast, Gerindra, the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), the Democratic Party, the National Mandate Party (PAN), and the United Development Party (PPP) exhibit negative associations. Furthermore, the control variables, HDI, Female Life Expectancy, and the proportion of female civil servants, also contribute significantly to explaining provincial variations in women's legislative representation. These findings suggest that strengthening women's political representation requires not only affirmative policies but also more gender-inclusive party recruitment, nomination, and organizational practices. The study provides empirical evidence for improving political party institutional design to advance substantive gender equality in Indonesia's regional democratic governance.

Keywords: *Political Party Structure, Women's Representation, Legislative, Gender Equality, Regional Democracy.*

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A. INTRODUCTION

Gender equality is a primary goal in political development processes, with significant positive impacts. For example, research shows that gender equality has beneficial effects on a number of aspects, including child health, nutritional status, food security, and the education sector (Ewerling et al., 2020). Women's representation in the political system can lead to a wider gender gap in the legislature and cabinet, so women's representation is measured by the presence of politicians in the legislature and cabinet (Katrine, 2018). Equal women's representation can be determined by the ability to influence the political process with power and resources and the value of

group efforts (Ganesh & Tatsuo, 2019). Other research indicates that the cause of low women's representation in political life is influenced by the form of women's political participation (Lisa & Claire, 2022; Courage & Forget, 2019; Torben & Prances, 2008).

Other research on women's presence in the political arena reflects the recognition of women's existence and relevance as members of society and citizens (Lovenduski, 2005). Another aspect of the importance of women's representation in political parties is establishing mechanisms within the political system process (Burcu & Senem, 2023). According to Child & Kittilson (2016), political parties play a crucial role in formulating policies within their organizational structures. Therefore, it is reasonable to consider political parties as strategic platforms for addressing the issue of women's representation in politics. One approach to assessing political parties' commitment to advancing the gender equality agenda is through an analysis of their policies, practices, and political strategies.

Several studies in various countries (Chen, 2010) demonstrate the impact of implementing gender quotas. When women's representation increases, government spending on welfare also increases. For example, a study in India (Pande and Ford, 2011) showed that gender quotas have an impact on policy outcomes. Some of these arguments point to the relationship between quotas and descriptive and substantive representation. While women's quotas can ensure descriptive representation, to achieve substantive representation, women must be recognized as a group with special interests that need to be represented. This study addresses the importance of analyzing factors influencing women's perceptions and representation in politics and positions of power in developing countries (Sarangi et al., 2023). In this study, the main factor hypothesized to influence women's representation is the structure of political parties in each province, which requires further study (Sarangi et al., 2023).

The purpose of this study is to hypothesize the influence of political party structure on women's representation in the legislatures of each province in Indonesia. Many studies on women's representation relate it to several aspects such as participation, decision-making, resources, and political strategy, but none have linked women's representation to political party structure. Therefore, this study provides a new analysis of the influence of political party structure on women's representation in regional legislatures.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Political Party Structure

The concept of political parties is explained by Meryl & Tania (2013), who argue that political parties should be viewed as complex and independent entities when examining the relationship between state structures and women's political roles. Party regulations are rarely assessed as having gender aspects or influencing gender, except when there is limited analysis related to the selection of party candidates (Sarah, 2015).

Smaller parties are beginning to take the initiative in nominating female candidates, and this may encourage larger parties to adopt a similar approach. This

contagion effect can eventually spread throughout the political party system (Pablo & Tania, 2017).

2. Women's Representation

Women's representation has many important impacts on various aspects of life, including cultural, social, economic, and political (Mark & Lisa, 2012). Women's representation helps ensure gender equality across all levels of society. By involving women in diverse fields and positions, we can address unfair stereotypes and social norms against women. Women who are visible and represented in diverse roles can be a source of inspiration for young women. Positive representation can help young women shape their identities, motivate them to pursue their dreams, and inspire them to believe they can achieve anything they set their minds to (Daniel & Maeve, 2012).

