

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Indonesia is a country that adheres to a democratic system where the highest power is in the hands of the people because in a country that adheres to a democratic system, there are three institutions that cannot be separated from one another, namely political parties, general elections, and people's representative bodies.¹

Every political party in Indonesia *was competing* to get the highest votes at the time the general election is held. The aim is that the political party that gets the highest votes can dominate the people's representative body. To get the highest votes in the general election, every political party has its own strategy to achieve its targets. Efforts to increase party votes are by conducting politics that are free from corruption, holding the people's trust in these political parties, selecting candidates based on their quality, be they male or female candidates.

Reflecting on the many political parties that 'bring male candidates to the General Election and few who bring women to advance to the General Election, this happens because Indonesia still adheres to a *patriarchal* concept which is one of the reasons for not fulfilling the 30% quota in the general election.

As a political party, there are several things that can be done to increase the number of women members in the election. The thing that is quite relevant to increasing the election of women in the General Election is by placing women in the first serial number, although with an open system whoever and what number these people can be elected.

Another thing that can increase votes in elections is by means of political parties to play a more effective role in finding qualified and highly skilled female cadres in political parties, increasing female candidates in electing participation in elections is indeed an important thing.

However, it would be even more ideal if every political party places women as the top candidates in many electoral districts and increases the quality female candidates so that more women become representatives of the people, considering that Indonesia still adheres to a patriarchal system that has always been in existence. Immediately, when

¹RamlanSurbakti, *MemahamiIlmuPolitik*, Gramedia, Jakarta, 1999, p 174.

women associates with politics, it is a difficult thing to talk about because in Indonesia it still adheres to a patriarchal system, namely the existence of men who are the main power holders in the social system in the role of political leadership, property control and so on. This results in a lack of gender equality, where women are placed under men's power.

The majority of the people in Indonesia still think that leaders must be men and women just to follow from behind. There are lots of debates that discuss the role of a woman in a political party, and there are groups who disagree with this and there are also groups that support the issue of The existence of women in politics. There have been many supporting actions for women to advance to be equal to men but equalizing women to be equal with men is quite difficult to do.

Election and women are two words that are familiar to our ears although it is still men who hold the main power. The word election itself stands for The General Election or Election system for members of People's Representative Institutions that are democratically elected by the people.² Initially, The elections in Indonesia were aimed at selecting members of legislative candidates starting from the People's Representative Council, The Provincial Regional People's Representative Council, and The Regency / City Regional People's Representative Council. Following the fourth amendment to the 1945 Constitution of 2002, it was agreed that the Presidential and Vice presidential's elections, which were originally chosen by the People's Consultative Assembly, had agreed that direct Presidential Elections by the people and from the people so that the election the President and Vice president are included in the series of Elections.³

The election system for members of the legislature and president is held every 5 years. Until now, elections in Indonesia have been recorded 12 times, starting in 1955, 1971, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019. This must be done regularly as a means of monitoring. From people to their representatives. From this supervision, the people can judge the people's representatives who are sincere and trustworthy in carrying out their duties, not just false promises when they campaigned at the beginning of their candidacy as a legislative candidate.⁴

²FadmiSustiwi "*Demokrasi Tanpa Perempuan?*", Dalam *Kedaulatan Rakyat*, Jakarta, Grafindo Pustaka, 1999, p 6.

³Miriam Budiardjo, *Dasar-dasar Ilmu Politik* Jakarta PT. Gramedia Pustaka, 2000, p 8.

⁴ Ibid, p 10.

A total of 575 elected members of the House of People's Representatives for the 2019-2024 period has been inaugurated. Of that number, there were 118 women or 20.52% of the total number.

The number of seats for women has increased from only 97 (or 17.3% of the total seats) in the previous period. Even though is increase, and Law Number 12 of 2003 on General Elections, Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, and Law Number 10 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the House of Representatives have mandated a 30% quota, the current number of seats has still not reached 30%.

Although the data show an increase in the curve in the number of seats won by women, this does not have a significant effect on women's representation of women's welfare because the 30% quota has not been fulfilled.⁵

There is a policy "Every Election Contesting Political Party can nominate candidates for the House of Representative, Provincial Legislative Council, and Regency Legislative Council for each Electoral District by taking into account women's representation at least 30%" (Law No.12 of 2004). Bring new breakthroughs for women to be able to achieve gender equality in the political field that can represent women in making important decisions in politics.

