

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh masih rendahnya keterwakilan perempuan di DPRD Provinsi DIY, tetapi terdapat peningkatan jumlah, khususnya dari partai DPD PDIP Provinsi DIY, pada pemilu tahun 2019. Pada pemilu tahun 2014 jumlah keterwakilan perempuan hanya sebanyak enam dan pada tahun 2019 sebanyak sembilan perempuan. Dibandingkan dengan lima besar partai lain yang mencalonkan perempuan terbanyak di pemilu tahun 2019, PDIP juga berhasil memasukkan jumlah tertinggi keterwakilan perempuan di DPRD Provinsi DIY, yakni berjumlah tiga orang sehingga strategi yang digunakan PDIP menjadi pertanyaan penelitian.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori keterwakilan perempuan, kaderisasi dan magang politik perempuan, serta seleksi kandidat caleg perempuan dan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus menemukan bahwa PDIP menggunakan strategi jangka panjang dan pendek. Meskipun, partai tidak secara khusus memiliki tujuan meningkatkan jumlah keterwakilan perempuan di DPRD Provinsi DIY dan hanya untuk memenuhi kuota pencalonan perempuan.

Strategi jangka panjang dimulai dari perekrutan dan kaderisasi berjenjang dari partai. Kemudian, partai juga membentuk program peningkatan kapasitas khusus perempuan, melalui pendidikan dan pembelajaran kontekstual yang berdampak pada pembentukan modal sosial kader. Selanjutnya, partai menyeleksi kandidat perempuan yang paling berpotensi dipilih dari hasil kompetisi internal partai di daerah pemilihan masing-masing kandidat sebagai strategi jangka pendek partai. Dalam melakukan kedua strategi tersebut, partai menghadapi hambatan budaya patriarki perempuan di politik, sehingga terjadi relasi patronase, klientalisme, serta nepotisme.

Kata kunci: keterwakilan perempuan, strategi politik.

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the low representation of women in the DIY Provincial DPRD, but there is an increase in numbers, especially from the DPD PDIP party of DIY Province, in the 2019 elections. In the 2014 elections there were only six number of women's representation and in 2019 there were nine women. Compared to the top five other parties that nominated the most women in the 2019 elections, PDIP also managed to include the highest number of women's representation in the DIY Provincial DPRD, namely three people, so the strategy used by PDIP became a research question.

This research uses the theories of women's representation, women's political cadre and apprenticeship, and the selection of female candidates and uses qualitative research methods with a case study approach to find that PDIP uses long and short-term strategies. Although, the party does not specifically have the goal of increasing the number of women's representation in the DIY Provincial DPRD and only to fulfil the women's nomination quota.

The long-term strategy starts with the party's tiered recruitment and regeneration. Then, the party also established a special capacity building programme for women, through education and contextual learning that had an impact on the formation of cadres' social capital. Furthermore, the party selects the most potential female candidates from the results of internal party competition in each candidate's constituency as the party's short-term strategy. In carrying out these two strategies, the party faces obstacles from the patriarchal culture of women in politics, resulting in patronage relations, clientalism, and nepotism.

Keywords: women's representation, political strategy.