| **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

Political Conflict between Regional Women Leaders and Politicians of Parliamentary Parties in Jember, Indonesia

Nurul Azizah
Postgraduate Program, Universitas Ibrahimy, Situbondo, Indonesia
Corresponding Author: Nurul Azizah, **E-mail**: nurulazizah@ibrahimy.ac.id

| **ABSTRACT**

The phenomenon of political conflict between female regional heads and the Regional People's Representative Council in Indonesia became rampant after the direct regional head election system was enacted. The purpose of writing this study is to determine the political conflicts that cause the Government to be divided between Executive and legislative. The results of this study show that first, there is a political conflict between the Regent and the DPRD in the Government; second, there are attempts at the abuse of power from political parties. Thus, no single political party in parliament provides recommendations to become candidates for the 2019-2024 Regional Head. Third is the impeachment of the first female Regent in Jember. This study uses descriptive qualitative research. The conclusion of this study is the impeachment of the Female Regent in Jember due to miscommunication and failure to establish a relationship between the DPRD authority and the first female Regent in Jember, thus causing not a single political party in parliament to make recommendations to be candidates for the 2019-2024 Regional Head. This study recommends that regional heads and politicians, as representatives of the people, should provide benefits for the community. Conflicts of personal interest should be set aside, putting society's interests first. It is hoped that all leaders will be able to work together to provide solutions for the community, such as conduciveness and economic recovery after the current pandemic.

1. Introduction

Disharmonization, miscommunication, and functional, structural social conflicts: female leadership of regional heads are becoming a phenomenon in various regions of Indonesia. Conflicts between regional heads and regional people's representative gods, some even ended in the impeachment of regional heads, like in Jember, East Java, Indonesia. The conflict and poor communication between the Regent and the DPRD have been going on for a long time since the 2014-2019 period. The disharmony relationship between the regional head and the DPRD in Jember Regency heated up when the DPRD conducted an interpellation on the State Civil Apparatus within the Jember regency government, and the peak ended with the impeachment of the Regent by the DPRD in a quorum which all members of the DPRD attended. This dismissal incident was the first time Faidah, MMR, became the first woman to win the Jember Regent election.

This paper is to supplement the shortcomings of the existing study, finding a fractured relationship between the executive and legislative, which ends in the impeachment of the Regent. So far, studies have discussed the disharmonization between the executive and legislature after direct regional elections.

The purpose of writing this study is to complement the shortcomings of the existing study, only to unravel the conflict between the head of the death and the DPRD; this paper discusses conflicts, relations of authority, there are administrative sanctions from

the Ministry of Home Affairs, which ends with the impeachment of the Regent by the Regional People's Representative Council. In line with that, there are three questions formulated: (a) How does the disharmony between women's leadership and the legislature end with the impeachment of the Regent of Jember? (b) What factors led to the impeachment of the first female Regent in Jember? (c) What is the relationship of authority between the executive as a policy maker and the legislature in carrying out the functions of regional regulators, budgets, and controls, influencing the Government? These three questions become significant and questionable. The three critical questions were asked given the increasing number of conflict phenomena between the executive and legislature in the context of the democratic process and the dynamics of local politics in Indonesia. This study of the implications of conflict needs to be studied together to be considered.

This paper is based on the argument that power sharing and authority relations play a significant role in building political communication between regional heads and the Regional People's Representative Council to create a just democratic life that is felt to be beneficial for many people and policies that favor the public: first, build a relationship of authority between the executive and legislature. Second, local Government and public policy administration. Third, the implications for the wheels of local and social governance of society and the democratic process at the local level.

2. Literature Review
2.1 Political Women's Leadership
Along with the times, women also participate in the political arena just like men, especially in developing countries. Women's leadership also impacts the economy, society, and culture. For example, there are research findings on women's participation in politics in India due to the wide gender gap. By increasing the representation of women in Government, they can voice the aspirations and hopes of women effectively. (Bullough et al., 2012).

