

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

In the last decade, women's problem in politics in Indonesia became essential to increase women's political issue. The representative politic, that's mean interpreted interest, represented member of society (including women) for in an institution like House of Representatives, Regional House of Representatives and Regional Representatives Board (DPR, DPRD, DPD) through the political process politic, (Ana Maria Gadi Djou, 2018). Female representation has a general impact on women's poor political representation. Meanwhile, many people are ignorant of the connection between the person and the structure of awareness in the female brain, as well as the many elements of her existence.

Women raise political capital that is within the control of a male-dominated class structure. Therefore, this article intends to fill the void in this literature by analysing women's capital and political habits controlled by patriarchal class structures through the electoral field, which is analysed using Bourdieu's theory of capital as part of habitus and terrain relations within a radical feminist framework. This, in a radical feminist view, does not mean eliminating patriarchal state violence against women amid the incompetence of male dominance. (Pringle, 1998)

Political modality in election contests is largely determined, in addition to the figures and modes of candidates, by the role of politics and economics, as well as socio-political and economic actors. In elections, the need for political funds also determines the winning strategy of candidates and campaign teams. Economic capital is needed at the election stage by candidates and winning teams. Political capital, in addition to economic capital, is the beginning of prospective candidates' path through the party, particularly for non-cadre candidates and party cadres who may struggle to find figures capable of competing for politics and political funds. (Pantouw, 2012).

Competitions in politics is not only a competing party, but it includes a competitive space that will bring up the figures in the party of the candidates. Judging by the wealth, popularity and morality that is scattered, as well as the historical background (economic capital), these three capitals can influence a political candidate to gain strong support from the public. (Sirait, Noak, & Azhar, 2014)

Legislative elections are a democratic instrument to determine people's representatives in the policy-making process. It is hoped that the presence of women in the legislative body can inspire the needs and interests of women in government policies. The position of women is very important in the world of politics and women's representation in parliament certainly involves women in a strategic position in making decisions in favour of women, (Priandi & Roisah, 2019).

To promote women's equal and full political participation to be effective, they must include strategies for political parties to ensure their constitution, structures, processes, and financing are gender-responsive and inclusive of all women. Political parties must encourage women's participation and integrate gender equality issues in their policies and programmes to ensure diversity of views and no one is left behind, (Iknowpolitics, 2019).

In approaching the process of selecting legislative candidates, most of the party offers each other to be an exactor for anyone who wants to nominate themselves to be a candidate for both women and men. This is an opportunity to contribute through politics that offer various solutions. This election is felt by the election participants and how the process of political education on the community is running. The development of politics, democracy country has traits involving the community in planning as well as in political participation. The critical aspect of democracy is political participation, (Lindo, 2016).

Nevertheless, Indonesia continues to be faced on the issue of women's participation in politics. The efforts in raising the role of women are still not maximized even though has been poured in the legal products including through the Law about Election number 7-year 2017 that has legitimized the participation of women in politics. In general, participation is not only in the political field but also in all areas of life because women have the right and obligation to participate. Hence, it takes all women's struggle in all lines, especially on political lines that significantly affect the product policy, (Wirjiyati, 2016).

The introduction of political involvement experienced various uncertainty in the sense of support. The presence of women in politics does not continue to exist either in the parliament as well as the party structure, as it is written in the article " 30% Quota of women in parliament has never been achieved", (Gerintya, 2017).

The proportion of women in the Indonesia Parliament is still below average if it is comparing with other countries. In ASEAN, Indonesia level is 6 out of 10 countries with a total representation of 19.80 per cent. The Philippines' first rank was obtained with a figure of 29.5 per cent or amounting to 86 women from a total of 292 seats. The second position was Laos, amounting to 26.7 per cent or 41 women from 149 seats in Parliament. Meanwhile, third place was occupied by Vietnam with 26.7 per cent of women in parliament or 132 seats of 494 total lawmakers, (Union, 2017).

Refer to law constitution No. 31 the Year 2002 Article 2 essence contains to give the space for women in 30% per cent to mixed up with the sustainable state. The publication of the Law shows the fundamental questions in direct principal democracy, such as the development of women in politics all participation factor and the motivation whether underlying women for complete availability of law constitution.