Women's involvement in politics can influence public policymaking (Zohal et al., 2020). By having a greater voice, women can bring diverse perspectives and ensure that policies reflect the needs and aspirations of all members of society. Strong and positive representation of women can help address gender stereotypes and discrimination. By showcasing the diverse roles and personalities of women, we can change society's perceptions of women's roles in various contexts.

Women who are supported in achieving their full potential can become a powerful economic force. Diverse representation of women in media, literature, and the arts helps create richer narratives and reflects the diversity of women's experiences. This opens the door to a better and broader understanding of women's lives. Through positive and strong representation of women, we can gradually shift cultural norms that support gender inequality. This can contribute to changing societal attitudes toward women (Barber et al., 2009).

C. METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach to test the hypothesis of the influence of political structure on women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. Multiple linear regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis of the influence of political structure on women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. The six largest national political parties used in this study are the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), Gerindra Party (Gerindra), Golkar Party (Golkar), National Awakening Party (PKB), Nasdem Party (Nasdem), and PKS Party (PKS). The six parties examined will be analyzed using the concentration of each party within a province on women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. This variable is included in the research hypothesis because it is the primary variable in answering the research objectives. Control variables used in this study include GDP per capita, Human Development Index (HDI), Female Life Expectancy, Indonesian Democracy Index, and the percentage of women serving as civil servants. The model developed in this study is:

$$\hat{Y} = a + b_1 \text{ Party} + b_2 \text{ GDPK} + b_3 \text{ HDI} + b_4 \text{ AHHP} + b_5 \text{ IDI} + b_6 \text{ PPNS} + c$$

The variable $\hat{Y}$ used in this study is women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. The data variables used in this study were taken from various sources as follows:

Table 1. Operational Concept of Variables in Research

Variable	Description	Source	Hypothesis
Party	Party Ratio (PDI Perjuangan, Gerindra, Golkar, PKB, Nasdem, and PKS)	BPS	+/-
IPM	Human Development Index	BPS	+
AHHP	Female Life Expectancy	BPS	+
IDI	Indonesian Democracy Index	BPS	+
PPNS	Percentage of Women as Civil Servants	BPS	+

The analysis used in this study is multiple regression analysis on all research variables in 34 provinces. The software used in this study is SPSS software to run the multiple linear regression analysis program. This study analyzes the problems in 34 provinces before the expansion of provincial areas throughout Indonesia to support data on women's representation in the Provincial DPRD in 2019. The variables used in this study were selected from various journals, both the main variables that serve as hypotheses and control variables used to support women's representation.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The output shows that all analysis results consistently correlate between the variables studied and women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. Control variables indicate that variables that influence women's representation include the human development index, women's life expectancy, and the percentage of women represented by civil servants. In the main research variable, namely party affiliation, all parties have an influence on women's representation in the DPRD. However, the results obtained show that not all parties significantly support women's representation. However, in fact, there are several parties whose presence is correlated with women's representation which is actually decreasing. Parties that have a correlation with increasing women's representation in the Provincial DPRD include PDIP, Golkar, PKB, and Nasdem. However, in this study, there are several parties whose presence is correlated with a significant decrease in women's participation rates, including Gerindra, PKS, Demokrat, PAN, and PPP.

