



Gender-Sensitive Parliament Approach in Local Regulations Enactment in Indonesia: A Case Study of Tangerang Regency, Indonesia

 Nurdin^{1*}, and  Abdul Aziz SR²

¹Program Ilmu Politik FISIP, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Jakarta, Indonesia

²Departemen Ilmu Politik FISIP, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author Email: nurdin.fisip@upnvj.ac.id, Telp: +6281275087266

Received: 3 April 2026; Revised: 20 April 2026; Accepted: 21 April 2026

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the gender-sensitive parliamentary approach in the formation of gender-sensitive local regulations that impact gender equality in sustainable development achievement in Tangerang Regency, Indonesia. The data collection methods are through literature studies, documentation, observation, and the results of focus group discussions. The results of the study show that a gender-sensitive approach to the role of the local parliament has succeeded in increasing the percentage of the gender equality index, such as the human development index, gender development index, gender empowerment index, and gender inequality index. While the achievement of the sustainable social development index increased significantly, which can be analyzed from the labor force participation rate, open unemployment rate, and poverty rate after gender-sensitive regional regulations were implemented from 2022 to 2023. These achievements have an impact on the quality of life and welfare of the community. The conclusion of this research explains that the stagnation of progress on gender equality in sustainable development can be collaborated between the Regent and the Local Parliament in order to increase collective gender awareness in fighting for women's interests in local development. This research contributes to enriching concepts, theories, and references related to gender-sensitive parliaments that can explain cases of gender equality and gender development policies in local politics.

Keywords: Gender Sensitive Parliament, Local Government, Local Regulations, Gender Equality, Sustainable Development

How to Cite: Nurdin & Azis SR. A. (2026). Gender-Sensitive Parliament Approach in Local Regulations Enactment in Indonesia: A Case Study of Tangerang Regency, Indonesia. *Government & Resilience*, 4(1), 238-255. <https://doi.org/10.62503/gr.v4i1.62>

Copyright © 2026 by Authors, Published by Dealings Foundation Institute, Indonesia. This work is licensed under the CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>).

Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a global commitment involving all member states of the United Nations in promoting gender equality and gender-friendly policies (Esquivel and Sweetman, 2016; Koehler, 2016; Filho, 2023). The sustainable development agenda in improving gender equality ranges from food security (Agarwal, 2018), women's empowerment (Odera and Mulusa, 2020), child protection (Arts, 2018), environment and human rights (Pathania, 2017; Fredman, 2018; Jeevanasai, 2023). This commitment to gender equality is a new way to end poverty and put the world on a sustainable path towards inclusive development (Gupta, Joyeeta and Vegelin, 2016; Birdthistle, Naomi and Hales, 2024). The 2030 Agenda was supported by world government leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on September 25-27, 2015 in New York, United States (Chasek, Pamela S., 2016). A series of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 action targets are at the heart of an ambitious agenda for every country to create sustainable development policies until 2030 (Desai, 2023).

To realize the 2030 gender equality agenda in sustainable development goals, the government must collaborate with national, sub-national, and local parliaments. Parliaments that are sensitive to increasing gender equality are one of the determinants in realizing the Sustainable Development Agenda in each country (Bexell, Magdalena and Jönsson, 2022). Gender-sensitive parliamentary institutions have become core actors in promoting and realizing gender equality in sustainable development goals. From the perspective of a gender-sensitive parliament, both male and female parliamentarians play a crucial role in enabling a framework to identify and promote the development of gender equality (Palmieri, 2018). Gender-sensitive parliaments can encourage the creation of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development (Levendale, 2025), provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels of government and society (Childs, Sarah and Palmieri, 2023). The efforts to improve gender equality in the context of sustainable development goals can be achieved through the enactment of gender-responsive legislation (Vijayarasa, 2021). Gender-sensitive parliaments play a crucial role in implementing institutional principles that can help improve gender equality through gender-responsive legislation (Wangnerud, 2015). Several countries have successfully implemented parliamentary institutions in improving gender equality in the political and economic spheres through the enactment of gender-responsive legislation (Vijayarasa, 2021; Charles, 2023). Parliament's crucial role in strengthening legislative institutions can encourage the creation of gender-responsive development programs (Levendale, 2025). This gender-responsive legislative function has a role in improving gender equality in various development sectors (Vijayarasa, 2021). Gender-responsive legislation has made significant contributions in promoting gender equality in the areas of social protection (Holmes, 2022), labor, reproductive health, and fair taxation for women (Vijayarasa, 2020).

In Indonesia, the role of a gender-sensitive parliament has been integrated into the duties and functions of parliamentary institutions related to legislation, budgeting, and oversight of sustainable development progress (Union, 2016). Meanwhile, the Indonesian government has implemented gender equality legislation since the Old Order era until the Reformation era. The concept of gender equality legislation in Indonesia encompasses several sustainable development issues, such as education, health, economics, criminal law, citizenship, and political participation (Al Uyun, 2023). In the Post-Reformation era, the role of gender-sensitive legislation of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) has a role in passing gender-responsive laws and regulations, such as the law on the protection of women and children (Jovani, 2022; Khaidarulloh and Maratus, 2024; Siregar and Prihatini, 2024; Ibrohim; Ali, 2025), and the law on persons with disabilities (Hulinggato, 2025). However, in the context of realizing sustainable development goals in gender equality, it has

not been supported by laws that specifically regulate gender equality and justice (Satris and Sabilla, 2021). The absence of these laws and regulations is of certainly an obstacle in realizing gender equality programs and policies both at the Central and Regional levels in Indonesia (Kusumawardhana, Indra And Abbas, 2018).