The lack of women participation in Indonesia politic describes the gender inequality in Indonesia. From the year's election 1999 until 2014 representative women in parliament just as much 44 people or just 8,8 per cent. This proportion be promoted 47,7 per cent to be 65 people on 2014 election with the quantity until

11,82 per cent in Indonesia House of Representatives (DPR). However, until four times to the last election, the highest women representative in 2009 is a considerable proportion of 17,86 percent. Moreover, in the 2014-2019 election period, the number of women represented in parliament decreased by the number of 97 people or just 17,32 per cent from 560 representative members in parliament, (Scholastica Gerintya, 2017).

The involvement of women in the political process in Indonesia is still very minimal. Representative of women in the politic is an accommodation opinion in a policy that produces all parties' interests, both at local, national, and international levels. Therefore, in this opportunity, women have good options in the professional representation of politic.

Affirmative action is a government endeavor in the effort to encourage women to do politic. In this case, the fulfilment of a minimum quota of 30% in the legislative nomination is still not acceptable to the party to women. Women's involvement in politics is still very low, even if it has set quotas of 30%, (Murdiono, p. 2009).

Representation of women has very important to bring women's interests into policy. The need to improve the political representation of women in Indonesia both at the central and local levels is based on an awareness that all political priorities and agendas must be recast. All these must be supported by the elite political parties and female-friendly elections. Improving women's political representation means also increasing women's effectiveness in influencing political decisions that can guarantee women's and community's rights. (Jovani,

2018). The development of women participation joined in local election candidate happened in April, 2019. In the selection process, many candidates offer options such as executive and legislative. and will dance that is present in the enthusiastic civil society in Indonesia (women) to follow the election process. It refers to the data result from University of Indonesia Study Center Politic (Puskapol) about the potential legislative candidate (DPR RI) in 2019-2024.

The data indicated as much as 118 women candidates of legislative from many regions in different province in Indonesia with multi-party. This research is very important to describe the motivation of women participation in politics and the recruitment member in political party. In the literature review many kinds of research topic about representative of women in political party are presented.

Furthermore, with respect to the party that will be examined by the author, of the National Mandate Party (PAN) within the last decade of the track record of the representation of women, in quantity it increased, referring to the data presented by (Tirto 2017). In the period 2009 to 2014. PAN party delivered 7 representatives of the quarter which became a member of legislative. Meanwhile the year of the period 2014 to 2019 rose to 9 female representatives. The increase is interesting to know the factors behind it that are directly proportional to the study.

Table 1.1 Provincial Legislative Candidates of D. I. Yogyakarta Year 2019-2024 and Elected Provincial Legislative Candidates of D. I. Yogyakarta Year 2019-2024

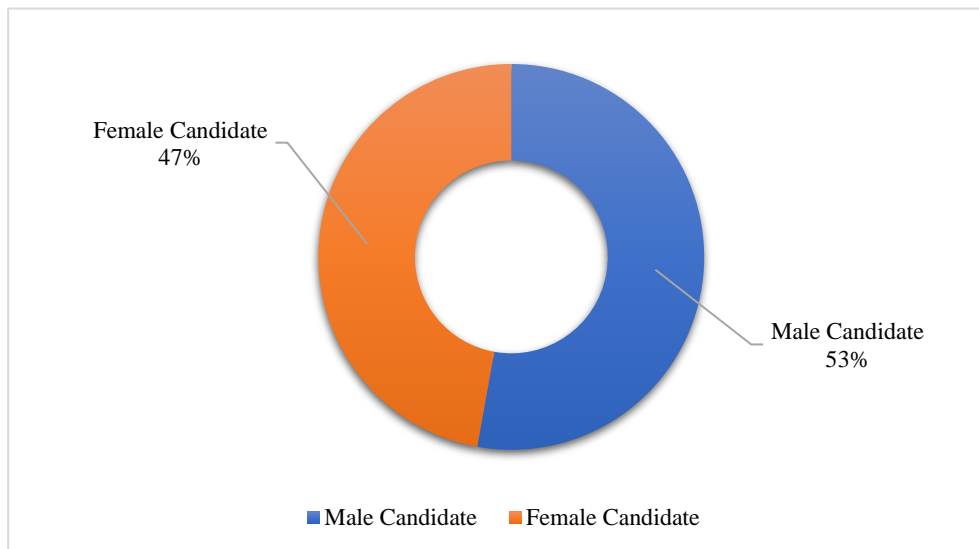
No	Information	Male candidates	Women candidate	Total
1	Provincial Legislative Candidates of D. I. Yogyakarta Year 2019-2024	28	25	53
2	Elected Provincial Legislative Candidates of D. I. Yogyakarta Year 2019-2024	5	2	7

Source: KPU DIY 2019 (Data Proses by Writer)

In the election of Legislative Candidates for the Special Region of Yogyakarta, there were seven electoral districts. From each electoral district, there are 28 male candidates or 53% of the total number of candidates for the National Mandate Party. Meanwhile, for female candidates, there are 25 candidates or the equivalent of 47%. This proves that the National Mandate Party has implemented affirmative quotas for women. It can also be seen in the table below.

