

Women in 2014 Election in Bojonegoro Regency be Reviewed From Gender Perspective

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Abstract. The aim of the study is to improve the women political position. Women are still left behind than men, although constitutional position for women is more better in 2014 election than 2009 election. Through the qualitative explorative and descriptive method, is known that in 2014 election there are 522,246 women and 515,412 men, who have the voting rights; but only 408,115 women (78.25%) and 372,539 men (72.18%) given their votes. From 535 fixed candidates, divided to 190 women (35.51%) and 345 men (64.49%). In legislative, there are 6 seats (12%) for women and 44 seats (88%) for men. The women candidat is very minim (12%), because affirmative application just only to meet the quota, using the closed system in recruitment because there are strong otoritarian/patriarchal system in the party and majority they are not from party cadres. This study recomended to make political party regulation more assertive to require 30% of women to be leader/core position and they must come from political cadres through the open recruitment system. It is need to improve the women competencies to make women more involved in political process as equal as man.

Keywords: Election, Gender, Women In Political Development, Women's Representation Quota.

1 Introduction

Indonesia has guaranteed that all citizens have the same position in law, both men and women (Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution)[1]. In carrying out the 2014 elections, the government has made rules in the form of Election Law Number 12 of 2012, concerning Elections of DPR, DPD and DPRD Members and Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 7 of 2013, regarding the nomination of DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD. PKPU aims to regulate the nomination of legislative members, based on affirmative action for women's representation.

The existence of women in the 2014 election results in Bojonegoro Regency, was only 12%, below the results of the national and East Java elections, even though the number of permanent candidates for women was 190 people (35.51%). There were 345 permanent candidates (64, 49%). The results of the election received 50 seats from 11 political parties. In legislative, there are 6 seats (12%) for women and 44 seats (88%) for men.

The number of women in the legislative in the 2014 election was lower compared to the election in 2009. Even though the regulation on women in the Election Law and the Election Commission Regulation (PKPU), it was more assertive and strict compared to the previous law. According to Shvedova [2], there is a lack of women in parliament, because women face many political, socio-economic, and ideological and psychological obstacles. The main political

constraints faced by women are: (1) The prevalence of "masculine models" of political life and elected government bodies, (2) Lack of party support, and limited financial support for female candidates; limited access to political networks and the prevalence of multiple standards (3) Lack of relations and cooperation with other public organizations (4) There is no system of training and education that develops, both for women's leadership, and for political orientation, (5) The nature of the electoral system, may or may not be profitable for female candidates.

Socio-economic constraints causes a double burden between household duties and professional obligations. Ideological and psychological constraints include gender ideology, cultural patterns, lack of confidence in women, women's perceptions of politics as dirty games.

2 Methods

This research is qualitative. The data based on documents / writings, drawings or opinions from parties who have competent and related [3]. Data is collected from document for the implementation of the 2015 elections. The respondents were the Bojonegoro KPU Commissioners; Representative of the bearer party; Representatives of male and female legislative members are 3 people each, as well as 1 woman is taken from 12 bearer parties which are non-existent candidates. Qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis or other quantification methods, with descriptive and explorative qualitative analysis methods[4].

3 Results

3.1 Women and Politics

The issue of integrating women into development give a new approach called Women in Development (WID) which focused on women's productivity. In this approach, men and women are believed to have the same rights, so that development programs created by the government should reflect this. In practice it shows the opposite conditions. The education level of women in developing countries is far behind compared to men. In Southeast Asia there are 40% among women aged 25 years and over who are illiterate.

Authority given to men and women is not the same. The top position of an organization and decision making is still dominated by men. The strongest obstacle to the acceleration of the process actually came from the government and society. The government views groups of women as more vocal with suspicion. This group's demands are considered too radical and westernized .

On the other hand there are alternative approaches, namely Women and Development (WAD). Understanding of development according to WAD, shown in various concepts, among others, as understood by dependency theorists [5]. The description of the analysis of women, according to the WAD, relates to the exploitative relations of capitalist countries to poor countries.

The low status of women occurs because women are deliberately positioned at the lowest level in the mechanism of exploitation. WAD cannot satisfy many experts, so gender is born as a development analysis tool known as Gender and Development (GAD).

The phenomenon of women in the public sector relates to the industrial revolution, which leads to vertical mobility while increasing women's sources of power. At the same time, as the thesis of the socialist feminist, industrialization and the process of capitalism have formed new relationships in the form of male domination of women.

