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PAKISTAN

# 3<sup>rd</sup> ImCoSS

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

5 - 7 JUNE 2015

BANDAR LAMPUNG UNIVERSITY  
INDONESIA

## PROCEEDINGS

Hosted by :

- Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
- Faculty of Economics and Business
- Faculty of Law
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SOLUTION FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE



# 3<sup>rd</sup> IMCoSS 2015

**THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES**

5, 6 June 2015  
Bandar Lampung University (UBL)  
Lampung, Indonesia

## PROCEEDINGS

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## *PREFACE*

The Activities of the International Conference are in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the **The Third International Multidisciplinary Conference on Social Sciences (The 3<sup>rd</sup> IMCoSS) 2015** organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good response especially from the keynote speaker and from the participants. It is noteworthy to point out that about 112 technical papers were received for this conference.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsor and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also grateful to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who give us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time

Bandar Lampung, 6 June 2015

**Mustofa Usman, Ph.D**  
Chairman of 3<sup>rd</sup> IMCoSS 2015

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# THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL LIFE

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**ABSTRACT** - *The formation of culture unilaterally by men causes the women marginal in politics, economics and culture. Women in the position of the other impacting againsts the subsequent displacement of many women in the structure of male dominance. Global democracy movement must go through an equivalent political system setup, evoking a fair representation of the political system. The Reformation restores the natural of women as subjects of political, social and economics level with men. It Needs to design strategic programs to struggle the empowerment of women in the entire field of social life. Women's participation in attitude, ability, knowledge, in terms of institutional management, strengthening the network coordinating goals already planned. Realizing gender equality and justice in the political sphere, women have access, the same rights and responsibilities with men. The most appropriate strategy is affirmative action that can develop actions the leadership and political participation of women in the legislature, Executive, and judicial. The problems faced by women to become a leader comes from the women's own internal and external. Until the 2014 election, the newly implementation legislative candidate for women also haven't met the quota of 30%, accordingly mandated by law.*

**keywords:** women's, political

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Women's participation in politics is still facing many obstacles, both from within the women's own (internal) or from outside (external). In order to realize gender equality in politics, women have access (chance / opportunity), the rights and obligations of men. This is in accordance with the provisions of regulations, namely in acquiring the rights, obligations and opportunities for women and men in national development including participation as equal partners of men.

In addition, the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the opportunities for women to participate in the government of the State has been recognized in article 27 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution amended and mandated that "All citizens simultaneously kedudukannya the law and government and shall abide by the law and government with no exception". The same thing in the amendment of Article 28d of the 1945 Constitution which states in paragraph:

(1) that "Everyone has the right to recognition, security, protection and legal certainty and equal treatment before the law"; and paragraph

(3) declare that: "Every citizen is entitled to have the same opportunity in the government".

Therefore, with a strong legal foundation, then women have the right to have the same opportunity to increase women's participation in government and non government including the opportunity to become leaders. Women must be supported by men should fight, considering that to date very few of the women who sat as a leader in government agencies and community organizations.

World politics is not only held by men and not only an arena for power struggles, but contains mission of fighting, protect and guarantee the rights of the people

in the life of the nation. During this time women in Indonesia into politics internally constrained by three things: weak mental attitude, a marginal position, and the lack of budget for political activities. Weak mental attitude was formed because of the role of women is always positioned as the second person. In addition domestication of the role of women in daily activities also led to a lot of women have not been actively involved in various political activities.

Indonesian women present, in the political field has not much role and given the opportunity in policy formulation and decision making. Low role of women in the decision making process at the level of the executive, legislative, and judicial cause less accommodation of the aspirations and interests of women in the overall development of the nation.

The importance of women's representation in politics is not merely for the sake of political power, more civilized, non-violent. National commitment and responsibility to building a democracy that is owned by Indonesian women, should be a capital for the establishment of a sense of nationhood and national character of this (nation and character building), it is fitting women appeared as political decision-making in order to build a national political system better, Based on the description of the background of the problem is:

1. How does women's participation in political life?
2. What factors that hinder women's participation in political life?

This study is expected to provide utility as follows:

1. From the academic aspect, the results of this study are expected to be medium to apply the theories related to the research focus as well as to enrich the goal of women's participation in politics.
2. From a practical aspect, the results of this study can be used as input, ideas and considerations for women who want to plunge in world politics.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Political Participation**

Speaking of participation to some extent will touch the issue of how far a person (in this case women) have contributed in an order. Show participation indicates a real action and movement, so it appears the change and renewal in the form slightest. Thus, the participation of women in the political sphere can be seen the movement made by women themselves for the State Indonesia.