In the mechanisms and rules that exist in Nasional Mandate Party (PAN) party, it always pays attention to the existence of women with 30% quota that are considered through the conditions and situation of the district.

Figure 1.1. Number of Male & Female Candidates



Source: General Election Commissions of Special Region of Yogyakarta Data

Of the seven electoral districts for the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the National Mandate Party only gets 1 seat in each electoral district or 7 seats in the Regional Representative Assembly (DPRD). In addition, there are only two people from the PAN party who represent the female gender.

The aspect that is thrust by PAN in pursuing the representation of women as priority to be in the order of one as cadres, in an effort to improve the Cadre quality, the Cadre career direction, where cadres are given greater responsibility in various aspects of struggle according to the potential and capabilities, (Mangkubumi, 1989).

Women movement have challenged politic in democracy country to participate and develop. However, if the lower level of motivation for taking political office among women depends on recruitment practices, "motivation" as a supply factor indeed does not exist independently of party demand, (Fox & LawLess, 2010).

Therefore, the National Mandate Party (PAN) has the opportunity to continue to participate in the event in the elections. The concern is the consistency of party to provide opportunities to women and not only to fulfill quota of 30%, but rather provide a full political education and guarantee any rights of women

In conclusion, many problems become a challenge for women legislative candidate including the limitation of political capital, social capital, and economic capital and the most important thing is the political recruitment procedure conducted from any political party. Therefore, every party should be able to give support as well as community in general supporting women to continue to be involved in politics both in party and representation in parliament. to know the motivation of women in following political participation for to be legislative candidate. Thus, the question from this research is how the modality of women's candidate in political recruitment in legislative elections is. This research will focus on female legislative candidates especially from the National Mandate Party (PAN) elected in the 2019 legislative elections in the DPRD DIY.

2. Research Questions

How is the modality of women candidates in politic recruitment in (PAN) in 2019 legislative election of Yogyakarta Province?

3. Benefit of Research

This research is expected to enrich the insight and knowledge to the readers in particular to be more aware of the modality candidate that affects the representation of women in politics following prospective legislative. This research is expected to deliver benefit as follows.

3.1. Theoretical Benefit

This research is expected to benefit from understanding what factors motivate to become a member of parliament and influence every policy taken in the Yogyakarta Regional House of representatives (DPRD), as well as in the National Mandate party.

3.2. Practical Benefit

This research will change the mindset and views of the community. Moreover, it can be used as a benchmark for people to open themselves to the view of the representation of a woman in the political stage and to appreciate and more perceive the existence and quality that women leaders have produced.

4. Theoretical Framework

In the forming proses of cadre by political party they have a different method for recruitment system from any party. This research will explain definition about recruitment and modality of women candidate to be in structure party and representative in parliament.

4.1. Political Recruitment

Political Recruitment is a selection and appointment of individuals or groups of people to carry out several roles in the general political system and governance in particular. The recruitment function is the function of finding and defends power. In addition, the function of political recruitment is very important for the continuity of the politics system because without the elite

capable of doing it, the survival of the political system will be threatened, (Subakti, 2010).

Recruitment politic is an important task and function for political parties that is not only the function of political education, political communication, articulation and aggregation of interests, but also functions as a position that can connect between the people and government. Political recruitment is a strategy step to determine the quality of representatives of people and officials nominated by the party who is the election participant in the general elections. In addition to not only the quality of each recruitment process, but the party also participates in influencing the quality of democracy.

There are four models of political recruitment. First, the partisanship, a political recruitment conducted by the parties with the candidate's loyalty in consideration to the political party. Second, meritocratic, a political recruitment from among those with high competence such as entrepreneurs, technocrats, teachers, workers, and experts. Third, compartmentalization, i.e., political recruitment based on pragmatic considerations for short-term support. Fourth, survival, i.e., political recruitment based on the principle of service and candidate resources and tend to be patronage, (Geddes, 1996).