The political role of women is usually carried out through two perspectives namely an explanation of the specific patterns of women's participation, which are constraints, which stem from differences in the characteristics of men and women. The second one is an explanation of the various fields of women's involvement in politics, which are explained through the historical differences in their socialization, that women learn about sex roles.

Gender studies concerning political recruitment, both in the executive and legislative fields, have been carried out in the Gender Legislator and Legislator of the Policy Priorities in Argentina Chambers of Deputies and The United States House of Representatives[6].

Other research conducted by Stevens, Blackburn, and Squires focused more on the lack of representation of women in political positions, both in the executive and legislative of Southeast Asian countries. Involvement of women in the political process is limited by patriarchal values in the form of culture and religion, multi-burden for women in private and public spaces, and so on. Indonesia has 18% of women who sit as members of the legislative, as the results from the implementation of affirmative politics towards women in the practice of electoral democracy[7]. Women are no longer housewives and other domestic functions, but are active in various social, economic and political fields. Ricklander through his article "Women and Politics in Women in Work, Psychological and Organizational Perspective" mentioned: "Historically the external world has been the business of men. Women's world care of the shop. Traditionally external politics, but not necessarily the business of men-often only of the few .

3.2 The Importance of Women Representatives Quota

The bargaining position of women in every policy making is very weak. The affirmative action policy is a strategic step to strive for equality and opportunity for women in strategic positions in society. Affirmative action is regulated in Law number 12, 2003 concerning elections. The elected legislative candidates are determined based on the sequence number rules, so that those with small serial numbers have the opportunity to qualify as legislative members compared to candidates with large serial numbers. In 2004 the majority of female candidates were in the large serial number.

The 2009 elections must implement a Zipper system that includes at least one female candidate among three candidates in a sequential number position, which is stated in Law number 10, 2008, concerning Elections, article 55 paragraph (20). Not all political parties apply the zipper system, because they do not regulate strict sanctions for political parties that do not implement it. PKPU Number 7 of 2013, emphasizes that the quota of 30% of women in each electoral district with a system in every three prospective candidates must have one female candidate.

If this provision is not run by political parties, then all candidates from the relevant political parties in the electoral district, will be failed and not allowed to take part in the election. From the provisions of the PKPU rule Number 7 in 2013 the 30% quota in Bojonegoro district was attended by 12 political parties, all political parties placed female candidates in each electoral district and the majority was in number 3. from women 190 (35.51%) and men 345 (64.49%).

3.3 Election in Bojonegoro Regency Year 2014

In the 2014 Election of Bojonegoro Regency, there are 12 political parties participating in the election all in accordance with the provisions by applying the zipper system. There are 531 candidates who are divided into 341 or 64.22% of male candidates and 190 or 35.78% of female candidates.

Table 1. The Fixed Candidate Legislative Members of Bojonegoro Regency Election

No	Party	Election Area					Notes
		1	2	3	4	5	
1	NASDEM	7 3	6 3	7 4	6 3	7 4	P = 3,6,7,8,9,10,11
2	PKB	5 3	5 3	6 3	5 3	4 4	P=2,3,5,6,7
3	PKS	7 3	6 3	7 3	6 3	7 4	P=3,6,7,9,11
4	PDIP	7 3	3 3	7 3	4 3	6 3	P=3,4,5,6,8,9
5	DEMOKRAT	7 3	6 3	6 5	6 3	7 3	P=3,6,8,9,10,11
6	PAN	6 4	6 3	7 4	6 3	7 4	P=3,6,7,8,9,10,11
7	PPP	4 5	2 4	2 4	3 5	7 4	P=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
8	HANURA	7 3	5 4	6 4	5 3	7 4	P=2,3,5,6,8,10
9	GOLKAR	6 4	5 4	6 5	5 4	6 5	P=1,2,4,8,9,10
10	GERINDRA	7 3	5 3	7 4	6 3	6 4	P=3,4,6,7,8,9,11
11	PBB	2 1	1 -	1 1	1 -	1 -	P=1,2
12	PKPI	7 3	6 3	74	6 3	5 3	P=3,6,7,8,9
TOTAL		82 38	56 36	69 44	58 36	70 42	

Source: KPU Bojonegoro Regency 2014

The position of women in number 1 is only 3 people, namely from PPP, Golkar and PBB, which happens to be party cadres, while the others are majority in number 3, in addition to the position of women above No. 4. The results of the interviews indicate that the legislative candidates in the electoral regency are not from around, because voters do not know. This means that the candidates are not people who have a mass based in their area, and also are not supported by maximum socialization.