Based on data sourced from Special Region of Yogyakarta General Election Commision Decree Number 80 / HK.03.1-Kpt / 34 / Prov / VIII / 2019 concerning the determination of elected candidates for Provincial Legislative Council DIY members in the 2019 Election, it shows that political parties from the PDIP faction have the most seats, namely 17 seats. PDIP excels in Electoral Districts 1,5 and 7, which get 3 seats, and PDIP each won 2 seats in Electoral Districts 2,3,4,6.

Meanwhile, political parties from the Gerindra faction, PKS, PAN won 7 seats each. PKB won 6 seats. Golkar won 5 seats. Nasdem won 3 seats and PPP, PSI, Democrat only got 1 seat. And political parties that are classified as the first to participate in the general election, such as Political Parties from the Berkarya Faction, Garuda, Perindo, the United Nations, did not get seats in the 2019 Election.

Meanwhile, based on the table sourced from the 2015 the Data of General Election Commision Special region of Yogyakarta, it shows that political parties from the PDIP

⁵AminuddinFaishal, ReorganisasiPartaiKeadilan Sejahtera Di Indonesia, JurnalStudiPemerintahan Vol.1 No 1 August 2010, p 187.

<http://repository.umy.ac.id/handle/123456789/1135>accesseson 20june 2019 at 12.15.

faction are superior to other political parties by obtaining the most seats, namely 14 seats, Golkar, and PAN getting 8 seats. PKS gets 6 seats. PKB won 5 seats. Nasdem won 3 seats. Democrats and PAN won 2 seats. Meanwhile, Gerindra, Hanura, PBB, PKPI did not get seats in the 2014 elections.

Based on data source from the 2019 the Data of General Election Commission Special region of Yogyakarta, it shows that there are differences in the number of seats obtained from female candidates and male candidates. Total male candidates from 15 political parties and those who managed to get seats were only 10 political parties from all participating factions and won as many as 45 seats in the 2019 Election. Meanwhile, female candidates from 15 political parties and those who managed to occupy seats were only 5 political parties. of all factions that participated in the Parliament, they won 10 seats in the 2019 Election.

In the 2014 Election, data source from the 2014 General Election Commission Special region of Yogyakarta show that there are differences in the number of seats obtained by female candidates and male candidates who have very different differences. The total male candidates from 12 political parties and those who managed to get seats only from 8 political parties from all existing factions and who managed to occupy seats in the Parliament were 49 seats in the 2014 Election. Politics managed to occupy seats in the Parliament and won as many as 6 seats in the 2019 Election.

Women's Representation in the 2019 Election has increased by 18% from the 2014 Election. This data shows that the Women's Representation in the Legislative Election in the Provincial Legislative Council DIY 2019 has increased quite a good percentage but, even though it has increased the percentage, it still does not meet the 30% quota. If calculated based on the percentage increase in women's representation from the 2014 elections to the 2019 elections, it is likely that the 30% quota will be fulfilled after 10 years, named after two elections.

According to the author, two elections to increase women's representation of Provincial Legislative Council in Special Region of Yogyakarta are not so ideal because it takes a long time to fulfill the 30% quota. Therefore, the author is interested in researching the factors affecting the lack of representation in fulfilling the 30% cap, and whether the role of political parties in fulfilling the 30% quota for women's representation in Provincial Legislative Council sufficiently is ideal.

In this study, the researchers took a case study at the Regional Leadership Council in Special Region of Yogyakarta Political party from PDIP because the author is very

interested in what factors can affect women's representation in PDIP to be able to fulfill the 30% Women's Ideal Quota in the Legislative Council.

B. Research Question

Based on the description in the background above, the researcher formulates the problem as follows :

How Is The Role Of PDIP Parties In Promoting The Women's Representation In Regional Parliaments Of Yogyakarta Special Region?

C. Objective of Research

1. To understand How The Role Of PDIP Parties Support The Representation Of Women In Parliaments In Special Region Of Yogyakarta.
2. To propose suggestions and recommendations to the PDIP Parties through this undergraduate thesis in Supporting The Representation Of Women In Parliaments In Special Region Of Yogyakarta.

D. Benefit of Research

1. Theoretically

This research hopes will give a suggestion and recommendation to the Political Parties and General Election Comissions and related parties to the women representation in parliaments in special region of Yogyakarta.

2. Practically

This research hopes will give a suggestion and recommendation for jurisprudence especially in the field of constitutional law, regarding the maximum quota policy for 30% women's representation in regional house of representative in special region of Yogyakarta.