Political recruitment politic is a certain from success system in political country, because in the phase need a proses for establish individual that will carry out the functioning of the country's political system through the existing institutions. In the recruitment process there are several things that

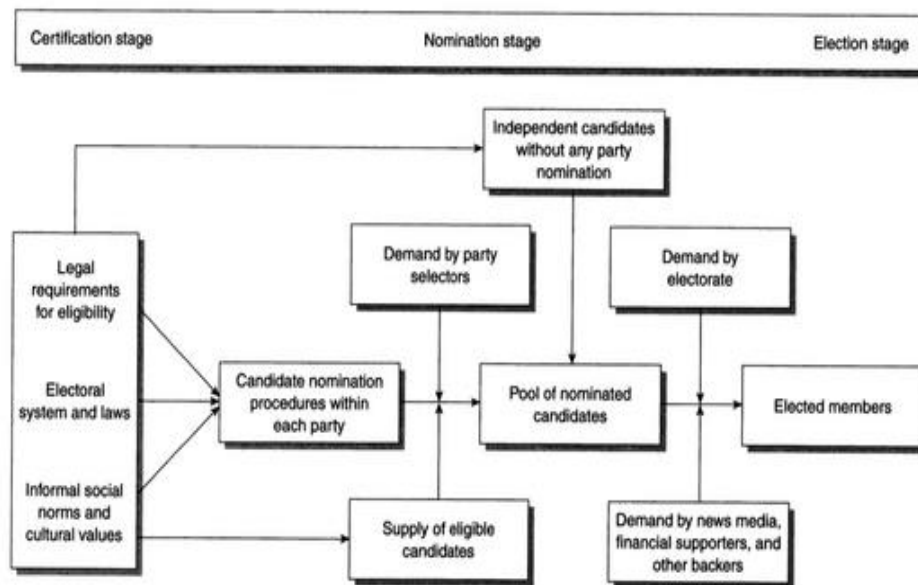
cover the election and selection of both the appointment in the special institution of the government and the political party for everyone.

Recruitment and cadre's theory is a process where individual or groups are involved in active political roles. The understanding of such recruitment is relatively common. In a political context political recruitment often refers to the selection of candidates, legislative and executive recruitment, (Pamungkas, 2011).

Political recruitment system in general is related with election and system political like representative in legislative and executive. In many theories that selection candidate is the key stage and the decisive stage, (Hazan & Gideon, 2010). Political parties: theory and practice in Indonesia say the recruitment process will be produced by people who will be representatives of the people and who will reign. These results depend on the recruitment process, usually covering the three stages of certification, nomination, and election stage, (Pamungkas, 2011).

The stages of certification that is carried out in the initial stages to include the criteria governed by each party, and social norm as well as the internal nomination of the party also relates to the availability (party cadres) who are eligible and the position to be filled. The next step is related to the selection process, which is generally related to how to choose, who is involved to choose, and how to determine who will win.

Figure 2. 1. Model of the candidate selection process by Pippa Norris



Source: (Handbook Of Party Politics, 2006)

The above model shows that there is influential factor in the recruitment process of political parties in the election nomination. In the model of the candidate selection, Norris provides three stages of the recruitment process: certification, nomination, and elections. These certifications include electoral laws, parties, and informal social norms that define criteria candidate that can be nominated in elections. Nominations are the availability of candidates for nominated and the process by which the candidate selectors determine who will be nominated in the elections. Elections are the final step in which candidates win public positions, (Norris, Kazt, & Crotty, 2006).

The certification process determines who qualifies to be the elected candidate for several factors. Comprehensive analysis and detail of legal requirements, formal for the candidate based on constitutional documents and

electoral Law. Key legal regulations include age, nationality, address/residence, suitability, money deposits and the need for support.

Therefore, political parties should have a central role in doing the nomination at each rate or preparing its potential cadre in determining who will be the candidate of legislative. Open professional system is a proportional representation system that allows voters to participate in the process of determining the order of the candidate's party to be chosen. In addition, the system opens allowing voters to select individuals from the party. Thus, a good recruitment pattern will give a good profit for the individual party. Political parties as the government are required to open and ensure the access of stakeholders to a wide range of public information including on the recruitment of automatic opportunity becomes the prospective leader and representative institution, (Dwiyanto, 2008).