Table 2. Recap of Registered Voters in Bojonegoro Regency Election Year 2014

No Urut	Sub-Distrik	Number of villages	Number of Voting Place	Registered Voters		
				L	P	L+P
1	NGRAHO	16	92	18.068	18.112	36.376
2	TAMBAKREJO	18	113	21.867	22.285	44.513
3	NGAMBON	5	26	4.693	4.728	9.499

Table 2. Recap of Registered Voters in Bojonegoro Regency Election Year 2014 (Advanced..)

No Urut	Sub-Distrik	Number of villages	Number of Voting Place	Registered Voters		
				L	P	L+P
4	NGASEM	17	126	23.580	23.645	47.225
5	BUBULAN	5	34	5.930	6.125	12.055
6	DANDER	16	159	31.394	32.302	63.696
7	SUGIHWARAS	17	112	18.666	18.745	37.411
8	KEDUNGADEM	23	184	34.175	34.727	68.902
9	KEPOHBARU	25	142	26.620	26.584	53.204
10	BAURENO	25	163	31.628	31.420	63.048
11	KANOR	25	127	23.714	24.066	47.780
12	SUMBEREJO	26	174	27.570	28.380	55.950
13	BALEN	23	127	25.743	26.272	52.015
14	KAPAS	21	101	20.125	20.177	40.302
15	BOJONEGORO	18	193	32.306	34.476	667.782
16	KALITIDU	18	99	19.697	18.691	38.388
17	MALO	20	70	12.344	12.628	24.972
18	PURWOSARI	12	58	11.704	12.007	23.711
19	PADANGAN	16	84	16.633	16.807	33.440
20	KASIMAN	10	81	12.234	12.604	24.838
21	TEMAYANG	12	92	14.728	14.856	29.584
22	MARGOMULYO	6	61	8.775	9.182	17.957
23	TRUCUK	12	75	15.402	15.263	30.305
24	SUKOSEWU	14	86	16.958	16.846	33.804
25	KEDEWAN	5	30	5.047	5.297	10.344
26	GONDANG	7	58	9.836	9.844	19.680
27	SEKAR	6	65	10.889	10.909	21.798
28	GAYAM	12	69	12.889	12.828	25.717
	TOTAL	430	2.801	512.855	519.806	1.037.658

Source: KPU Bojonegoro Regency 2014

The total voters are 1,037,658 voters who used their rights or the number of votes obtained was only 780,654 people or 75.23%, consisting of 372,539 male voters and 408,115 female voters, as seen on Table 2 below. There are 257,004 or 24.77% of voters do not use their rights.

Table 3. Recap The Voters in Bojonegoro Regency Election Year 2004.

No	Sub-District	The Number of Voters			Voters who use their voting rights		
		Men	Women	Sum	Men	Women	Sum
1	NGRAHO	18.156	18.220	36.376	12.527	13.789	26.136
2	TAMBAKREJO	22.110	22.403	44.153	16.031	17.104	33.135
3	NGAMBON	4.740	4.759	9.449	3.545	3.664	7.209
4	NGASEM	23.635	23.697	47.332	17.512	19.009	36.521
5	BUBULAN	5.944	6.132	12.076	4.167	4.557	8.724
6	DANDER	31.556	32.467	64.023	22.445	24.613	47.058
7	SUGIHWARAS	18.728	18.812	37.540	13.654	15.200	28.8543
8	KEDUNGADEM	34.324	34.885	69.209	23.228	26.784	50.012
9	KEPOHBARU	26.715	26.670	53.385	19.419	21.228	40.647
10	BAURENO	31.738	31.558	63.296	23.570	25.416	48.986
11	KANOR	23.796	24.145	47.947	17.343	19.066	36.409
12	SUMBEREJO	27.729	28.534	56.263	20.810	23.420	44.230
13	BALEN	25.836	26.359	52.195	19.830	22.076	22.904
14	KAPAS	20.160	20.223	40.383	16.116	16.942	33.058
15	BOJONEGORO	32.660	34.812	67.472	22.063	24.445	46.508
16	KALITIDU	19.867	18.845	38.712	14.687	15.776	30.463
17	MALO	12.396	12.704	25.100	9.037	10.020	19.057
18	PURWOSARI	11.732	12.032	23.764	8.483	9.0134	17.497
19	PADANGAN	16.680	16.686	33.546	11.208	12.372	23.580
20	KASIMAN	12.311	12.676	24.987	8.670	9.625	18.295
21	TEMAYANG	14.798	14.898	29.696	10.421	11.609	22.030
22	MARGOMULYO	8.813	9.246	18.059	6.302	6.781	13.083
23	TRUCUK	15.101	15.335	30.436	10.791	12.113	22.904
24	SUKOSEWU	17.076	16.956	34.032	12.169	13.717	26.336
25	KEDEWAN	5.060	5.311	10.371	3.192	3.792	6.984
26	GONDANG	9.891	9.898	19.789	7.223	7.587	14.810
27	SEKAR	10.916	10.928	21.844	8.140	8.343	16.483
28	GAYAM	12.944	12.815	25.819	9.506	10.053	19.559
	TOTAL	515.412	522.245	1.037.658	372.539	408.115	780.654