Women can be successful because there are several factors: the spirit and willingness of the women, family support, a supportive friendship environment, and good management planning(Ford & Pande, 2011; Mendelberg & Karpowitz, 2016; O'Brien & Rickne, 2016). Women have recently gained dramatic gains in electoral politics, winning many vital positions in national leadership and a record number of seats in parliaments worldwide. This article surveys and analyzes these developments, seeking to understand why the representation of women is increasing in some countries but not in others, as well as what these patterns show about the changing status of women in political life. It ends with reflections on the gender nature of the public sphere and what this shift means for women (Jalalzai & Krook, 2010).

E. Harmer brings up gender and the Leadership Strength model in America and Pakistan: women's Leadership styles, media transformational leadership and leadership representation mediatization and personalization of popular culture politics and new media leadership. Media Coverage of the visibility of female leaders between quantity and quality, how to remove the negative stigma and the shadow of stereotypes. The media can train and make women into leaders in the future. The dual role, femininity-Competence traits become the main strength for a woman(Tia & Stéphanie-Carelle Guibalé, 2022). There are women as Mothers when being leaders are too feminine. Still, there are also cases of Segolene Royal when female leaders are too strong: as in the case of Hillary Clinton emerging as a female leader and participating in State power. And The fashionable and good factor of a mother and a woman enters the political circle of the dynasty when the daughter or wife enters the domain of power politics. Efforts to find a new style of political leadership in the crisis of traditional democratic leadership to degenerate media leadership as a reference agent for transformation (Achami, n.d.; Harmer, 2014).

2.2 Social Systems and Structuralism of Functionalism in Society
The structural approach, functionalism, views the human being as a dual paradigm. (Kováts, 2020; Veltmeyer, 2020). On one end, it has a conflict, while on the other has a consensus. Both have reciprocal relationships between people. Consensus is derived from the integration of values. The social system is unified voluntary cooperation and consensus together. The conflict occurs in a community between pseudo and actual, and latent interest groups. Societies do not exist without consensus, and conflict becomes a requirement of each (Karelaia & Guillén, 2014). On one end, it has a conflict, while on the other has a consensus. Both have reciprocal relationships between people. Consensus is derived from the integration of values. The social system is unified voluntary cooperation and consensus together. The conflict occurs in a community between pseudo and actual, and latent interest groups. Societies do not exist without consensus, and conflict becomes a requirement for each (Toffler, 2002). This means that no conflict occurs without prior consensus and vice versa.

The study uses Dahrendorf's structural functionalism as a paradigm for exploring and understanding the problems of human life, history, culture, and their relationship to the environment(Becker, 1986; Li et al., 2017). M Man is studied as a functional element in various subconscious structures, using small wheels in autonomous mechanisms. The function lies in the structure, and the human being is not seen as a subject but rather as a product of Structure (Al-Ghamdi, 2021; Warczok & Beyer, 2021); Structure

and function do not go separately; they usu-allies go hand in hand. The role of structuring marks functions; on the other hand, dysfunctions mark the death of structures.

The structural assumptions of Dahrendorf's functionalism explain the benefits to society; (1) it brings balance to society, (2) emphasizes order in society, (3) each element plays a role in crucial stability, (4) that norms, values, and morals informally bind society, and shared values create (5) cohesion. The efficacy and effectiveness of the resolution are linked to three comprehensive efforts to find peace; (1) both parties acknowledge the situation and reality of the conflict, (2) there is an organization of interests to understand the demands of the other party, and (3) both agree on the other's rules of engagement to bridge the interaction. Dahrendorf's perspective that recognizes conflict as differentiation of authority is reconciled through restoring structures and functions. Restoring authority is a deep touch of the subconscious about its position and function. It is analyzed through Ricoeur's hermeneutic circle, an interpretation mechanism in which the elements explain the whole and vice versa, consisting of history, culture, religiosity, values, and norms. The role of structuring is not always absolute, but it is equipped with functions. Also, functions do not play a fundamental role legitimized by structure.