In the context of local governments, the drafting and enactment of regulations on gender mainstreaming refers to the provisions in Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia number 9 of 2000 concerning gender mainstreaming in national development (Negara, 2000). This condition has an impact on the strengthening of gender equality institutions because it is not yet supported by national gender equality laws in Indonesia. This certainly has implications for the ratification of local regulations related to gender mainstreaming which have not yet been implemented by all local governments in Indonesia. Not all regional governments have ratified regional regulations on gender mainstreaming. Evaluation data from recipients of the Parahita Ekapraya Award from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection amounted to 360 regional governments consisting of 25 Provinces and 237 Regencies and Cities in Indonesia (Republik Indonesia, 2023). Meanwhile, another indicator is the formation of regional regulations on Child-Friendly Regencies/Cities. Based on 2025 data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, there are 355 (70%) child-friendly districts/cities and 13 (34%) in Indonesia (Dinisari, 2025).

In the context of a gender-sensitive parliament, the role of both male and female local parliamentarians can encourage the formation of gender mainstreaming local regulations. They can initiate local regulations related to gender equality policies (Jovani, 2020). Gender-sensitive local parliaments also have a role in supporting gender budgeting in local development. Local regulations related to gender mainstreaming can directly influence the implementation of gender budgets in each local apparatus organization. Gender-based local regulations can be implemented if there is strong cooperation and political commitment between local government leaders, both local heads (regents/mayors) and local parliaments (Wulandari, Septi, 2025). In the case of the Tangerang Regency government, this research will explain the research gap related to the gender-sensitive parliamentary approach by members of the local parliament of Tangerang Regency in encouraging and improving gender equality development through the ratification of gender-responsive local regulations.

The success of increasing gender equality is inseparable from the political commitment of local governments in promoting gender mainstreaming policies stipulated by local regulations (Ewendia, Malicia, 2022). In the context of implementing gender equality development in Tangerang Regency, it is interesting to study more comprehensively. The Tangerang Regency government's efforts to realize gender-responsive development policies have been carried out through the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming since 2015. The Tangerang Regency Government has institutionalized gender mainstreaming in local development by enacting several regent regulations and local regulations. These gender-based regulations include Local Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning the Protection of Women and Children, Regent Regulation Number 118 of 2015 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Mainstreaming in Local Development in Tangerang Regency, and Regent Regulation Number 119 of 2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting.

However, gender mainstreaming policies in development to achieve gender equality still face obstacles and challenges in their implementation. These obstacles include resistance from civil servants who are gender-blind, program planners who are incompetent in planning and budgeting gender-based development programs, and the low political commitment of elite political leaders, both within the local executive and the local parliament (Nurdin, 2022). Meanwhile, the technical

challenge that the Tangerang Regency government must address is the lack of comprehensive gender data. Providing gender data that can explain issues and problems of gender inequality in development is a critical factor in the success of gender mainstreaming in local development (Nurdin, 2023).

The dynamics of power relations between the executive (Regent) and the local parliament members in formulating and enacting gender-responsive local regulations are interesting to analyze. In this study, the focus of the research is the gender-responsive parliamentary approach that has succeeded in ratifying local regulations on Gender Mainstreaming and Child-Friendly Districts of Tangerang Regency in 2022-2023. Many studies have discussed gender and sustainable development in the context of improving gender equality with various approaches. Studies of this approach include participatory empowerment (Leach, 2016), human rights (Pathania, 2017), environment (Agarwal, 2018; Husein, Sabarina, 2021; Filho, 2023), policy programs (Koehler, 2016; Novovic, 2023), social design (Lima and Guedes, 2024), business, corporations and organizations (Pimpa, 2019; Lenka, 2023). Several researchers have researched gender-sensitive parliamentary studies using the institutional approach of the national parliament, which includes the creation of legislation (laws) and budgets (Galligan, Yvonne and Meier, 2016; Vijayarasa, 2019, 2021, 2022; Mousmouti, 2022; Palmieri, 2022; Veitch, 2023), and oversight (Mousmouti, 2022; The Scottish Parliament, 2023). Studies related to gender-sensitive parliaments in Indonesia have focused on the formation of legislation to address cases of sexual violence and the influence of local female parliamentarians in the formulation of gender-sensitive policies in West Sumatra (Siregar and Prihatini, 2024). Based on previous research, this research gap is. The research will be related to different and unstudied approaches regarding the regional gender-sensitive parliament from the specific role of the local parliament in the enactment of gender regulations that have an impact on increasing the achievement of gender equality and sustainable development in Tangerang Regency. The study aims to determine whether the gender-sensitive local parliamentary approach has an impact on sustainable development and gender equality in Tangerang Regency after the ratification of two gender-responsive local regulations. Based on the explanation of the problem, this study aims to answer the research question of how the gender-sensitive local parliamentary approach in the enactment of gender local regulations has implications for achieving gender equality and sustainable social development in Tangerang Regency.

Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach to answer the research problem with descriptive analysis (Creswell, John W and Creswell, 2023, p. 3). The case study approach was chosen to focus on one or several cases that will be identified and investigated in depth. The case studied in depth is the relationship between local executives (Regent), local parliamentarians, political parties, and women's interest groups in Tangerang Regency. The more complete the data and information collected, the easier it will be for researchers to analyze a case or several cases. Specific cases targeted by this approach can be individuals (as in life history works), an event, an institution, or even an entire national society. Thus, typically, a case study refers to research that investigates several cases, often just one, in depth (Eckstein, 2000, pp. 3–4). The case study to be identified in this research is the dynamics of the gender-sensitive local parliamentary approach to the enactment of gender local regulations that can encourage gender equality in local development in Tangerang Regency. This study examines and analyzes the dominant role of local parliamentarians in formulating and passing gender-specific regional regulations to enhance gender equality in sustainable development in Tangerang Regency.

Data and information collection in this study used interviews, literature studies, documentation, observation, and focus group discussion results. Data collection through literature

studies attempted to compare the findings of several journal articles relevant to the research conducted (Creswell, John W and Creswell, 2023, p. 23). The type of data obtained from the literature study is in the form of supporting data related to research findings on gender-sensitive parliaments from various approaches to fill research gaps and research contributions. The documentation collection technique was in the form of gender-sensitive local regulations that had been ratified by the Tangerang Regency government and the Central Statistics Agency. Primary data collection was conducted through interviews with the head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, the head of the Development Planning Division, the head of the Legal Section of the Local Secretariat, the Local Government Secretary, and several local parliament members from PKS, the National Democrats, Golongan Karya, and Gerindra. The selection of informants was based on the fact that they had accurate and relevant data and information on gender equality and sustainable development issues in Tangerang Regency.

