

GENDER PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL ISSUES IN PARIAMAN CITY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: This research study is related to women's participation in political parties in Kota Pariaman. This study explains the women's participation in political parties in Kota Pariaman so that women's opportunities to fulfil the 30% quota in the legislature can be achieved. This study concludes that first, the low of women's participation in political parties is due to the limitations of women in accessing politics themselves and women recruited in political parties only as a complement to management and women are not involved in policymaking. Secondly, the women's participation in political parties will be seen only in party activities that involve women as committee members, while the women who can participate properly are women who have been involved in social organizations and party autonomous organizations. Third, in the activities of political parties, women have some natural constraints and the constraints that are caused by party treatment. The natural constraints that cause limited space for women in political parties are the activities of women as housewives, as wives and as mothers of their children. The constraints that are caused by party treatment is that women are often not accommodated in policy making towards women or the party policies in general.

Keywords: Women's Political Participation, Pariaman City

1. INTRODUCTION

Changes in political structure have given birth to political institutions that will fight for the political aspirations of the people such as the birth of the Regional Representative Council which has not yet existed as well as changes in the state's highest and highest institutions. Changes in the political superstructure have also given rise to a set of laws and regulations that will organize political life in Indonesia[1]. Another progress in the political system in Indonesia is the guarantee of representation of women in political institutions of at least 30 per cent for women in the legislative body and the prioritization of gender in each institution at the district/city, provincial and central level. This 30% quota for women has been confirmed in legislation, namely Law Number 31 of 2002 concerning Political Parties and Law Number 12 of 2003 concerning General Elections [2].

In Indonesia, women have not yet been able to play their roles clearly and as clearly as men. The intellectual quality of women, in general, is higher than that of men, but in reality, the position and position of women in an institution/organization are always below that of men. In Indonesia, the representation of women in legislative bodies not be greater than the number 12, 5 per cent, this figure was only achieved at the House of Representatives from 1992 to 1997 period [3].

The representation of women in political institutions is actually also guaranteed in Law which

determines that the Election system, parties, legislative elections, appointment of employees/executive officers, legislature, and the judiciary must guarantee women's representation in accordance with specified conditions. Women's representation in politics is currently being discussed by scientists, legal practitioners, politicians and religion because of the lack of women's role. Political education needs not only to be the task of NGO's and other organizations but also political parties as players in the arena that should provide political enlightenment to the people and not only utilize the votes of women who constitute 57% of voters to win political parties [4-6].

Who are active in political party activities are only dominated by men who do have more opportunities outside the home than women. Today's political parties in recruiting women do not see what women are recruited for. Though women have their unique values in the political process. The typical values that women have are: non-violence, supportive of change, paying attention to social welfare issues and can work well together, in other words, the unique values that women have can revitalize the process developing democracy. Besides that, in Indonesia, there are more women than men. The condition of the position of women in politics attracts the writer to research to find out the real reality and find out why it happened in Pariaman.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method is descriptive qualitative. The respondents used were all women in Kota Pariaman who were actively involved in politics. This research specializes in gender related to geopolitics in Kota Pariaman

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Political participation is "private citizens' activities aimed at influencing decision making by the government". From this understanding of political participation, [7] limit the notion of political participation to several things such as ;

- a. Political participation only includes activities and not attitudes. So, Huntington, Samuel and Nelson do not include subjective components such as knowledge about politics
- b. What is meant in political participation here is the participation of ordinary citizens not government officials
- c. Political participation activities are only activities intended to influence government decision making
- d. Political participation also includes all activities that affect the government, whether the action is effective or not, successful or failed
- e. Political participation in the form of activities influencing government which is carried out directly or indirectly.

Women's political participation in Pariaman, especially in political parties, is seen in the activeness of women in the activities of political parties, but in real women who are administrators of political parties in Pariaman are only active as committees in the activities of political parties and in meetings women only to complete the meeting quorum [8] . In research conducted that women as administrators in political parties are very limited in providing advice and opinions because women's access is limited in activities that are giving birth to party policies.

All forms of community activities both in groups and as individuals to influence the government in making policies is what Huntington said with political participation. Furthermore, the political participation can be divided into two forms, namely:

- a. Autonomous political participation, that is, voluntary participation comes from the conscience of the people who carry out that participation
- b. Political participation that is mobilized or not, participation that is mobilized is not based on the personal intention or will of the person who is participating in the activity to influence government decisions.