Participation is attitude determination and desire involvement, each individual in the organization's circumstances. Thus in turn encourage individuals to participate in the achievement of organizational goals, as well as take part in the collective responsibility of each individual.

Political participation is a form of action of a person or group in political life that could affect public policy, either directly or indirectly. Activity-kegiatan political participation such as voting in elections, hold lobbying with officials or members in parliament, a member of a political party and so on. (Miriam Budiardjo: 2008)

### **2. Form of Political Participation**

Political participation refers to the real form of political activity. Samuel P Huntington and John Nelson (1990) divides into a form of political participation:

#### **a. Selection of activities**

Activity voting in a general election, the party seeking funding, be a successful team, seeking support for legislative or executive candidates and other measures that seek to influence the election results.

#### **b. Lobby**

Attempts to contact individuals or groups of political leaders with the intent to influence their decisions neighbor an issue.

#### **c. Event organization**

Participation of individuals into the organization, both as members and leaders in order to influence decision-making by the government.

#### **d. Contacting**

Individual or group efforts in building a network with government officials in order to influence decisions

#### **e. Acts of violence**

Actions of individuals or groups to influence government decisions by creating physical harm people or property, including riots, terror, revolution and rebellion coup.

### **3. Factors influencing political participation**

According to Arbi Sanit (1995) there are five factors that encourage the political participation of Indonesian society, namely:

#### **a. Having the freedom to compete in all fields, including in the political field.**

b. The existence of political reality in a straightforward and open.

c. The existence of the freedom to organize themselves, so that the civil society organizations and political parties can flourish.

d. The spread of political resources in the community in the form of wealth in society.

e. The distribution of power among the public so as to create a balance of power.

### **4. Women and Political Participation**

In Indonesia the issue of the representation of women is still very low in public spaces, where the commitment of political parties that have not been gender sensitive so as not providing adequate access for the benefit of women, and constraints cultural values and interpretations of religious teachings that gender bias.

Tjokroaminoto (1996: 59) stressed that the causes of low participation of women in development and tend to occupy a backward position is as follows: 1). Dichotomy of masculine / feminine role of humans as a result of the determination of biological processes often result in the marginalization of women; 2) the role of the dichotomy of public / role Dosmetik rooted syndrome that "the role of women is at home" in turn preserving the division between productive and reproductive function function between men and women; 3). The concept of "double work load that preserve the insight that the task is primarily women giving birth and as a symbol of sexuality because like hell women in the public arena has always been considered less sempuran I have not given birth to a child.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

With the progress of time has been a lot of changing views about women, ranging from the view that women are only entitled to take care of the house and has always been at home. While men are beings who must be outside the house, then with the times and lead the emancipation of women gained equal rights with men.

Gender equality is not yet reflected in the representation of women and men in politics. Until now women's participation in political parties and legislative bodies remains low. Even the number of women in parliament decreased from 18% in the 2009 elections to 17.3% in the 2014 election, this figure is still far from being in all aspire, namely 30% according to the Law No. 8 Year 2012 on the Election of Members of Parliament, Parliament and Council.

Indonesia struggles of women in general and in particular towards local political independence is still very long, but women should not be apathetic and skeptical. It can be seen concrete picture on women's participation in politics or decision-making in the following table:

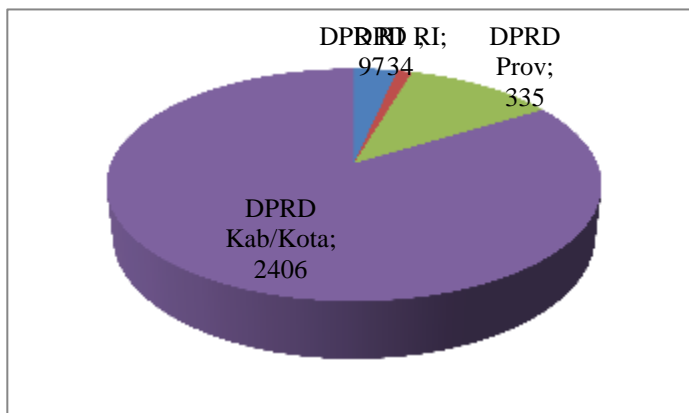
**Table 1. Women in the legislature ( 1955-2014 )**