Meanwhile, observation was a technique carried out by the researcher to analyze the economic and political implications of the ratification of the two gender local regulations. Meanwhile, data collection techniques through focus group discussions. The FGD activities were carried out several times by the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency in 2022 and 2023 in the meeting room. FGD participants came from employees of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, the Local Development Planning Agency, the Legal Division of the Local Secretariat, and the Local Parliament Secretariat. The result of FGD were used to strengthen this research in the form of discussions and questions, and minutes of meetings discussing gender-responsive local regulations between the executive and legislative branches. Data and information related to the gender-sensitive local parliamentary approach and gender-sensitive legislation in Tangerang Regency were then analyzed through several stages, including data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification by the researcher (Miles, Matthew B., 2014).

Results and Discussion

Gender-Sensitive Parliament and Local Politics of Parliamentary Partnership

The concept of a gender-sensitive parliament encompasses several inherent political dimensions of the parliamentary institution. This approach is part of the responsibility of political parties and parliamentarians to institutionalize gender equality in all aspects of parliamentary duties and functions. Some principles of a gender-sensitive approach to parliamentary institutions include implementing internal parliamentary working procedures, providing space for women's interests and concerns, producing gender-sensitive laws, and embracing feminist-conscious politics among parliamentarians (Wängnerud, L., 2015). The gender-sensitive parliamentary approach can be briefly explained in the table 1 below.

Table 1. Principles of Gender-Sensitive Parliament

Institutional Approach	Principles	Indicators
Gender-sensitive political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mediating the impact of women's presence in parliament - Having the right to change the perception of parliament that supports gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing and presenting alternatives to address women's interests and concerns - Building a legislative structure where women-friendly alternatives
Gender-sensitive political representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the number of women elected to parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting gender equality processes in parliament

Internal parliamentary working procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the awareness of people's representatives regarding gender equality - The role of female members who occupy formal positions of power in the legislative body - The role of female members in presenting informal power in legislative bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing gender mindset in group awareness as representing women's interests - Being elected as a member of a standing committee or chair of a board dealing with gender equality or social welfare issues - The presence of female and male politicians has an impact on realizing gender equality
Room for women's interests and concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The position of parliamentarians to defend women's interests throughout the policy-making process - Elected members of parliament, both men and women, can influence women's interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actively participating in a gender-responsive development program - Supporting and approving special development programs for women - Monitoring and evaluating women and children protection development programs
The production of gender-sensitive legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulating gender equality policies that target men and women - Producing gender equality regulations in sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special gender equality initiatives - Development of methods to implement government gender equality policies - Achievement of the gender equality index - Reduction in the number of cases of violence against women and children
The politics of feminist awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding feminist consciousness impacts election outcomes - Strengthening ties between political parties and the feminist movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female constituents as vote getters in general elections - Support from women's groups for women-friendly political party agendas

Source: Wängnerud, L. (2015)

The principles of a gender-sensitive parliament, as conceptualized in Table 1 above, were initiated by political parties. Political parties are the dominant actors in determining a more gender-sensitive parliamentary institution. Political parties, as collective entities, can pressure members of parliament, both men and women, to create gender-sensitive parliamentary working procedures. These internal parliamentary working procedures will open up broad opportunities to realize gender equality, especially through the creation of gender-sensitive laws (Wangnerud, 2015, pp. 12–13). This dominant role of political parties aligns with a feminist perspective. The feminization of political parties is the first step in establishing a gender-sensitive parliament. Gender-sensitive political parties can foster gender awareness to support a commitment to accommodating women's interests in development (Childs, Sarah and Palmieri, 2023). Thus, the role of political parties becomes dominant in transforming a gender-sensitive parliament to improve gender equality and sustainable development (Palmieri, 2018).

Considering the stagnation in improving gender equality and sustainable development in Tangerang Regency, political parties initiated the development of a gender-sensitive local parliament in 2020. The 50 elected local parliamentarians from 10 political parties committed to opening up space for the protection of violence against women and children. The gender-sensitive parliamentary approach of the local parliamentarians is to support the discussion of the draft regional regulation on Child-Friendly Regency in Tangerang Regency (Maqsudi, 2020). Meanwhile, the feminist awareness of the Tangerang local parliamentarians can be analyzed from the submission of a draft

of local regulation on gender mainstreaming in 2022 for discussion with the local government. Indications of a gender-sensitive local parliament can be analyzed from the political commitment of local parliamentarians and the Tangerang Regent ratifying the regional regulation on gender mainstreaming in local development in 2023. This approach marks the sensitivity of local parliamentarians in opening up space for women's interests and concerns to be able to actively participate in local development in Tangerang Regency (Media Kreasi, 2023).

Policies for implementing sustainable development must holistically and synergistically consider human development needs, which can be social, economic, cultural, or environmental. Therefore, the principles of gender-sensitive parliaments in their implementation at the local level can be collaborated and integrated with the concept of local parliamentary partnerships. The role of local parliaments in promoting gender equality and sustainable development is aligned with their duties and functions as representative institutions. There are four functions of local parliaments in implementing gender equality and sustainable development policies: lawmaking, budgeting, and oversight (see table 2 below).