The politic recruitment always keeps an important role in the politic system of a country. In this proses make sure about people who will run the country politic through function system the intuition of politic (Sahid, 2015). In the recruitment process conducted by the party, it must provide opportunities for women in both the organizational party and the Performance to nominate as a representative in parliament. This is done for more than 30% of women's Representation. Each party should provide special Recruitment for women, political understanding, political education and full support for women morally.

That some political recruitment includes selection through exams and training, selection through selection, selection through rotation or turn, selection through power scramble, selection by way of patronage, selection with brings out the natural leader, and selecting co-options. (Althoff & Rush, 2007).

With the good system recruitment will get a good result and impact every party to increase the candidate's ability and play an essential role in filling both the executive and legislative positions. Determination selection candidate with criteria by the political party, look to the context desired by constituents and the public. In the universal theory, criteria requirement needs to prose selection like ideology, loyalties, electability (support politic), ability politic, profile candidate, and constituent relations.

4.2. Political Modalities

This section will explain about women candidate's capital in 2019 legislative election. This is very important to explain remembering the increasing elected women in politics from year 2014 to 2019 because women's capital cannot be separated from their capital. According, (Moore, 2012) capital is the determinant of the agent's position in political power conflicts. He suggested the presence of four kinds of capital, namely cultural, social, economic, and symbolic capital, all of which are derived from the economic environment. These four elements are necessary and intertwined, but it does not imply you will fail if one of the objectives is not fulfilled. These four capitals influence the success of

women as 'agents' in qualifying for and becoming members of the legislative.

a. Social Capital

One of the assets that must be held by businesses in order to qualify for and get a seat in the Regional People's Representative Council is social capital, which consists of meaningful social relationships among people (DPRD). Networks (both within and outside the party), familial networks, societal power, and organizational management are some of the many types of social capital. (Rahawati, 2020)

Inside and outside the party, there are a variety of networks to be found. Networking is one of the factors that determines social capital. The network in question consists of connections with members of the community as well as important individuals who can help them win an election. This network aids colleges in their selection process. One of the most significant types of capital in influencing women's participation in the 2019 parliamentary elections is social capital. In the 2019 parliamentary elections, social capital was rated #1 as a highly important factor in the election of women. It comprises components of the network (both within and outside the party), family networks, societal authority, and organization managers. Networking and the power of influence

in society, for example, are critical components of women's social capital development. The network has the potential to help the campaign acquire traction. Mean while, the community's power of influence has become an incentive for people to make their own decisions.

b. Political Capital

In a democracy, political capital is derived first and foremost from representation, particularly from the basic contradiction that representatives must come from the people yet must not be elected by them. It is impossible to stay a member of the people.

Political capital is an apolitical term. Much more of politics is about building a following political capital than about finding 'solutions' to public policy problems, but if and when such solutions are on offer, their execution will inevitably require political capital.

Politics is the art of achieving an endlessly renewing rolling compromise among a polity's many policies demands, and that art is on the whole more difficult. Rather than any collective evaluation by people of substantive policy requirements or policy results as such, political leaders are more reliant on the political capital that remains at their disposal. (French, 2011).

If a candidate wants to participate in the process, he or she must have political capital. This will also be the foundation for all of his candidate's political support. It's essential that we back more than one candidate, especially the party's nominee. This support comes not only from the party, but also from every candidate who is a political buddy, organizations, and the candidate's faithful supporters on election day.

c. Economic Capital

Economic capital is the support of finances or financial money from the business itself, as well as political parties and other parties. To pay the political expenses paid during the campaign phase, an open electoral system with the most votes need each candidate to plan for a large amount of economic capital. Because each partner only finances a fraction of it, this economic capital is often obtained from the company's own money. The majority of nations bolster their social capital with economic capital. People select economic capital because it serves as a supporting capital.