Table 2. Multiple Regression Analysis

Variable	Model								
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
_cons	-11.88*** (3.095)	-38.49*** (2.731)	-48.37*** (2.622)	-27.18*** (3.774)	-72.43*** (3.054)	-45.12*** (3.417)	-3.36*** (3.724)	-35.18*** (2.960)	-39.67*** (1.951)
PDIP	20.655*** (0.544)								
Gerindra		-48.00*** (2.795)							
Golkar			36.630*** (0.900)						
PKB				18.232***					

				(3.412)					
Nasdem					58.129***				
					(1.421)				
PKS						-49.24***			
						(2.104)			
Demokrat							-57.67***		
							(1.693)		
PAN								-26.17***	
								(4.403)	
PPP									-85.65***
									(3.315)
IPM	-0.362***	-0.143**	-0.319***	-0.229***	-0.163**	-0.002	-0.413***	-0.342***	-0.440***
	(0.053)	(0.065)	(0.058)	(0.076)	(0.066)	(0.071)	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.069)
AHHP	0.398***	0.731***	0.910***	0.565***	1.117***	0.700***	0.526***	0.848***	0.853***
	(0.080)	(0.084)	(0.077)	(0.104)	(0.094)	(0.097)	(0.087)	(0.080)	(0.073)
IDI	0.018	0.015	0.040	0.015	0.002	-0.043	-0.005	-0.005	0.086
	(0.049)	(0.061)	(0.064)	(0.083)	(0.075)	(0.057)	(0.063)	(0.065)	(0.093)
PPNS	41.768***	36.106***	28.950***	35.147***	31.001***	38.634***	36.899***	36.100***	47.022***
	(2.589)	(2.558)	(2.558)	(2.469)	(2.805)	(2.928)	(2.751)	(2.454)	(1.928)
Observation	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
Province	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Wald Chi ²	13016.3	50049.7	78826.1	22046.5	220068.5	30654.8	18159.7	13236.0	272449.5
R ²	0.163	0.141	0.118	0.098	0.197	0.162	0.150	0.105	0.249

This table presents the results of eight different regression models, each focusing on the influence of a specific political party on an unspecified dependent variable. Model 1 examines the influence of PDIP, while Models 2 through 8 sequentially analyze Gerindra, Golkar, PKB, Nasdem, PKS, Demokrat, and PAN. All models consistently use 136 observations from 34 provinces, demonstrating the national scope of this analysis.

The influence of political parties on the dependent variable varies significantly. PDIP, Golkar, PKB, and Nasdem show positive influences, with Nasdem having the highest coefficient (58.129). Conversely, Gerindra, PKS, Demokrat, and PAN have negative influences, with Demokrat showing the strongest negative effect (-57.67). All of these political party coefficients are highly statistically significant ($p < 0.01$), indicating a strong relationship between party affiliation and the dependent variable.

In addition to the political party variables, the models also consider several control variables that are consistent across the models. The HDI (presumably the Human Development Index) generally shows a significant negative effect, although its magnitude is relatively small compared to the party variables. The AHHP has a significant positive effect across all models, with coefficients ranging from 0.398 to 1.117. The PPNS also shows a strong and consistent positive effect across models.

Interestingly, the IDI variable (presumably the Indonesian Democracy Index) does not show statistical significance across all models. Its coefficient is small and varies between positive and negative values, suggesting that in this context, the IDI may not have a consistent or substantial effect on the dependent variable.

The explanatory power of these models, as indicated by the R^2 value, varies from 0.098 (Model 4 with PKB) to 0.197 (Model 5 with Nasdem). This indicates that the models explain between 9.8% and 19.7% of the variation in the dependent variable. While these values are relatively low, they are not uncommon in the social sciences, especially when examining complex phenomena influenced by multiple factors.

The high Wald χ^2 values across all models (ranging from 13016.3 to 78826.1) indicate that the independent variables collectively have a significant effect on the dependent variable. However, the large variation in these values across models suggests that some models (such as Model 3 with Golkar) may have greater predictive power than others. Overall, these results highlight the complexity of the relationship between political party affiliation, socioeconomic factors, and the dependent variables studied.

The results of this study indicate a significant influence of political party structure on women's representation in the Indonesian Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD). Multiple linear regression analysis found that the party variable has a positive effect on women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. This suggests that the greater the concentration of a particular political party in a province, the higher the level of women's representation in the Provincial DPRD.