Table 2. Parliamentary Partnerships in Sustainable Development

Duties of Parliament	Description	Local Parliamentary Partnership Strategy
Lawmaking/legislation	Parliamentarians should review legislation proposed by the government/local governments to ensure that the legislation reflects human rights principles and contributes to the achievement of sustainable development plans and the broader 2030 agenda.	Formulating gender legislation with the local executive Incorporating civil society aspirations into the formulation of gender legislation Ratifying gender-friendly local regulations/legislation
Budgeting	During the (budget) approval process, members of parliament must be involved in how the government/local government budget is allocated to achieve local sustainable development targets, including whether gender-responsive budgeting (for men and women, the elderly, the disabled, and marginalized groups) has been implemented.	Mapping budgeting priorities to support sustainable development Establishing sustainable development programs with the local executive
Scrutiny	Parliament/parliamentarians must ensure that the implementation of sustainable development is on track and can be revised based on evidence and public aspirations.	Monitoring the implementation of sustainable development programs Receiving progress reports on sustainable development programs Evaluating the impact of sustainable development programs

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, Parliament and The Sustainable Development Goals, (2016), Paris, France

Legislation is at the heart of parliament's task in developing a gender-sensitive parliament. Gender-responsive lawmaking paves the way for integrating gender issues into the planning and budgeting of gender-sensitive development programs (Palmieri, 2022). A gender-sensitive parliamentary approach enables members to actively oversee the implementation of sustainable development programs. Furthermore, parliamentarians can evaluate the success of these programs and development by receiving input from the public and interest groups within society (Mousmouti, 2022). A gender-sensitive parliamentary approach, which prioritizes lawmaking, has been empirically proven effective in advancing gender equality and ensuring women's rights in

development (Vijayarasa, 2019, 2022).

The gender-sensitive parliamentary approach initiated by the Tangerang local parliament is integrated with the duties and responsibilities of parliamentarians in carrying out their lawmaking, budgeting, and oversight functions. The creation of gender-sensitive local regulations in Tangerang Regency is at the heart of the development of a local parliament based on human rights principles and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development plans and the 2030 agenda. The ratification of two gender-sensitive regional regulations by the Regent and the local parliament has provided legal certainty for all local apparatus organizations in integrating gender-responsive local development programs in the 2024 and 2025-2029 Regional Medium-Term Development Plans.

Evaluation of Gender-Responsive Local Regulations in Tangerang Regency (2015-2023)

The Tangerang Regency Government has implemented gender mainstreaming by enacting local regulations, both regent regulations and gender-responsive local regulations. The Tangerang Regency Government's commitment to implementing this gender mainstreaming commitment can be analyzed from the enactment of local regulations and regent regulations, as well as other regulations in implementing gender mainstreaming policy in Tangerang Regency. Some of these regent regulations include Regent Regulation Number 118 of 2015 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Mainstreaming in Local Development in Tangerang Regency, Regent Regulation Number 119 of 2015 concerning Technical Instructions for the Preparation of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting, and Regent Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming in Tangerang Regency for 2019-2023. Meanwhile, the Tangerang Regency government's commitment to institutionalizing the protection of women and children is through several regional regulations and regent regulations. Several regulations that support this policy include Local Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning the Protection of Women and Children, Regent Regulation Number 122 of 2015 concerning the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in Tangerang Regency, and Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2016 concerning the Local Action Plan for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence for 2016-2018.

The political commitment of the Regent and the Local Parliament to support gender equality and gender-responsive development has not been well institutionalized within the bureaucracy or society. The regulations that have been enacted are still weak in the implementation of policies and programs. Issues of gender equality and child-friendly local development still lack the legal basis of local regulations for planners in preparing gender-responsive development plans and budgets. Policymakers in each local apparatus organization require local regulations on gender mainstreaming and child-friendly districts as a legal basis for integration into local development programs. Furthermore, community participation is still not optimal in the process of preparing gender-responsive development plans and budgets.

This issue has implications for the Tangerang Regency government's performance in improving its Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya and Child-Friendly Regency categories from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia. Tangerang Regency has not been able to improve from the Madya category since 2020 and 2023 (Republik Indonesia, 2021, 2023). Regarding the child-friendly district predicate, Tangerang Regency has only achieved the Madya category in 2021 and 2022. This obstacle has justified political leaders, both the regent and members of the local parliament, to enact local regulations on gender mainstreaming and child-friendly districts. This political commitment can only be resolved with a gender-sensitive parliamentary approach and gender-sensitive legislation.

Power Relations of Gender-Sensitive Parliamentary Approach in the Ratification of Gender-Responsive Local Regulations

The local political dynamics about the ratification of gender-responsive local regulations between the Regent and the Local Parliament demonstrate the power relations within state institutions. During the 2015-2021 period, the Tangerang Regency government prioritized the deliberation of two gender-responsive local regulations related to child-friendly districts and gender mainstreaming. The progress of gender equality and sustainable development, implemented by the Tangerang Regent from 2015 to 2021, has not yet had an optimal impact. This stagnation in progress on gender equality and sustainable development is partly due to the power relations between the Regent and the local parliament in building political commitment. The political commitment still being debated is the legislation of gender-responsive local regulations related to the establishment of child-friendly districts and gender mainstreaming in Tangerang Regency. The local executive is attempting to convince the local parliament of the urgency of the formation of these two gender-responsive local regulations in promoting and enhancing gender equality and sustainable development.

The stagnation of progress on sustainable development and gender equality in Tangerang Regency from 2015 to 2021 has prompted the local parliament to adopt a gender-sensitive approach. Several approaches initiated by the local parliament, supported by 50 members from 10 political parties consisting of PDI-P (8 members), Gerindra (7 members), Golkar (6 members), Demokrat (6 members), PKS (6 members), PPP (6 members), PKB (4 members), PAN (4 members), NasDem (2 members) and Hanura (1 member) to realize gender equality in sustainable development (BPS Kabupaten Tangerang, 2023). The local parliament members, consisting of 47 male members (96%) and 7 female members (14%) have proposed a draft of local regulation on child-friendly districts to be discussed and ratified in collaboration with the Tangerang Regent (Tangerang, 2020). The consistency of local parliament members in realizing gender equality in sustainable development is demonstrated by the proposed initiative for a draft of local regulation on gender mainstreaming in 2023 (Pos, 2023).

The local parliament's gender-sensitive approach in proposing this draft of gender-sensitive local regulation reflects their responsibility to advocate for women's interests in sustainable development. Fifty members of the local parliament have put the concept of substantive representation into practice to raise feminist awareness within the Tangerang local parliament. They have opened up a room for women's interests and concerns by proposing a draft of gender regulation aimed at integrating development programs such as poverty alleviation, protection against violence against women and children, and women's participation in the economy and politics. These overall development programs are expected to improve gender equality in Tangerang Regency.

