

Abstrak

Representasi perempuan di ranah legislatif masih belum mencapai angka 30 persen. Secara nasional, representasi perempuan di parlemen baru mencapai angka 22 persen, sedangkan di ranah kabupaten/kota hanya mencapai sekitar 15 persen. Padahal, pemerintah telah menetapkan kebijakan kuota perempuan 30 persen untuk mendorong peningkatan representasi perempuan di parlemen. Akan tetapi, mayoritas kandidat perempuan terpilih justru dibekali oleh ikatan dinasti politik dan oligarki dari keluarga laki-lakinya, baik itu ayahnya ataupun suaminya. Belum lagi, praktik patriarki yang ikut mempengaruhi representasi perempuan di parlemen. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai hegemoni patriarki dan dinasti politik yang berkelindan dalam pemenuhan kuota perempuan 30 persen di DPRD Kabupaten Sumenep, serta melihat bagaimana jaringan ini memperkuat atau justru menegasikan praktik patriarki. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kabupaten Sumenep dengan melakukan wawancara mendalam kepada akademisi, calon legislatif perempuan dan laki-laki, anggota legislatif perempuan dan laki-laki terpilih, ketua partai politik, hingga ketua KPU dengan total responden sebanyak 34 orang. Penelitian ini berhasil menemukan tiga hal penting: 1) jaringan dinasti politik dan oligarki berperan besar dalam meningkatkan elektabilitas kandidat perempuan melalui penyediaan modal politik dan finansial, tetapi juga berperan sebagai ‘penjegal’ bagi kandidat perempuan kompeten yang tidak dibekali dengan jaringan ini; 2) kandidat perempuan yang mencalonkan diri masih mengalami praktik patriarki, seperti diremehkan kapabilitasnya, hingga dikorbankan hanya untuk pemenuhan syarat administratif kebijakan kuota perempuan 30 persen; 3) jaringan dinasti politik dan oligarki akan memperkuat praktik patriarki yang ditandai dengan hilangnya otonomi diri, akibat ketergantungan kandidat perempuan terhadap jaringan politik dan bisnis laki-laki.

Kata Kunci: Representasi Perempuan, Dinasti Politik, Oligarki, Patriarki, Legislatif

Abstract

Women's representation in the legislative body has yet to reach 30 percent. Nationally, women's representation in parliament has only reached 22 percent, while in the district, it has only reached around 15 percent, although the government has set a 30 percent gender quota policy to increase women's representation in parliament. However, the majority of women candidates elected are equipped with political dynastic and oligarchic ties from their male relatives, such as their fathers or husband. On the other hand, patriarchal culture also affects women's representation in parliament. This study discusses patriarchal hegemony, political dynasties, and oligarchy that are intertwined in fulfilling the 30 percent gender quota in the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) in Sumenep, Madura, and also how political dynasties and oligarchy strengthen or negate patriarchal practices. This research was conducted in Sumenep, Madura, with qualitative data collection technique through in-depth interviews with scholars, female and male legislative candidates, elected male and female legislative members, heads of political parties, and heads of General Election Commissions (KPU), with a total of 34 respondents. This research finds three critical things: 1) Political dynasties and oligarchy play a significant role in increasing the electability of female candidates by providing political and financial capital, but also 'thwart' competent female candidates that are not equipped with the similar network; 2) Female candidates who were contesting in electoral politics still experience patriarchal practices, such as being belittled for their capabilities, and sacrificed only for the administrative requirement in fulfilling the 30 percent gender quota; 3) Political dynasties and oligarchy are strengthening patriarchal practices in terms of lost self-autonomy, due to the dependence of female candidates on male political and business networks.

Keywords: Women's Representation, Political Dynasties, Oligarchy, Patriarchy, Legislative