No.	Periode	Perempuan	Laki-laki
1.	1955-1956	17 (6,3%)	272 (93,7%)
2.	1956-1959	25 (5,1%)	488 (94,9%)
3.	1971-1977	36 (7,8%)	460 (92,2%)
4.	1977-1982	29 (6,3%)	460 (93,7%)
5.	1982-1987	39 (8,5%)	460 (91,5%)
6.	1987-1992	65 (13%)	500 (87%)
7.	1992-1997	62 (12,5%)	500 (87,5%)
8.	1997-1999	54 (10,8%)	500 (87,2%)
9.	1999-2004	46 (9%)	500 (91%)
10.	2004-2009	61 (11,09%)	489 (88,9%)
11.	2009-2014	101 (18,05%)	459 (81,95%)
12.	2014-2019	97 (17,3%)	463 (86,3%)

Source : Election Commission

The table shows that the inclusion and participation of women political dikehidupan has not shown any significant improvement , we need to hold a serious effort including the commitment of the government ,

political parties and social transformation . As well as the need for consolidation of democracy are expected to be more involved and at the same time support the participation and mobilization of women to more positions in the political sector .



Keterangan:

- DPR RI : 17,3%
- DPD : 25,8%
- DPRD Prov : 15,85%
- DPRD Kab/Kota : 14,2%

**Figure 1. Women in the Legislature ( Indonesia Election results from 2014 to 2019 , the House of Representatives ,DPD, Province , House of Representatives District / City )**

Source : Election Results 2014-2019

From the above data we can see that there is still at least women's representation in the legislature despite electoral laws have given women a quota of 30%. But in fact has not been able to meet the quota. With the enactment of the policy of 30% representation of women legislators instituted as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2011 on political parties and Law No. 8 of 2012 concerning elections, politically has given an understanding that governance in the management of the life of society, nation and state should be a shared responsibility between women and men to obtain the best results. Thus it should men and women are given equal opportunities to take part and

contribute in development, without gaps and discrimination, both in access, participation, control and benefits.

Efforts to improve women's political participation in the life of the nation is a very strategic move given the amount and the enormous potential of women to contribute in the development of the field of politics. To that should be supported and carried out in ways that constantly involves all components of the nation, both the ranks of the political superstructure (the legislature, executive and judiciary) and ranks inprastruktur (organizations and community institutions).

From some discussion there, the obstacles faced by many women participating in politics is still low



interest of women to engage in politics, the burden of double work done for women, and the lack of women's skills in organization and lack of courage to compete in the world politics. The absence of specific measures carried out by political parties to reduce the gap between men and women, and there are still obstacles in the family and community culture. And many fundamentalist views that do not want the involvement of women in politics. Lack of networking is also a major obstacle for women to participate in politics.

Not only the above-mentioned problems, which is an obstacle for women to participate in politics but one of them still lack the encouragement of families, communities and the environment. Being a member of the legislature in Indonesia still requires no small cost, it is this which will not likely be done by some women candidates. As well as lack of awareness of women to appear in the world of politics. Due to the lack of involvement of women in parliament is caused by a series of barriers that limit their progress. Hence various strategies to be studied simultaneously to overcome these obstacles, so that the objective to increase the representation of women in parliament can be realized.

Weak mental attitude was formed because of the role of women is always positioned as the second person. Besides, the domestication of the role of women in a variety of daily activities also led to a lot of women have not been actively involved in various political activities. However, with the adoption of the policy on the representation of 30% women in the legislature, as stated in Law No. 8 of 2012 concerning Election, politically has given an understanding, that the management system the life of society, nation and state should be a shared responsibility between women and men to obtain the best results. Then it should be men and women are given equal opportunities to take part and contribute in development, without gaps and discrimination, both in access, participation, control and benefits.

Efforts to improve women's political participation in the life of the nation is a very strategic move given the amount and the enormous potential of women to contribute to development in the field of politics. To that should be supported and carried out in ways that constantly involves all components of the nation, both the ranks of the political superstructure (the legislature, executive and judiciary) and the ranks of the infrastructure (organizational and community institutions).

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

1. The participation of women in political life has not shown any significant degree. Serious efforts are needed among others, the commitment of government, political parties and social transformation. Democratic consolidation is expected to be more involved at the same time support the participation and mobilization of women to more positions in the political field.
2. The obstacles faced by women to be a politician can come from inside (internal) women themselves as well as from outside (external), such as the patriarchal culture is still very strong owned by the people of Indonesia that resulted in discrimination against women. The low number of women representation in the legislature also resulted representation of women's interests in development policies produced by the institutions concerned. In other words, there are many policies, programs, and development activities are still biased and gender blind.

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