The power relations between the local parliament and the Tangerang Regent in realizing gender equality in development are identified by the enactment of the gender-sensitive local regulation as a joint political commitment. The successful enactment of this gender-sensitive local regulation was achieved through a gender-sensitive approach by the local parliament within the context of a partnership between the local parliament, the Tangerang Regent, and civil society organizations. The partnership between the local parliament and the Tangerang Regent was carried out through a collaborative and mutually agreed approach in the production of two gender-sensitive local regulations and the integration of gender equality into development programs. Meanwhile, the partnership between the local parliament and civil society organizations was carried out through an aspiration-based and participatory oversight approach. The local parliament accepted civil society aspirations regarding the importance of ratifying local regulations on child-friendly districts and gender mainstreaming. Several civil society organizations were involved in pushing for the

acceleration of the ratification of gender-sensitive local regulations in Tangerang Regency, such as the religious organizations Muhammadiyah, Aisyiyah, and the Majelis Ulama Indonesia (Indonesian Ulema Council). Child protection organizations such as the Lembaga Perlindungan Anak (Child Protection Agency), the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Guidelines Task Force at the village and sub-district levels, the Children's Forum, and women's organizations such as the Association of Women's Organizations, the Empowerment of Female Heads of Families, Dharma Wanita, and Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (the Family Welfare Empowerment) of Tangerang Regency (see table 2 in the local parliamentary partnership model).

The Implications of the Implementation of Gender Local Regulations In Achieving Gender Equality and Sustainable Development in Tangerang Regency

The Achievement of Gender Equality

The gender-sensitive parliamentary approach, which successfully passed gender-responsive local regulations, has had a positive impact on the development of gender equality in Tangerang Regency. This progress can be analyzed through the Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, and Gender Inequality Index. These four components combine all dimensions of politics, economics, and social justice that can be measured to determine gender equality in society. Furthermore, these four indices also serve as benchmarks for a local government's success in achieving gender equality.

There has been an increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) in Tangerang Regency. The average HDI in Tangerang Regency over the past six years has reached 73.57%, although this is still below the national average (73.74%) and the Banten average (74.02%). Significant progress in achieving the HDI in Tangerang Regency was identified from 2023 to 2025. In 2023, the HDI was at 73.43%, and increased by 0.66% in 2024 to 74.09%. The highest percentage increase was achieved in 2025, reaching 76.74% compared to the previous year (see Table 3 below).

Table 3. Comparison of Human Development Index: Tangerang, Banten and National, 2020-2025

Government/Regional /Local Government	Year (%)						Average (%)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Tangerang Regency	71.92	72.29	72.97	73.43	74.09	76.74	73.57
Banten Province	72.45	72.72	73.32	73.87	74.48	77.25	74.02
National	71.94	72.29	72.91	74.39	75.02	75.90	73.74

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang, 2025 & 2026.

Progress on gender equality in Tangerang Regency can also be analyzed from the achievement of the gender development index over the past six years. The gender development index has increased from 2020 to 2025, averaging 91.66%. This percentage is above the national average of 91.53%, although still below the Banten Province average of 92.39%. This increase in the GDI percentage can be analyzed from the 2025 achievement of 93.30%, a 1.61% increase from 91.69% in 2024 (see Table 4 below).

Table 4. Comparison of Gender Development Index: Tangerang, Banten and National, 2020-2025

Government/Regional /Local Government	Year (%)						Average (%)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Tangerang Regency	90.98	91.08	91.24	91.67	91.69	93.30	91.66
Banten Province	91.74	91.83	92.18	92.48	92.52	93.58	92.39
National	91.06	91.27	91.63	91.85	91.85	-	91.53

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang, 2024, 2025, 2026

Furthermore, the development of the gender empowerment index in Tangerang Regency shows a very significant increase. Table 3 below shows that over the past five years, the average gender empowerment index has reached 64.05%. This figure indicates progress, although it remains below the national average of 76.59%. Meanwhile, at the Banten provincial level, Tangerang Regency's performance is also still below the provincial average of 68.55%. However, in 2024, the gender empowerment index in Tangerang Regency increased by 5.53% to 69.37% from 63.84% in 2023 (see Table 5 below).

Table 5. Comparison of Gender Empowerment Index: Tangerang, Banten and National, 2020-2024

Government/Regional /Local Government	Year (%)					Average (%)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Tangerang Regency	61.53	62.17	63.35	63.84	69.37	64.05
Banten Province	68.76	69.09	68.55	69.87	66.48	68.55
National	75.57	76.26	76.59	76.90	77.62	76.59

Source: (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang, 2024, 2025)

Meanwhile, the gender inequality index in Tangerang Regency can be compared with national and Banten provincial figures. Over the past five years, the gender inequality index in Tangerang Regency has steadily declined, averaging 0.406%. This achievement surpasses the national average of 0.453% and Banten province's 0.471%. The lowest gender inequality index in five years was achieved in 2024 at 0.251%, a decrease of 0.151% from 2023's 0.402% (see Table 6 below).

Table 6. Comparison of Gender Inequality Index: Tangerang, Banten and National, 2020-2024

Government/Regional /Local Government	Year (%)					Average (%)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Tangerang Regency	0.486	0.457	0.433	0.402	0.251	0.406
Banten Province	0.484	0.475	0.478	0.464	0.453	0.471
National	0.472	0.465	0.459	0.447	0.421	0.453

Source: (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang, 2024, 2025)

The Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

The implications of the implementation of the Local Regulation on Gender Equality and Sustainable Development in Tangerang Regency can be analyzed from several indicators of the 16 Sustainable Development Goals that have been achieved in 2024 and 2025. Several indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals analyzed are related to social development and social protection. The social development indicators analyzed are related to the level of open unemployment and the percentage of the poor population. Social protection that is of concern is the handling of maternal mortality, infant mortality under five years, and violence against women and girls.

