



Abstrak

Studi ini menggunakan kerangka teori rezim gender patriarkal untuk menganalisis stagnasi keterwakilan perempuan (12,5%) di DPRD Kota Yogyakarta periode 2024–2029 sebagai hambatan kesetaraan transformatif dalam partai politik. Metode penelitian kualitatif digunakan dengan pendekatan studi kasus pada empat partai politik utama. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa PDI-P dan Gerindra berhasil menempatkan legislator perempuan melalui posisi caleg strategis dan jaringan lokal kuat, sedangkan PKS dan NasDem mengalami kegagalan akibat tokenisme kuota, dominasi maskulin dalam rekrutmen, serta ketimpangan akses sumber daya. Permasalahan sistemik utama meliputi segregasi vertikal dan horizontal, ketergantungan pada jaringan patronase laki-laki, serta institusionalisasi kebijakan gender yang kosmetik. Manfaat empiris penelitian ini memberikan pemahaman mendalam tentang praktik partai yang memengaruhi representasi perempuan, sementara manfaat teoritisnya menegaskan relevansi teori rezim gender patriarkal dalam menjelaskan hambatan struktural dan kultural terhadap kesetaraan gender di ranah politik lokal. Studi ini mendorong perlunya dekonstruksi patriarki untuk transformasi sistemik representasi perempuan.

Kata kunci: representasi gender, partai politik, afirmatif gender, rezim gender, institusionalisasi

Abstract

This study uses a patriarchal gender regime theoretical framework to analyze the stagnation of women's representation (12.5%) in the Yogyakarta City Council for the 2024–2029 period as an obstacle to transformative equality in political parties. Qualitative research methods were used with a case study approach on four major political parties. Findings indicate that PDI-P and Gerindra successfully placed female legislators through strategic candidate positions and strong local networks, while PKS and Nasdem failed due to quota tokenism, male dominance in recruitment, and unequal access to resources. The main systemic issues include vertical and horizontal segregation, dependence on male patronage networks, and the institutionalization of cosmetic gender policies. The empirical benefits of this research provide a deep understanding of party practices that influence women's representation, while its theoretical benefits affirm the relevance of patriarchal gender regime theory in explaining structural and cultural barriers to gender equality in the local political sphere. This study highlights the need for the deconstruction of patriarchy for systemic transformation of women's representation.

Keywords: gender representation, political parties, affirmative action, gender regime, institutionalization