2.3 Conflict Theory and Authority Relations
Conflict of authority between legislative and executive. The legislature can draft laws and control executive bureaucracies and budget functions. However, the use of legislative control is influenced by the institutions of political parties, so the optimal control strategy also depends on the action between conflicts of interest, bargaining costs, and the negotiating capacity of power actors, all of which are backgrounded by the interests of very diverse political parties in the system.(Huber et al., 2001). If there is a conflict, the legislature can engage in control to control the bureaucracy. However, the negotiation cost will increase the chances of conflict between the two institutions, namely the legislature and the executive. (Ashe, 2019; Bailey, 2008a, 2008b; Campbell, 2018; Cowell et al., 2014; Esposito, 2021; Klein, 2016).

Power sharing is about how to share decisions, as ross & Coutts's research in Vietnam found that fishermen in Tan Giang have limited space to make decisions based on government authority and weak legal institutions. (Ho et al., 2015). Power relations are essential to management, and there must be cooperation between the two parties(Zurba et al., 2012).

3. Methodology
The problem of authority relations and conflicts between the leadership of political women as regional heads and regional legislatures illustrates how bad political communication between the two is. As it shows, a divided government carries the risk of obstruction of the wheels of Government. The case raised in this case occurred in the Jember regency government and the DPRD. This was chosen because a harmonious government allowed the DPRD to conduct the Interpellation and Impeachment of the elected Regent who had ruled for five years.

The data used is a qualitative research method with a case study perspective. A descriptive analysis research case study, through an approach, focused on case studies of government splits and poor political communication between the executive and legislature in the Jember district. By deciphering the academic report using a chronological approach to conflicts and disharmony of political communication between regional heads and the Regional People's Representative Council in Jember Regency during the 2014-2019 period. And the culmination of the conflict is the dismissal, legalized by a forum attended by all members of the Jember regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period.

Data is further analyzed in line with (Farah et al., 2020; Oubrich et al., 2021; Wyatt & Silvester, 2018): Determining research problems, selecting individuals to research, and searching for stories and stories from various sources, both documentation and from the internet, collecting stories through a compound of information from various parties, collecting stories from the context of the selected store. Finally, narrative analysis by collecting descriptions of the research stories and then compiling them into academic reports using storylines in academic report guidelines.

4. Results and Discussion
4.1 First Women's Leadership in Jember Regency Government
Since the enactment of direct regional head elections in Indonesia's regional head election system, it became an opportunity for Faida, who had a profession as a doctor and at that time served as the director of Bina Sehat hospital in Jember. Faida ran as a candidate for the regional head in Jember Regency, East Java, for the 2015-2020 period and was elected as the first female Regent in Jember. But over time, disharmony and miscommunication between regional heads and the regional legislature of Jember regency have been going on for a long time, causing disharmonious relations. When his term of office was not over, there was an attempt to impeach the Regent by 45 members of the Jember DPRD. This impeachment was carried out because it was judged that the Regent had committed many offenses.

4.2 The Conflict BetweenThe Regent and The DPRD in The Government

There is a regent as the regional head has the authority as a policy maker. Relations with community groups and the wider community have been perfect n. Still, there are miscommunications and disharmonious relations with the legislature, so various problems arise that harm many parties. Among other things, it impacts the failure to ratify the Regional Revenue Aggaran (APBD) of the Jember Regency. So the district government was given a warning letter from the ministry of home affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (KEMENDAGRI). Administrative sanctions also came from the East Java Governor regarding not receiving benefits and not receiving salaries. So the DPRD decided to hold an impeachment trial or dismiss the first female Regent in Jember.A Failure of political communication between the Regent and the legislature.

Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) Jember regency is trying to prevent the Regent of Pertahana from advancing to re-nominate as Regional Head for the 2019-2024 period because all survey results favor him. So, an effort to anticipate political parties in the parliament shows an abuse of power. For this reason, Regent Faidah, as the head of the defense region, ran again through individual channels. The impact of the Regent's Conflict with the DPRD is: failing to pass the APBD, being warned by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Administrative sanctions from the East Java Governor: not receiving benefits, not receiving salaries, Impeaching the Regent.