The achievement of sustainable social development in Tangerang Regency has progressed over the three years (2023-2025). Three social aspects show dynamics ranging from fluctuation, increase to decline can be explained statistically. The labor force participation rate decreased in 2024 to 65.88% from 66.87% in 2023 and increased again to 66.26% in 2025. Conversely, the open unemployment rate showed a downward trend, indicating improvement. Meanwhile, the percentage of poor people also showed a significant downward trend. Social protection aspects include maternal and child mortality rates and violence against women and girls. The maternal and child mortality rate has experienced a significant decline from 39 cases in 2023, 34 cases in 2024, and decreased again to 17 cases in 2025. Meanwhile, cases of violence against women and girls are still quite high and have increased from 174 cases in 2023, 189 cases in 2024, and increased again to 191 cases in 2025.

Conclusion

The success of the gender-sensitive parliamentary approach in improving gender equality in sustainable development in Tangerang Regency can be analyzed from the achievement of the gender equality index and gender-responsive local development. The legislation of gender-sensitive regulations is one of the main principles that significantly impacts the achievement of gender equality in sustainable development in Tangerang Regency. During 2024-2025, the achievement of the gender equality index showed a significant increase following the enactment of gender-responsive local regulations on child-friendly districts and gender mainstreaming in Tangerang Regency. The gender equality index of Tangerang Regency experienced a percentage increase from the previous year's achievement (2022-2023). The increase in the human development index by 76.74% (2025), the gender development index by 93.30% (2025), the gender empowerment index by 69.37% (2024), and the decrease in the gender inequality index from 0.402% (2023) to 0.251% (2024) are very significant achievements in gender equality in Tangerang Regency.

Table 7. Achievements of Sustainable Social Development in Tangerang Regency, 2023-2025

Sustainable Social Development	Year (%/Cases)			Explanation
	2023	2024	2025	
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.87%	65.88%	66.26%	Fluctuating
Open unemployment rate	6.94%	6.06%	5.94%	Decrease
Percentage of Poor People	6.93%	6.55%	6.42%	Decrease
Maternal Death	39 cases	34 cases	17 cases	Decrease
Infant Mortality	256 cases	214 cases	171 cases	Decrease
Violence against women and girls	174 cases	186 cases	191 cases	Increase

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Tangerang Regency, 2023-2026 and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, 2023-2025

The achievement of sustainable social development in Tangerang Regency shows a significant increase during 2024-2025. This increase can be analyzed from several achievements in the field of social development within the Sustainable Development Goals. Several areas of social development show quite good achievements. In the social aspect, there are improvements in the field of employment and poverty rates. The labor force participation rate increased by 66.26% (2025), and the open unemployment rate decreased to 5.94% (2025). Meanwhile, the poverty rate decreased by 6.42% (2025) from the previous year's 6.55% (2024). The social protection aspect in sustainable development has not yet been fully achieved. Achievements in the health sector have shown quite good progress, such as a decrease in maternal and child mortality cases to 17 cases and 171 cases (2025). However, cases of violence against women and girls remain high, increasing by 5 cases from 186 cases (2024) to 191 cases (2025). The persistent high number of cases of violence against women and girls is an interesting topic for future research. This issue could be analyzed in relation to internal factors within the family and external factors, such as the influence of social media, that act as obstacles to reducing cases of violence against women and girls in Tangerang Regency. Increasing the achievement of gender equality and sustainable development has implications for increasing the public budget in the Tangerang Regency government's local revenue and expenditure budget in financing education and health services as well as child- and women-friendly infrastructure. To maintain the overall achievements of gender equality and sustainable development, the local government and parliament must consistently collaborate to integrate gender issues into local government planning and budgeting. Furthermore, both must involve stakeholder groups in overseeing the transparent and effective implementation of all development programs to reduce social inequality and poverty in Tangerang Regency.

The success of the gender-sensitive parliamentary approach in promoting gender equality and sustainable development at the local level has become a political benchmark. Theoretically, this approach adds insight and knowledge regarding the important role of local parliaments in addressing gender inequality at the local level. The fact that gender-sensitive local parliaments can be implemented and combined with the functions and duties of local parliaments, particularly the formulation and enactment of gender-sensitive regional regulations, has contributed to contemporary political science knowledge. Of course, in general, this research contributes to enriching concepts, theories, and references related to gender-sensitive parliaments that can explain cases of gender equality and gender development policies in local politics. Further research related to gender-sensitive parliaments at the local level can be conducted by examining the oversight and budgetary approaches in resolving gender inequality issues in local development.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Acknowledgment

Acknowledgements are primarily addressed to research funders or donors. Acknowledgement can also be dedicated to people who contribute to the study.

Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Assisted Technology

The authors declare that no artificial intelligence (AI) tools were used in the preparation, analysis, or writing of this manuscript. All aspects of the research, including data collection, interpretation, and manuscript preparation, were carried out entirely by the authors without the assistance of AI-based technologies.

References

- Agarwal, B. (2018). Gender equality, food security and the sustainable development goals. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 34, 26–32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2018.07.002>
- Al Uyun, D., Maulidia, M., Sujarwati, E., & Pangalila, D. (2023). *Kesetaraan gender dalam peraturan perundang-undangan di Indonesia*. Media Nusa Creative (MNC Publishing).
- Arts, K. (2018). Children's rights and the Sustainable Development Goals. In U. Kilkelly & T. Liefwaard (Eds.), *International human rights of children* (pp. 673–693). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-3182-3_32
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang. (2024). *Kabupaten Tangerang dalam angka 2024*. Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang. (2025). *Kabupaten Tangerang dalam angka 2025*. Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang. (2026). *Kabupaten Tangerang dalam angka 2026*. Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tangerang.
- Berita Tangerang. (2020, December 2). Di tahun 2021, DPRD Kabupaten Tangerang usulkan 9 Raperda inisiatif. *Beritatangerang.id*. <https://beritatangerang.id/wakil-ketua-dprd->