Furthermore, the political participation has the main forms of activity:

- a. Election activities, or activities which include voting, campaign contributions, working in an election, giving support to a candidate or any action aimed at influencing the outcome of an election
- b. Lobbying, namely activities that include the efforts of a person or group to contact government officials or political leaders to influence their decisions on issues involving large numbers of people
- c. Organizational activities, namely involving participation as members or officials in the organization, whose main and explicit purpose is to influence government decision making
- d. Contacting or searching for connections, which is the actions of someone directed against government officials, and usually intending to obtain benefits like only one person or a handful of people
- e. Acts of violence, as an effort to influence government decision making by causing physical harm to people or property

[9] Forms of participation into several categories namely:

- a. Apathy, namely people who withdraw from the political process
- b. Spectator, that is a person who has at least participated in a general evaluation
- c. Gladiators, those who are actively involved in the political process, namely as communicators with the special task of making face-to-face contact, party activists and campaign workers as well as community activists
- d. Critics, namely people who participate in unconventional forms

Regarding why there is no political participation [10], have a several reasons such as:

- a. Individuals view the political activity as a threat to several aspects of life
- b. Individuals consider political activity to be futile

Then looking at participation as the main dimension [11-13] of the life of social stratification, political participation is divided into five sections Political leaders:

- a. Political activities
- b. Communicators (people who accept and convey ideas, attitudes and other political information to others)
- c. Marginal citizens (people who have little contact with the political system)
- d. Oscillated people (people who rarely engage in political participation)

To see the level of individual participation in politics, it is seen from the function of political participation [12-16]:

- a. As a means to pursue needs
- b. As a means to satisfy the need for social adjustment
- c. As a means to pursue special values
- d. As a means to meet the needs of nature that are conscious and certain psychological needs

In Indonesia the purpose of political participation [17];

- a. Provide support to the authorities and the government in the form along with the political system
- b. To show the government's weaknesses and weaknesses
- c. As about the authority to overthrow it so that it is expected that there will be structural changes in the government and the political system.

"Bundo Kandung is shown as a leader who determines the net of the government. As a woman, she also doesn't act as a conduit for meetings. Not also garden decoration flowers, or just as a compliment but the biological bundo has a place that is in line with other meticulously so that his thoughts also determine the policies taken in the kingdom"

Although women in political parties have the same right to get access, for various reasons, women in political parties have become weak. Women are not much involved in political parties due to problems that women do have such as

Women's activities in politics have been going on for a long time, this is proven by the presence of women who involve themselves in various environmental organization activities and state activities. Based on the history of women's activities in politics we find the activities of freedom fighters to seize independence from the hands of the invaders such as Cut Nyak Dien in Aceh, Siti Mangopoh in West Sumatra, Kartini in Java and Marth Tiahau in Ambon.

[18] In Minang Kabau women's activities in political regulation have been going on for a long time, it can even be said that women's participation in politics has existed since Minang Kabau existed. By quoting AA Navis, he argues that Minang Kabau women have space and place that is unique in political developments. The involvement of Minangkabau women in politics is evident in the Kaba regarding real Bundo who are described as wise women.

husbandhood, pregnancy, breastfeeding, and household care. To see women's political participation, it will first be described what is said by political participation [19].

Political participation can be interpreted as the activities of a person or group voluntarily to participate actively in political life by taking part in the process of electing the authorities or influencing the selection of state officials or the actions taken by them directly or indirectly influencing government policy.

Furthermore, to exceed women's political participation:

In the Minangkabau history, there is a role for women in filling various political positions, so in the past three decades, it has declined, especially during the reign of the New Order regime in Indonesia.

Studies on women in scientific work and as an economic, social, humanities aspect are often found but studies of women in politics are still lacking and are rarely done either by researchers, politicians and so on when in the context of the level of women's participation in politics. The low involvement of women in carrying out their political rights and women do not have a strong bargaining position in politics and also the continuity of roles and participation in politics. Then he also revealed that the low interest of women in politics and the absence of family encouragement resulted in women's political potential not appearing on the surface.

Political parties as a means of communication are explained "the transmission of

politically relevant information from a part of the political system which is a dynamic element of a political system. Political parties as a means of political socialization, "are interpreted as a process through which a person gains attitudes and orientation towards political phenomena, which are generally applicable in the society where he is" whereas according to Rush and Althoff political socialization is a process of how introducing a political system to someone, and how that person determines their responses and reactions to political symptoms".

Political parties as a means of political recruitment, "to find and invite talented people to take an active part in political activities as party members". Political parties as a means of regulating

conflict (conflict management). Conflict can be interpreted as a conflict or dispute that occurs. Conflict "as an awareness that is reflected in the spirit of community renewal". from the description of the understanding of political parties above, it can be concluded that a political party is a group of people who are members of a political organization whose activities are to gain power through [20].

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings described, the following conclusions will be made regarding the following Political Participation of Women as follows: The small opportunity for women to participate in political parties is due to several things, namely, first, women who become political party officials are generally only unilaterally recruited by political parties, second, meetings in political parties are more often held at night, third, parties politics play less role in improving the quality of women's politics, fourth, women in political party management are only as a complement to the composition of the management, fifth, political party activities are only carried out prior to general elections. Women's participation in political parties in Kota Pariaman is seen when women are involved in political party activities. This involvement is only as committees in party activities, participation in women's decision making does not yet have clear access, making it difficult for women to actively participate both in policymaking and in determining a party's decision. In the activities of political parties, women have several obstacles, namely natural constraints and constraints caused by party treatment, natural constraints that cause limited space for women in political parties are, women's activities as housewives, as wives and as mothers of children they, the obstacle caused by party treatment is that women are often not accommodated in policy making both policies towards women and party policies in general.

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