Thus the impact caused by the conflict between the Regent and the DPRD is very detrimental to the broader community. As the regional head, the Regent should have the authority as a policy maker. And they are fully supported by the legislature so that the ratification of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) is on time. The Ministry of Home Affairs has given a warning letter to local governments. Also, the East Java Governor imposed administrative sanctions without receiving salary allowances. This complicated issue is the basis for the impeachment of the Regent by the Jember DPRD.

4.3 Triggering Factors for The Impeachment of a Female Regent in Jember

The destruction of relations and the failure of communication between the DPRD and Faida Bupati Jember caused no single political party in parliament to provide recommendations to become candidates for the 2019-2024 Regional Head. The move by these political parties was carried out as an attempt to abuse power; as if undaunted, Faida, who was serving as the Regent of Jember, ran again to run as a candidate for regional head again through the independent route. The DPRD made various efforts to prevent the Regent of Pertahana from advancing because his electability was superior to the results of various survey institutions.

Factors of Regent's Guilt Triggering Impeachment. Jember Regency did not obtain the CPNS quota; Mutation of position: 700 ASNs are not procedurally compliant; Institutional Drafting that is considered to violate the rule of law; Amending the Regent's Regulation on the position, the organizational structure of work procedures (KSOTK); Mutation of the State Civil Apparatus by issuing 15 Regent's Decrees. As a form of reprimand, the State Civil Apparatus Commission (KASN). Because of this urgent matter, the DPRD conducts a *paripurna* meeting session on delivering the right to express an opinion (HMP).

5. Conclusion

In line with the objectives of the study, there are three conclusions, namely: (a) the impeachment of the Regent of Jember is due to disharmony between the Regent of Faida and the legislative (b) Factors of factors in the impeachment of the regent Trigger Factors for the impeachment of the Regent of Women in Jember Damaged relationships and failure of communication between the DPRD and, Faida, the Regent of Jember, there is not a single political party in parliament that provides recommendations to become a candidate for the 2019-2024 Regional Head. (c) thus has implications for the dismissal of the Regent. Thus causing an unharmonious relationship. So the DPRD decided to hold an impeachment trial or dismiss the first female Regent in Jember.

This study's overall significance is based on several arguments, namely, the inability of women's leadership to build power-sharing and authority relations. Power sharing is essential in building communication between regional heads and DPRD. Implications for the performance of government in the democratic process in Indonesia.

This research only discusses political conflicts, and relations of authority, which ended with the impeachment of the Regent by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). Suggestions for future research the authors suggest future research to untangle the impact of political conflict between executive and legislative on the social, cultural, and economical that occur in the public

Publisher's Note: All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers.

References

[1] Achami, C. (n.d.). *Journal of Gender, Culture and Society (JGCS)* The Politics of Gender Representation in Charles Bukowski's Poetry: Between Ambivalence and Misogyny. https://doi.org/10.32996/jgcs

[2] Al-Ghamdi, N. A. (2021). Ideological representation of fear and hope in online newspaper reports on COVID-19 in Saudi Arabia. Heliyon, 7(4), e06864. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06864

[3] Ashe, F. (2019). Gender, nationalism and conflict transformation: New themes and old problems in northern ireland politics. In Gender, Nationalism and Conflict Transformation: New Themes and Old Problems in Northern Ireland Politics. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203865798

[4] Bailey, J. D. (2008a). Constitutionalism, conflict, and consent: Jefferson on the impeachment power. *Review of Politics, 70*(4), 572–594. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0034670508000776

[5] Bailey, J. D. (2008b). Constitutionalism, conflict, and consent: Jefferson on the impeachment power. *Review of Politics, 70*(4), 572–594. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0034670508000776

[6] Becker, H. (1986). Writing for Social Scientists, Personality and Authority.