- Bexell, M., & Jönsson, K. (2022). Realizing the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development – engaging national parliaments? *Policy Studies*, 43(2), 287–306. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01442872.2020.1803255>
- Birdthistle, N., & Hales, R. (2024). The sustainable development goals–SDG# 5 gender equality. In N. Birdthistle & R. Hales (Eds.), *Attaining the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal of gender equality* (pp. 1–11). Emerald Publishing Limited.
- Chasek, P. S., Wagner, L. M., Leone, F., Lebada, A. M., & Risse, N. (2016). Getting to 2030: Negotiating the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. *Review of European, Comparative & International Environmental Law*, 25(1), 5–14. <https://doi.org/10.1111/reel.12149>
- Childs, S., & Palmieri, S. (2023). Gender-sensitive parliaments: Feminising formal political institutions. In M. Sawer (Ed.), *Handbook of feminist governance* (pp. 174–188). Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781800374812>
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2023). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (6th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Desai, B. H. (2023). The 2023 New York SDG Summit outcome: Rescue plan for 2030 Agenda as a wake-up call for the decision-makers. *Environmental Policy and Law*, 53(4), 221–231. <https://doi.org/10.3233/EPL-239006>
- Dinisari, M. C. (2025). Sebanyak 355 kabupaten/kota di Indonesia dinilai layak anak 2025. *Bisnis.com*. <https://lifestyle.bisnis.com/read/20251210/361/1936272/sebanyak-355-kabupatenkota-di-indonesia-dinilai-layak-anak-2025>
- Eckstein, H. (2000). Case study and theory in political science. In R. Gomm, M. Hammersley, & P. Foster (Eds.), *Case study method: Key issues, key texts* (pp. 119–164). SAGE Publications. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9780857024367>
- Esquivel, V., & Sweetman, C. (2016). Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals. *Gender and Development*, 24(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2016.1153318>
- Evendia, M., Yulia, E., Wahyu, E., & Handayani, T. (2022). Potrait legal protection women's human rights through the establishment of gender mainstreaming local regulations. *Jurnal Mahkamah: Kajian Ilmu Hukum Dan Hukum Islam*, 7(2), 12–15. <https://doi.org/10.25217/jm.v7i2.2726>
- Filho, W. L., et al. (2023). Promoting gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 25, 14177–14198. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-022-02656-1>
- Fredman, S. (2018). Working together: Human rights, the Sustainable Development Goals and gender equality. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3295693>
- Galligan, Y., & Meier, P. (2016, July). *The gender-sensitive parliament: Recognising the gendered nature of parliaments* [Paper presentation]. 24th IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Poznan, Poland.
- Gupta, J., & Vegelin, C. (2016). Sustainable development goals and inclusive

- development. *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*, 16(3), 433–448. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10784-016-9323-z>
- Hulinggato, Z. (2025). Peran negara Indonesia dalam mewujudkan kesetaraan bagi penyandang disabilitas (different ability). *Arus Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.57250/ajsh.v5i1.1004>
- Husein, S., et al. (2021). Allocation to gender empowerment towards gender equality of Sustainable Development Goals. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 716(1), Article 012096. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/716/1/012096>
- Ibrohim, A., et al. (2025). DPR dan perubahan sosial: Peran legislasi dalam mendorong kesetaraan gender di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 6(10), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.56370/jhlg.v6i10.2039>
- Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2016). *Parliaments and the Sustainable Development Goals: A self-assessment toolkit*. Inter-Parliamentary Union. <https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications/handbooks/2017-01/parliaments-and-sustainable-development-goals-self-assessment-toolkit>
- Jeevanasai, S. A., et al. (2023). Shades & shines of gender equality with respect to sustainable development goals (SDGs): The environmental performance perspectives. *Total Environment Research Themes*, 8, Article 100082. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.totert.2023.100082>
- Jovani, A. (2022). Perempuan dan kebijakan publik: Urgensi RUU Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual. *Jurnal Inada: Kajian Perempuan Indonesia di Daerah Tertinggal, Terdepan, dan Terluar*, 4(2), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.33541/ji.v4i2.3778>
- Jovani, A., et al. (2020). Women in the parliament and their role in formulating gender responsive policies in East Nusa Tenggara. *Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, 3(4). <https://doi.org/10.31014/aior.1991.03.04.236>
- Kayumba, C. A. (2023). *The strategies of women legislators in the enactment of gender responsive legislation in Zambia, 2010-2016* [Master's thesis, The University of Zambia]. The University of Zambia Repository. <http://dspace.unza.zm/handle/123456789/8679>
- Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia. (2021). *Keputusan Menteri Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia Nomor 66 Tahun 2021*. Jakarta.
- Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia. (2023). *Keputusan Menteri Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia Nomor 246 Tahun 2023 tentang Penerima Penghargaan Parahita Ekapraya Tahun 2023*. Jakarta.
- Khaidarulloh, & Maratus, N. F. (2024). Bias patriarkhisme dalam regulasi: Analisis Undang-Undang Kesejahteraan Ibu dan Anak. *Indonesian Journal of Gender Studies*, 5(2), 1–13.
- Koehler, G. (2016). Tapping the Sustainable Development Goals for progressive gender equity and equality policy? *Gender and Development*, 24(1), 53–68. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2016.1142217>
- Kusumawardhana, I., & Abbas, R. J. (2018). Indonesia di persimpangan: Urgensi "Undang-Undang