The most common assumption regarding how to fund politics is that there are existing political parties and a political system, with people seeking to join them and have a role in them. Economic capital is believed to promote political careers under the prevailing concept of financing politics, which is often referred to

as "money politics." The phrase money politics also implies that capital operates in a particular "sequence." To begin with, to get engaged in politics, one must have at least one kind of capital. To join politics, one must have political networks (political capital), from which one may create economic wealth. Alternatively, one must have economic capital in order to join politics—and this, in turn, enhances one's economic capital. (Savirani, 2011).

d. Symbolic Capital

Symbolic capital is one of the forms of capital central to the work of Pierre Bourdieu. Although it is often simply glossed as “honour” or “prestige,” it is important to note that the honour and prestige inherent in symbolic capital is the outcome of the conversion of other forms of capital. Bourdieu defines symbolic capital as “the form that the various species of capital assume when they are perceived and recognized as legitimate. (Dale Southerton, 2011)

Symbolic capital refers to the degree of accumulation of prestige, decency, consecration or honour, and is built on the dialectics of knowledge (*connaissance*) and recognition (*reconnaissance*). Symbolic capital cannot be separated from symbolic power, which is power that allows to obtain what is obtained through physical and economic power, thanks to the special consequences of mobilization. Symbolic capital can be a

large office in an expensive area, a car with a driver, but it can also be inconspicuous clues that indicate the high status of the owner. For example, an education degree listed on a business card, how to keep guests waiting, how to affirm their authority, (Krisdinanto, 2016).

This factor is formed by looking at the political opportunities available, so that politicians pay attention to several things such as the value of the function of the position, in this case the benefits that will be obtained from holding the position they have achieved, the probability of winning the election, costs, personal characteristics of the candidate participants in the election to the characteristics of election regulation.

Then, the external factor is a motivation that arises from outside him, such as the encouragement of groups, families, and the environment. Thus two factors can influence a woman by being motivated by being sourced in the family as well as the social background that represents the woman's interests. When one need is more dominant than the other need for a female candidate it will bring out different behaviours. Female candidate with the dominant need power has such characteristics tend to control the situation inside the party, then has a strong ambition to make the party achieve its vision and mission. Female candidates with need for times dominant will tend to choose a party that has pro-folk

programs or chooses the party because it feels that it has a strong bond with the party's character or leadership. The women candidate with the dominant need for achievement would tend to choose a party that could make the individual stand out more than anyone else (Peterson, 2009).

Based on explanation above, that in the application of motivation to politics is power and fame. The political people are clearly encouraged in the need for power and fame, but many other professions can think of this as a driving factor. It is based to a certain limitation on the desire to have influence on others. In a commonly recognized example, you are right, and others are wrong or are able to judge others.

Capital process in politics is a component of every person who arises from a process of heart sensitivity in raising awareness to change to be good at achieving the goal to avoid life's failure. To immerse the mice destinations in the field or self-desire in success.

4.3. Affirmative Action

Through Law No. 12/2003, section 65 paragraph (1) states, every election participant can submit candidates for DPR, province DPRD and district/city DPRD for each electoral area with women's representation's representativeness at least 30%. The emergence of affirmative action is an implementation that realizes a minimum nomination of 30% of women as legislative members. The 30% amount is the minimum or at least or least and

not the allowance. Based on the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) research, significant figures (or commonly referred to as critical numbers) that can affect political policy are 30 per cent. (Soetjipto, 2005).

The quota system aims to ensure that women, at least, are a critical minority of 30 or 40 per cent. Implementation quota as a temporary act, that is, applied until the barriers to women's inclusion in politics can be removed. Most quotas aim to enhance women's representation because women less represent the problem that usually arises. This is relevant because women are 50 per cent of the population in many countries.

A quota regulation may, for example, require at least 40 per cent of the members of a committee, and that is a woman. The quota system may also be built as "neutral towards gender", meaning that quotas are aimed at less than both women and men. In this case, the possibility of his requirement is that both men and women should be 40 per cent of the committee members, or that gender should occupy more than 60 per cent and not less than 40 per cent of seats. (Julie Ballington, 2003) The problems that often arise are not separated from the surrounding culture, more about the equality of women who are sometimes still in view to exist in politics because of the low representation of women and the support of the community of this socio-cultural inequality.

It is similar with the statement of Women Research Institute that 30 per cent of women's quota system is essentially giving women an exceptional opportunity to enter politics, referring to the concept of socio-cultural inequality between women and men as political subjects, which proved evident by the low representation or representativeness of interest in political life.

An inequality that affects the point set's width to participate in the struggle for interest in the political arena was addressed by affirmation. Affirmative action is a structural intervention that must be performed as an emergency action to improve existing inequality quickly. Therefore, the application is usually followed by the determination of the timeframe and the watchword to see the progress achieved. If the same starting point between women and men's political subjects has been accomplished, then the provisions should be revoked. The 30-per cent quota as a structural provision for a mechanism to increase women's presence in the political arena will only work effectively when followed by social culture (Budiatri & dkk, 2011).