Source: KPU Bojonegoro Regency 2014

The existence of women from permanent legislative candidates from party cadres is only 19 or 10%, the remaining 171 people come from outside the party. The 2014 Election in

Bojonegoro Regency won a seat of 50 member seats DPRD, which comes from 11 parties, with details of 44 male and 6 female members.

The strong dominance of political parties contributes to the narrow opportunities of women in politics and in political recruitment. Because political parties themselves are built firmly by men while maintaining a political culture, that politics is the world of men. This political structure needs to be changed so that there is equality between men and women in politics.

Table 4. List of Legislative Members of The Result of 2014 Bojonegoro Regency Election

No	Party	Name		The existence of women
1	NASDEM	1. AHMAD SUYONO	2. ALI MUSTHOFA	
2	PKB	1. IMROATUL KHOIROH 2. NAFIK SAHAL 3. ABDULLAH UMAR	4. SUTIKNO 5. IMAM SHOLIKIN 6. AHMAD SUNJANI	NO. 1
3	PKS	1. MIFTAHUL KHOIRI 2. SUWANTO	3. GARIMAN 4. ALI MAHMUDI	
4	PDIP	1. BUDI IRAWANTO 2. NUR YASIN 3. BAMBANG SUTRIYONO	4. DONI BAYU SETIAWAN 5. LASMIRAN	
5	DEMOKRAT	1. SUKUR PRIYANTO 2. M YASIN 3. MOCHAMAD LUTHFI 4. MASHURI 5. MOCHLASIN AFAN	6. DIDIK TRE SETYO PURNOMO 7. M. FAUZAN	
6	PAN	1. KAFRAWI 2. SUYUTHI 3. LASURI	4. ZAINURI 5. SUWITO	
7	PPP	1. MEYKE LELYANASARI 2. CHOIRUL ANAM 3. JAMIRAH	4. AMINATO 5. AINU ANGARA	NO. 1
8	HANURA	1. MUHAMMAD MASAHADI	2. TEUKU ISKANDAR	
9	GOLKAR	1. DIANA HARGIANTI 2. SIGIT KAUSHARIYANTO 3. WAHYUNI SUSILOWATI	4. NASUKHA 5. MITROATIN 6. RASIJAN 7. SUHARTO	NO. 1, 3, 5
10	GERINDRA	1. ANAM WARSITO 2. SALLY ATYASASMI 3. EDI SETYOBUDI	4. WAWAN KURNIYANTO 5. SAHUDI	NO.2
11	PBB	-		
12	PKPI	1. ALI HUDA		
	TOTAL	50 person		6 person

Source: KPU Bojonegoro Regency 2014

4 Conclusion

The lack of women in the 2014 election in Bojonegoro, was caused by (1) The majority of female candidates are not party cadres, and do not have mass based and this is a new finding, so it is not known by voters, (2) they has economic limitations and psychological constraints, compared with male candidates (3) political constraints: they are the majority not party cadres, so they have a limited political access. (4) Patriarchal Culture of Political Parties make the nomination only to fulfill the 30% quota by closed recruitment system. (5) the understanding of patriarchal society is that those who are in the upper serial number are priority people, while the majority of female candidates are in numbers 3 to number 11.

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