Additionally, control variables such as GDP per capita, Human Development Index (HDI), Female Life Expectancy, Indonesian Democracy Index, and the Percentage of Women as Civil Servants (PNS) also influence women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. However, the influence of political parties has been shown to be more dominant in influencing women's representation at the provincial DPRD level. This is supported by research by Insyira et al. (2021) that found that women's education levels increase women's representation in politics, while HDI and cultural values decrease women's representation. Furthermore, political parties have been shown to be more dominant in influencing women's representation at the provincial DPRD level (Muwahidah, 2019).

The results of this study provide an important contribution to understanding the factors influencing women's representation in legislative institutions in Indonesia. By understanding the influence of political party structure, it is hoped that more effective efforts can be made to increase women's participation and representation in politics. This is supported by research examining the success of female candidates in winning regional head elections in Indonesia, which found that structural and cultural factors such as patriarchy and money politics contribute to low female representation (Ummah et al., 2023).

The influence of political party structure on women's representation in the Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD) is crucial to consider in efforts to improve gender equality in politics. Given the finding that political party concentration has a significant influence on women's representation, strategic steps can be taken to increase the number of women elected to the Provincial DPRD.

Furthermore, the influence of control variables such as GDP per capita, Human Development Index (HDI), Female Life Expectancy, Indonesian Democracy Index,

and the percentage of women as civil servants also needs to be considered in formulating policies that support increased women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. By considering these factors, it is hoped that a more inclusive political environment can be created and women's participation in political decision-making can be fostered. From the analysis using Multiple Regression Analysis, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between political party structure and women's representation in the Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD) in Indonesia. Control variables such as the Human Development Index (HDI), Female Life Expectancy (AHHP), and the Percentage of Women Represented by Civil Servants (PPNS) also influence women's representation in the Provincial DPRD.

The analysis shows that all political parties influence women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. However, not all political parties significantly support increased women's representation. Some political parties, such as PDIP, Golkar, PKB, and Nasdem, have a positive correlation with increased women's representation. However, there are also political parties, such as Gerindra, PKS, Demokrat, PAN, and PPP, that have a negative correlation with increased women's representation.

This indicates that although political parties play a significant role in determining women's representation in the Provincial DPRD, not all political parties consistently support increased women's participation in politics. Further efforts are needed to encourage political parties to be more inclusive and support increased women's representation in legislative bodies.

This study presents data on the influence of political party structure on women's representation in regional legislatures, particularly in the Central Java Provincial DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council), and provides additional evidence from 34 provinces in Indonesia. The researchers detail how this relationship develops and the factors that influence it. The main focus of this discussion is on how political party structure influences women's representation in the Indonesian Provincial DPRD.

The results of this study indicate a significant influence of political party structure on women's representation in the Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD) in Indonesia. The multiple linear regression analysis found that the party variable has a positive influence on women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. This indicates that the greater the concentration of a particular political party in a province, the higher the level of women's representation in the Provincial DPRD.

The first finding, which is the main focus of this discussion, is the hypothesis regarding the influence of political party structure on women's representation in the legislatures of each province in Indonesia. This finding is important because it provides empirical evidence supporting the theory that political parties play a crucial role in promoting or hindering women's representation in legislative institutions.

Meryl and Tania (2013) explain that political parties should be viewed as complex and independent entities when examining the relationship between state structure and women's political roles. The findings of this study support this view,

indicating that changes in political party structure can result in increased women's representation in the Provincial DPRD.

Sarah (2015) adds that party regulations are rarely assessed as having gender aspects or exerting gender influence except when there is limited analysis related to the selection of party candidates. In the context of this research, it appears that positive incentives provided by certain parties for women's representation can improve internal structures that support women as candidates. This is evident in the initiatives of smaller parties to nominate female candidates, which were then followed by larger parties, as explained by Pablo and Tania (2017).