Then politics is not all involved. In fact, in a political process, it takes to place an apathy of society to politics is still a lot, because the fact that the apolitical people are more likely not at all Act or observe politics so that there will be an attitude that indeed open a should be understood and more uninterested in existing in the political world.

Political participation will be a satisfaction in groups and individuals in favourable political interests. His widespread public participation in political participation was able to change a state in determining policy, for the most part

for women. The presence of women in political participation provides a new view of the political world, and a woman's role is a potential opportunity to be taken in determining the policy. With his present, the community is able to provide moral support and education about the politics that exist in the party when the empowerment of women can be given in full. This means that both party and present of the women in the parliament will give to the balance in the running of the political system within the country.

5. Conceptual Definition

The purpose of a conceptual definition is to explain the restriction between one concept with another concept in order to avoid misunderstanding or confusion. Meanwhile the concept is a term or definition used to describe abstractly what theory that author used in this research. The conceptual definitions used by the authors in this study are as follow:

5.1 Modalities

Modality is an acknowledgement based on experience that everyone has, and it is also associated with the influence of social values, making it an individual's resource.

5.2 Recruitment

Recruitment is a process of finding qualified candidates in a group and organization based on the need to find the best candidate in the screening stage by allowing each prospective candidate who feels Able to be in an organization that will undoubtedly contribute both internally and externally.

5.3 Affirmative action

Affirmative action is a step to achieve equality and substantive opportunities that are not only formalities, but such also as people who feel themselves to be a minority and have not represented their positions.

6. Operational Definition

An operational definition is the variables that have been discussed in the conceptual report and theoretical framework. In simplifying the data analysis, it is compulsory to provide the limitation and scope of research, which identified. To answer the research problem, the definition used in this research from some of the problems above this research will focus on looking at women's political modality in the 2019 elections.

Table 2. 1 The Operational Concept from Political Motivation in This Research

Variable	Indicator	Parameter
Modality	Social Capital	Each candidate's social background can be seen from the level of education, having prominent figures in the community (religious, traditional, organizational, family, and so on).
		Have special closeness to certain circles who get support in general elections by specific figures. The experience becomes part of the capital in the running for themselves.
		Each candidate has a relationship and confidence in front of the community who will gain a political position.
	Economy Capital	As a driving force for the political machine to be used in capital to run for elections with significant finances.

		Candidates need economic support both themselves and economic actors to win the election in all political campaigns.
		Economic capital is one of the essential things (political dowry) in becoming a strong candidate.
	Symbolic Capital	Have the honour of specific candidates both within the party and outside the party by having an educational degree.
		With a background as a group who has an image in society with religious and custom symbols.
		They are making symbolic capital an added value in the running as a candidate.
	Political Capital	Become an essential part of running as a candidate who will participate in the election and democratic process.
		Having organizational experience politically within the party as a member and outside the party through movements representing interests
		We are having relations with political elites and parties ideologically, which can affect the support's electability in the general election process.

Source: Processed by the author

7. Research Methodology

Based on consideration of the factor related to the topic of study, it needs information perception about reality and the availability of material based on principle theory and methodology, so this research uses the description qualitative methodology. Qualitative is the study research that mean for understanding

phenomena experienced by research subject. Behaviour, perception, motivation, action and others, holistically and in a descriptive way in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural by utilizing various natural methods. The purpose of qualitative research is to obtain the intact picture of the research object and to know the phenomenon of behaviour, perception, motivation, action and others that occur in the research process (Lexy J, 2007).

In this type of research, the author use the case study type. Case study is an approach in studying, explaining, and interpreting a natural without outside intervention. This research will apply if there are questions about how and why. The tendency in this case study seeks to further highlight the decision or set of decisions and why the decision is taken, then how to do it and what the outcome is. Another reason to use study studies is that the case is in a method used to use descriptive and qualitative method, so that it can be done through case study or study compares.

Thus, in research studies the case was chosen because of the tendency to pay attention to the problem of why a policy is taken and how its implementation, so that the topic wants to be examined thorough in this research is the modality of legislative women candidates in joining political elections and recruitment in 2019.

7.1. Research Object

The research title is “The Modality of Women Candidates on Political Recruitment in 2019 Legislative Elections”. In this research, the location of the research is the governing Board of the National Mandate Party

(PAN) province of the special region of Yogyakarta, as well as some locations that correspond to the research.

