

## ABSTRAK

Sampai saat ini isu gender dan politik masih menjadi perhatian publik terlebih jika mendekati pelaksanaan pemilihan umum. Seiring berkembangnya paham demokratisasi, posisi perempuan di bidang politik dianggap setara dengan laki-laki sehingga memiliki kesempatan dan peluang yang sama untuk menduduki jabatan di lembaga legislatif. Melalui kebijakan *affirmative action* dengan sistem kuota perempuan, diharapkan dapat meningkatkan keterpilihan dan keterwakilan perempuan di bidang politik. Namun, pada faktanya jumlah anggota legislatif perempuan baik di tingkat nasional maupun daerah terbilang rendah jika dibandingkan dengan jumlah anggota legislatif laki-laki. Salah satu daerah yang angka keterpilihan dan keterwakilannya masih rendah adalah Provinsi DI Yogyakarta. Sehingga menimbulkan pertanyaan faktor apa yang mempengaruhi rendahnya angka keterpilihan dan keterwakilan perempuan di Provinsi DI Yogyakarta.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif. Teori yang digunakan untuk mengetahui faktor yang berpengaruh adalah teori rekrutmen politik oleh Pippa Norris dan Joni Levonduski. Pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini dilakukan secara *purposive*. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumen atau arsip.

Hasil penelitian berdasarkan data yang sudah dikumpulkan menunjukkan bahwa sistem politik negara cukup berpengaruh terhadap keterpilihan dan keterwakilan perempuan di DPRD Provinsi DI Yogyakarta. Sedangkan, pengambilan keputusan partai politik dan *supply* dan *demand* caleg/anggota legislatif perempuan berpengaruh terhadap keterpilihan dan keterwakilan perempuan di DPRD Provinsi DI Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: Keterpilihan Perempuan, Keterwakilan Perempuan, Rekrutmen Politik, Pemilu, Gender

## **ABSTRACT**

Gender and political issues are still being a public concern especially when general elections are in sight. Along with the development of the understanding of democratization, the position of women in politics is considered equal to men so that they have the same opportunities to occupy positions in the legislative institution. Through the affirmative action policy with a women's quota system, it is hoped that women will be able to increase the electability and representation of women in politics. However, the number of female legislators at both the national and regional levels is relatively low than the number of male legislators. One of the regions whose electability and representation rates are still low is Special Region of Yogyakarta. This raises the question of what factors influence the low rate of electability and representation of women in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The type of research used is qualitative research. The theory that used to determine the influencing factors is political recruitment theory by Pippa Norris and Joni Levonduski. Sampling in this study was done in a purposive way. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and document or archive studies.

The results of the research based on the data that has been collected show that the country's political system has quite influence on the electability and representation of women in Representative Council of Special Region of Yogyakarta. Meanwhile, decision-making and the supply and demand of women legislative candidates/members influence the electability and representation of women in Representative Council of Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Keyword: Women's Election, Women's Representation, Political Recruitment, Elections, Gender