Women's representation has a significant impact on various aspects of life, including politics. According to Mark and Lisa (2012), women's representation helps ensure gender equality across all levels of society. Politically, women's involvement in the legislature is essential because they bring diverse perspectives that represent the needs and aspirations of the entire community. Zohal et al. (2020) suggest that women's involvement in politics can influence the creation of more inclusive and equitable public policies.

The empirical findings of this study reaffirm the importance of strong female representation in legislative institutions. Women in the Provincial DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council) not only act as symbols of the struggle for gender equality but also as active agents of change. With significant female representation, the resulting policies will be more responsive to the needs of women and other minority groups.

For example, Ganesh and Tatsuo (2019) show that balanced female representation can enhance their political capacity to influence the political process using their power and resources. Other research, such as that conducted by Lisa and Claire (2022), Courage and Forget (2019), and Torben and Prances (2008), also supports the finding that women's active involvement in politics is strongly influenced by the form of women's political participation itself.

The relationship between political party structure and women's representation is also evident in how political parties implement internal gender-related regulations and policies. The role of party structure in selecting female candidates is crucial. If political parties in Indonesia begin to give equal priority to female and male candidates, this will change the landscape of women's representation in the Provincial DPRD.

In this context, internal party mechanisms must be designed to support women's candidacy. The contagion effect described by Pablo and Tania (2017) suggests that initiatives by smaller parties to nominate female candidates can encourage larger parties to adopt similar approaches, thus extending this positive effect throughout the political party system.

The multiple linear regression analysis conducted in this study provides strong evidence of the influence of party structure on women's representation. In other words, if political parties in a province have structural arrangements that support

women's representation, an increase in the number of women in the regional legislature will be observed.

More broadly, strong female representation in the Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD) contributes to normative change in societal views regarding women's roles in politics. Positive female representation can address gender stereotypes and discrimination and inspire younger women. Daniel and Maeve (2012) also stated that positive female representation can motivate young women to pursue their dreams and believe in their ability to achieve their goals. Furthermore, women's involvement in politics can improve the quality of public policy. Women bring a different perspective and are more sensitive to issues that men may overlook. This is as noted by Barber et al. (2009), who stated that normative change regarding women's roles in society can begin with strong representation in the legislature.

Overall, the findings of this study provide a deep understanding of how political party structures can influence women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. The importance of improving and supporting women-inclusive political party structures is evident in the data and analysis presented. Equal representation of women is not only fair but also beneficial for society as a whole. With strong representation, women can play a more effective role in public policymaking, change cultural norms, and overcome gender stereotypes. Positive representation of women in the media, politics, and public life can change public perceptions and support gender equality at all levels of society.

The findings of this study indicate that political party structure has a significant influence on women's representation in regional legislatures. By establishing political party structures that support women's involvement, Indonesia can increase women's representation in the Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD), which in turn will result in more inclusive and equitable policies and improve gender equality across all levels of society. This study provides a new contribution to understanding the influence of political party structure on women's representation in the Provincial DPRD. Implications of this research include the need for active political parties to support female candidates and the need for expanded research on other factors influencing women's representation in regional legislatures.

E. CONCLUSION

Political party structure significantly influences women's representation in the Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD). Control variables such as the Human Development Index (HDI), Female Life Expectancy (AHHP), and the Percentage of Women Represented by Civil Servants (PPNS) also play a role in influencing women's representation at the regional legislative level. The analysis reveals that not all political parties consistently support increased women's representation. Some parties, such as PDIP, Golkar, PKB, and Nasdem, have a positive correlation with increased women's representation, while others, such as Gerindra, PKS, Demokrat, PAN, and PPP, have a negative correlation. This indicates the need for further efforts to encourage political parties to be more inclusive and support women's participation in politics.

The implication of this research is the importance of political parties' active role in supporting female candidates and increasing women's representation in legislative institutions. Furthermore, expanded research on other factors influencing women's representation at the regional legislative level is needed to gain a more comprehensive understanding.

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