7.2.Data Analysis

The unit of analysis is something related to the focus/component being researched. An analysis unit of research can be a specific individual, group, organization, object, and time in accordance with the focus of the problem. An analysis unit that is an organization can be a small/limited scale (Imam & Tobroni, 2001).

The stated unit of analysis is an investigated unit that could be individuals, groups, objects, or a background of social events such as individual activity to know the weakness of the subject of research. From the way the data analysis unit evaporates by setting the criteria of the respondent, will acquire who and what is the subject of the research (Hamidi, 2004). In accordance with this problem and research, then the data Analysis Unit is the administrators of the party Council of the National Mandate Party (PAN) and the persons or institutions related and interested both directly and indirectly the management of the party. Meanwhile the key information on this research is the candidate Legislative women of the party (PAN).

7.3.Data Resources

The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions and the rest is additional data such as documents and others. However, to complement the research data it takes two data sources, namely the primary data source and secondary data source (Moleong, 2007). Primary data in this

study are all information regarding the motivation of female candidates in the 2019 National Mandate Party legislative election in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, which is obtained directly from the unit of analysis which is the object of the research. The correspondents on this research are the party members and female candidates are either elected or not.

Techniques for obtaining primary data in this study were interview and questionnaire techniques. According to Sugiyono (2015) The secondary data source is a source that does not directly provide data to the data collector, such as through another person or document. Secondary data in this study are all information about the motivation of women candidates in the legislative elections. Secondary data forms such as laws, journals, books, articles and online media that are relevant to the research topic.

7.4.Data Collection techniques

The accumulation of data using interview technique and documentation, that will be used as follows:

a. Documentation

The document study is a complement to the use of observation methods and interviews in qualitative research, (Sugiyono, 2015) According to (Arikunto, 2002) it is searching for data on the matter or variables in the form of records, books, transcripts, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, record, meetings, agenda and so on. In this technique, it is used to obtain secondary data by studying the archives and

records and other data sources in the party and through the General Electoral Commission (KPU) data.

b. Interview

According to Harrison in Al Hamdi (2012) The interview method was used to gather contemporary subjective data that had never been studied extensively and not much literature discussed it. In this interview, there are four things such as Burnham et al (2004:206), explained (1) determine who will be interviewed, (2) get access and arrange the interview process, (3) conduct interviews, (4) analyse the results of the interview.

An interview is a conversation with a specific intent by two parties, namely the interviewer as the person who asks or gives the question and who is interviewed as the person who gives the answer or the question. (Hasanah, 2016) Interviews are used as data collection techniques and if researchers want to conduct preliminary studies to find problems that need to be researched but also researchers want to know the things of the respondents more deeply.(Sugiyono, 2017)

The purpose of this interview is to obtain information and explanations from the subject of the researcher The Modality Women's Candidate in Political Recruitment in legislative Elections 2019 Case Study: National Mandate Party (PAN) in Special Province Yogyakarta. The technique used is an interview. In this case, researchers asked questions freely but are still led because there are the most interview

guidelines used to control so that there are no deviations of problems to be examined, so that the questions are always directed at the subject matter. In using this method, the researcher should pay attention to four key points namely: determining who wants to be interviewed, gaining access and organizing interviews, conducting interviews and analysing the results (Carreras, 2017).

The data gathered will be used in making direct questions and answers on respondents systematically and based on the research objectives which in this case is the female legislative candidate and the party which carries on the candidate; therefore, it is necessary to conduct interviews on this research. This interview requires a rare and a pattern that can understand the problem and deepen the situation and information, because respondent is most of the leaders of the party, the figures who are in the party, and women who are involved in political participation

7.5. Technique Analysis Data

The data analysis technique is the most decisive step in the research that serves to conclude the research results. All data that has been collected both in the form of interviews, or documentation is studied in detail using three phases as stated in Al Hamdi (2012).

a. Data reduction.

This stage is used to select and parse the data that has been collected carefully and thoroughly according to the needs of the research. This stage is carried out continuously during the ongoing research process.

b. Data presentation.

After the data selection and sorting process is done, the next step is to present the research data in a descriptive and detailed according to the pre-defined systematics.

c. Data Interpretation.

The last inseparable process is the interpretative analysis of the explanation that has been presented in accordance with the prevailing methods, then tested its validity, thus obtaining the findings which are then drawn because of the answers to the problem formulation. That conclusion is referred to as the new findings.