

## **ABSTRACT**

*The issue of women's representation in Indonesian politics has become an important and profound discourse in 2024. Women's political representation refers to the extent to which women are represented in representative institutions such as the House of Representatives (DPR). The purpose to be achieved in this research is to find out how the challenge of fulfilling the thirty percent quota of female candidates in the 2024 elections in the Tasikmalaya City DPRD. The theory used is Affirmative action which is a special action that is a kind of coercion for equalization in a group that experiences discrimination. Furthermore, the placement of female candidates in certain numbers or in certain electoral districts becomes something important to increase the chances of electability of these female candidates. The research method used in this study is qualitative. This research uses 5 informants consisting of female political cadres through purposive sampling, representatives of political parties and the KPU. The results showed that the challenges of fulfilling the thirty percent quota of female candidates are 1) Internal challenges include the family environment, 2) External challenges include the public's view of the role of women in politics is often still influenced by stereotypes and prejudices that women are less capable of leading than men. Affirmative policies related to the 30% quota for women have not been maximally supported by regulations that ensure more effective implementation. A patriarchal culture that dominates many aspects of Tasikmalaya society.*

**Keywords:** *Challenges of Fulfilling the Thirty Percent Quota, Female Legislative Candidates in Elections*