[7] Bullough, A., Kroeck, K. G., Newburry, W., Kundu, S. K., & Lowe, K. B. (2012). Women's political leadership participation around the world: An institutional analysis. Leadership Quarterly. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2011.09.010

[8] Campbell, K. (2018). Producing knowledge in the field of sexual violence in armed conflict research: Objects, methods, politics, and gender justice methodology. *Social Politics, 25*(4), 469–495. https://doi.org/10.1093/sp/jxy025

[9] Cowell, R., Downe, J., & Morgan, K. (2014). Managing Politics? Ethics Regulation and Conflicting Conceptions of "Good Conduct." Public Administration Review, 74(1). https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.12135

[10] Esposito, E. (2021). Introduction Critical perspectives on gender, politics and violence. *In Journal of Language Aggression and Conflict 9*(1). 1–20). https://doi.org/10.1075/jlac.00051.int

[11] Farah, B., Elias, R., De Clercy, C., & Rowe, G. (2020). Leadership succession in different types of organizations: What business and political successions may learn from each other. *Leadership Quarterly, 31*(1), 101289. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2019.03.004

[12] Ford, D., & Pande, R. (2011). Gender Quotas and Female Leadership: A Review. World Development Report 2012, 1–44.

[13] Harmer, E. (2014). Women Political Leaders and the Media. *European Journal of Communication*. https://doi.org/10.1177/0267323114531871d

[14] Ho, N. T. T., Ross, H., & Coutts, J. (2015). Power sharing in fisheries co-management in Tam Giang Lagoon, Vietnam. Marine Policy. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2014.12.006

[15] Huber, J. D., Shipan, C. R., & Pfahler, M. (2001). Legislatures and Statutory Control of Bureaucracy. *American Journal of Political Science*. https://doi.org/10.2307/2669344

[16] Jalalzai, F., & Krook, M. L. (2010). Beyond hillary and Benazir: Women's political leadership worldwide. *International Political Science Review, 31*(1), 5–21. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512109354470

[17] Karelaia, N., & Guillén, L. (2014). Me, a woman and a leader: Positive social identity and identity conflict. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 125*(2), 204–219. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obhdp.2014.08.002

[18] Klein, U. (2016). Gender equality and diversity politics in higher education: Conflicts, challenges and requirements for collaboration. Women's Studies International Forum, 54, 147–156. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2015.06.017

[19] Kováts, E. (2020). Post-socialist conditions and the orbán government's gender politics between 2010 and 2019 in Hungary. In Right-Wing Populism and Gender: European Perspectives and Beyond (pp. 75–99). https://api.elsevier.com/content/abstract/scopus_id/85110848443

[20] Li, T., Munir, Q., & Abd Karim, M. R. (2017). Nonlinear relationship between CEO power and capital structure: Evidence from China's listed SMEs. *International Review of Economics and Finance, 47*(October 2016), 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2016.09.005

[21] Mendelberg, T., & Karpowitz, C. F. (2016). Women's authority in political decision-making groups. Leadership Quarterly. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2015.11.005

[22] O'Brien, D. Z., & Rickne, J. (2016). Gender quotas and women's political leadership. American Political Science Review. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055415000611

[23] Oubrich, M., Hakmaoui, A., Benhayoun, L., Solberg Söilen, K., & Abdulkader, B. (2021). Impacts of leadership style, organizational design and HRM practices on knowledge hiding: The indirect roles of organizational justice and competitive work environment. *Journal of Business Research, 137*(November 2020), 488–499. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.08.045

[24] Tia, D., & Stéphanie-Carelle Guibalé, G. (2022). *Journal of Gender, Culture and Society Female Leadership through the Prism of Hypermodernity*. https://doi.org/10.32996/jgcs

[25] Toffler, A. (2002). Futureshock. Printed in The United of America.

[26] Veltmeyer, H. (2020). Latin America in the vortex of social change: Development and social movement dynamics. *World Development, 130,* 104916. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104916

[27] Warczok, T., & Beyer, S. (2021). The logic of knowledge production: Power structures and symbolic divisions in the elite field of American sociology. Poetics, 87(March 2020), 101531. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.poetic.2021.101531

[28] Wyatt, M., & Silvester, J. (2018). Do voters get it right? A test of the ascription-actuality trait theory of leadership with political elites. Leadership Quarterly, 29(5), 609–621. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2018.02.001

[29] Zurba, M., Ross, H., Izurieta, A., Rist, P., Bock, E., & Berkes, F. (2012). Building co-management as a process: Problem-solving through partnerships in Aboriginal Country, Australia. Environmental Management. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00267-012-9845-2