- Kesetaraan dan Keadilan Gender" di Indonesia pasca Deklarasi Bersama Buenos Aires pada tahun 2017. *Jurnal HAM*, 9(2), 153–174. <https://doi.org/10.30641/ham.2018.9.153-174>
- Leach, M. (2016). *Gender equality and sustainable development: A pathways approach*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315686455>
- Lenka, P. (2023). Philosophy of sustainable development: Understanding the significance of gender equality in business organisations. *Problemy Ekorozwoju*, 18(2), 121–127. <https://doi.org/10.35784/preko.3950>
- Levendale, C., et al. (2025). *Developing gender-sensitive programmes for inclusive growth and sustainable development*. Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.
- Lima, R., & Guedes, G. (2024). Sustainable Development Goals and gender equality: A social design approach on gender-based violence. *Sustainability*, 16(2), Article 914. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16020914>
- Maqsudi, D. (2020, February 18). DPRD Kabupaten Tangerang dukung pembahasan Raperda layak anak. *Satelit News*. <https://www.satelitnews.com/2940/dprd-kabupaten-tangerang-dukung-pembahasan-raperda-layak-anak/>
- Media Kreasi, R. (2023, August 14). Agar ada kesetaraan di semua aktifitas pembangunan, DPRD Kabupaten Tangerang sahkan Perda Pengarusutamaan Gender. *Media Kreasi News*. <https://mediakreasinews.co.id/agar-ada-kesetaraan-di-semua-aktifitas-pembangunan-dprd-kabupaten-tangerang-sahkan-perda-pengarusutamaan-gender/>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Mousmouti, M. (2022). Gender-sensitive post-legislative scrutiny in theory and practice. *The Theory and Practice of Legislation*, 10(3), 322–340. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20508840.2022.2154455>
- Novovic, G. (2023). Gender mainstreaming 2.0: Emergent gender equality agendas under Sustainable Development Goals. *Third World Quarterly*, 44(5), 1058–1076. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2023.2174848>
- Nurdin, N. (2022). Implementing gender mainstreaming in Indonesian local government: The case of Tangerang Regency. *Jurnal Transformative*, 8(1), 31–56. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.transformative.2022.008.01.2>
- Nurdin, N., & Fatkhuri, F. (2023). Workshop penyusunan data gender di lingkungan Pemerintah Kabupaten Tangerang. *SWARNA: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(10), 1042–1056. <https://doi.org/10.55681/swarna.v2i10.942>
- Odera, J. A., & Mulusa, J. (2020). SDGs, gender equality and women's empowerment: What prospects for delivery? In M. Kaltenborn, M. Krajewski, & H. Kuhn (Eds.), *Sustainable development goals and human rights* (pp. 95–118). Springer Open. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-30469-0_6
- Palmieri, S. (2018). Feminist institutionalism and gender-sensitive parliaments: Relating theory and practice. In M. Sawyer & K. Baker (Eds.), *Gender innovation in political science: New norms, new knowledge* (pp. 173–194). Palgrave Macmillan. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-75850->

- Palmieri, S. (2022). Gender sensitive parliaments and the legislative cycle: Conceptualising new cultures and practices. *The Theory and Practice of Legislation*, 10(3), 234–248. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20508840.2022.2147760>
- Pathania, S. K. (2017). Sustainable Development Goal: Gender equality for women's empowerment and human rights. *International Journal of Research -GRANTHAALAYAH*, 5(4), 72–82. <https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v5.i4.2017.1797>
- Pimpa, N. (2019). How mining companies promote gender equality through sustainable development? *Cogent Business & Management*, 6(1), Article 1647590. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2019.1647590>
- Pos, T. (2023). Pemkab dan DPRD Kabupaten Tangerang sepakati 3 Raperda baru. *TangerangPos.id*. <https://tangerangpos.id/pemkab-dan-dprd-kabupaten-tangerang-sepakati-3-raperda-baru/>
- Satris, R., & Sabilla, K. R. (2021). Influence of women political participation in parliament correlates to gender issues in Indonesia. *Sociologia y Tecnociencia*, 11(Extra 1), 177–187. <https://doi.org/10.24197/st.Extra.1.2021.177-187>
- Sekretariat Negara. (2000). *Instruksi Presiden Nomor 9 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Pembangunan Nasional*. Jakarta.
- Siregar, W. Z. B., & Prihatini, E. S. (2024). Passing the Sexual Violence Crime Law in Indonesia: Reflection of a gender-sensitive parliament? *Politics and Governance*, 12, Article 8245. <https://doi.org/10.17645/pag.8245>
- The Scottish Parliament. (2023). *A parliament for all: Report of the Parliament's gender sensitive audit*. <https://www.parliament.scot/-/media/files/spcb/gender-sensitive-audit.pdf>
- Vail, J. (2022). *Karl Polanyi and the paradoxes of the double movement*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003133186>
- Veitch, J. (2023). Gender responsive budgeting: A crucial part of the toolkit for the implementation of gender sensitive laws? In M. Mousmouti (Ed.), *Gender sensitive lawmaking in theory and practice* (p. 22). Routledge.
- Vijayarasa, R. (2019). Making the law work for women: Standard-setting through a new Gender Legislative Index. *Alternative Law Journal*, 44(4), 275–280. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1037969X19861751>
- Vijayarasa, R. (2020). What is gender-responsive legislation? Using international law to establish benchmarks for labour, reproductive health and tax laws that work for women. *Griffith Law Review*, 29(3), 334–350. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10383441.2020.1853900>
- Vijayarasa, R. (2021). In pursuit of gender-responsive legislation. In R. Vijayarasa (Ed.), *International women's rights law and gender equality* (p. 13). Routledge.
- Vijayarasa, R. (2022). Does law matter? Defending the value of gender-responsive legislation to advance gender equality. *N.Y.U. Journal of Legislation and Public Policy*, 24(3), 671–724.

Wangnerud, L. (2015). *The principles of gender-sensitive parliaments*. Routledge.

Wulandari, S., et al. (2025). Gender issues in budgeting function decisions in local parliaments: A comprehensive analysis of gender-aware policy mapping. *WSEAS Transactions on Environment and Development*, 21, 1021-1039. <https://doi.org/10.37394/232015.2025.21.85>

Author's Bio*

Nurdin, Lecturer in Political Science, Political Science Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Veteran National Development University, Jakarta since 2019. His area of expertise is gender politics with specializations related to gender and development, gender budgeting, and gender policy. Email: nurdin.fisip@upnvj.ac.id , and Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5341-9516>

Abdul Aziz SR, Lecturer at the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia. Scientific interests: Political Economy, Political Theory, Democratic Thought, and Political Research Methodology. Written books include: (1) *The Political Economy of Monopoly* (2018, 2024); (2) *Current Indonesian Politics* (2019); (3) *Indonesia, the Republic of Mismanagement* (2021); (4) *Sumbawa Society and Culture* (2025). Email: abdulazizsr@ub.ac.id