

# The Perception of Women on Political Party Recruitment Patterns in Perspective Quota 30 Percent of Women Membership in Legislative Institution

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## Abstract

The purpose of this research is to contribute to the development of social relation in the general communities, especially for political activity by men or women in the processes of recruitment as political parties members. How the perception of women groups about that processes and 30 percent quote for women legislative members by perspective, when reformation era has began since 1999 until now. Gender issues between men and women, especially in the political area by competition as functionary or cadre as political parties members in different backgrounds.

**Keywords:** perception of women group, processes of recruitment as political parties members, 30 percent quote for women legislative members.

## 1. PRELIMINARY

The obsession with the emancipation of women in Indonesia, when looking back on the history of the journey has for centuries, the struggle until modern times is declared, women have not felt "got the answer", through various events that are considered harmful to women (physical and psychic). Gender equality (emancipation) for women becomes important, because as fellow citizens, citizens, as well as fellow human beings so that equal treatment should be realized as one-unit of society environment (daily life). On the one hand, in socially-social life that is full of values, especially in family life that intersect with the role and position of women. Furthermore, on the other hand, although women's skill development and enhancement have been demonstrated through educational success, and can match and even partially outperform men of the opposite sex, but in terms of women's function in social life- Society has not found the answer.

Based on two sides of the problem like that, there are some questions that become urgent thoughts to get answers and realization, such as; A. What is the role, position, and function of women in the daily life of society as a symmetrical environment with men expressed as distinct or different environments? B. The development of women's capabilities and knowledge enhancement in society, have they had a significant influence on gender relationships in order to undermine the differences between women and men? C. Although the development of women's abilities and knowledge enhancement is partly the support of men, can they accept or otherwise resist the application of women's capabilities and knowledge in society, which they are in fact supportive of? and D. What reasons can be expressed from both the (gender) people who live and thrive in a relatively similar environment, ie society? Questions as revealed, require a study that is not easy but it becomes the main attraction as has been alluded to in the beginning.

There has been a very important change in the escalation of women's struggle, expressed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (amendment) in Chapter X of Citizens and Residents, article 27 paragraph (1) stating; "All citizens shall be at the same time in law and government and shall uphold such law and government with no exception" (TEAM MEDIA, tt.). Such articles and verses, with the prefix "all citizens" and the suffix "with no exceptions", indicate that the sentence of the chapter and verse there is no gender difference in various aspects of the life of society, nation and state which is certainly included in the aspect political. Based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it becomes increasingly clear that women as citizens have the same rights and obligations as men to jointly engage, whether they are (observers, academics, writers, sympathizers ) or purely (members of political parties, administrators of political parties, occupying political office), in the political sphere. The implementation of these rights and obligations must still hold fast to "as political responsibility" in the life of society, nation and state as human as well as citizen.

Departing from a political party, members of a political party may join the competition in order to achieve seats in the legislative or parliamentary bodies at various levels (central, provincial, local), in accordance with the influence and capabilities of individual members of political parties, including women through a process of national elections held nationally within 5 (five) years. Unlike the case for the membership of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), which is designated only by the legislative body at the central level, is a non-member of the political party but also a genuinely pure political act as a public figure and has influence politics and abilities known to the public, including women figures with a quota of 30 (thirty) percent. As a member of a political party as well as a community leader, the ability of women should be tested by their own community, whether capable and tested to be elected and elected by the community as their representatives in the legislative body in question.

Under such circumstances, it appears that some of the citizens who have different views, especially among women themselves against the 30 (thirty) percent quota of legislative members (central, provincial, regional) membership are the representation of women in it. Different views are meant, various answers and reasons are found, such as; 1. Doubt the ability of women relating to the acquisition of the number of voters in the elections, so that the quota of 30 (thirty) percent of seats of legislative bodies at each level can be met (electabilities factors); 2. The efforts made by the citizens themselves (including women) through the value of propriety and propriety, women pursue activities or professions in the field of politics (cultural factors); 3. Although some agree, but there are constraints that women are more vulnerable to major risks to rumors or gossip about the environment and their families, where they live (psychological factors); 4. To fulfill the quota of 30 (thirty) percent of seats of legislative bodies at various levels provided to women, internally political parties must be able to compete in order to be permanently registered as candidates supported by political parties, independently of internal political parties in proportionally setting (organizational factors); and 5. If the 30 (thirty) percent quota of legislative seats for women's positions can be fulfilled, some citizens question; can the members of the legislative body unite in decision-making, because they have different political visions and come from different political parties (political factors).

Such differences of view, reasonable and logical, occur with a quota of 30 (thirty) percent even though written clearly and firmly in any legislative product relating to the matter. Consequently, the views or perceptions of people, including women, are "doubtful" statements relating to quotas, especially in the current realities of women occupying legislative members' seats at various levels (central, provincial, local) not showing the quota's political reality. When further explored, throwing the 30 (thirty) percent quota issue has been rolling since the beginning of the reform era in 1999, and it was revealed back in 2004 that received positive responses from various politicians (observers, academics, practitioners and, of course, political organizations ). But until this moment, the response did not or did not yet have a political decision from the legislature which in real terms witnessed that the membership of the women did not meet the 30 (thirty) percent quota, considering the legislative institution as a political decision maker.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

### 2.1. Population Research

As the target of research in collecting data and information, the population as the whole research subject is the citizen. Regarding the population in this study were Madiun city residents and based on the latest data from the Central Bureau of Statistics - BPS of Madiun (2009) amounted to 242,057 (two hundred forty two thousand and fifty seven) souls. If the focus of research is on politics, the research population is in the range of 70 (seventy) percent of the real number of Madiun city residents, which is  $70/100 \times 242,057$  souls = 169,440 (one hundred sixty nine thousand and fifty seven) souls. Of the total population is divided in 3 (three) districts, namely;

- A. District Taman : 71,358 souls
- B. District Manguharjo : 53,281 souls
- C. District Kartoharjo : 44,801 souls

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Total : 169,440 souls

### 2.2. Sample Research

Based on the number of study population, it is necessary to simplify the effort to collect data and information from the field of research does not occur overlap. For that, it is necessary to have a sample of research that represents significantly from the population. Sampling is done based on purposive sampling method, that is not based on strata, random, or area because of certain purpose. As a sample in this study are adult women, aged 20 to 40 years who have the minimum academic ability of senior high school or equivalent, from citizens. The number of samples is 30 (thirty) people as respondents of the research, each of which 10 respondents from 1 (one) urban village for each subdistrict (3 areas) in Madiun city. For more details, can be presented in the following table.

Sample Research

District	Urban Village	Number of Respondents
Taman	Taman	10 peoples
Manguharjo	Nambangan Lor	10 peoples
Kartoharjo	Oro Oro Ombo	10 peoples
Total		30 peoples

### 2.3. Sources of Research Data

In seeking to find, and collect data and research information for determination of analysis of data sources is certainly indispensable, especially to determine the means and methods that must exist and be prepared. Sources of data required in this study, among others, as follows.

- Primary data

Accurate data obtained directly from the source or object of the study (questionnaire, interview, observation along with the recording), so that the data can be obtained from the first source.

- Secondary Data

These secondary data are intended as actual information, and generally in the form of data that has been composed in writing (literature, previous researches, documents) that function as complement or comparison.

### 2.4. Data Analysis

In the explanation related to the results of research, then the steps and initial activities to be done by researchers is to process research data collected in the field (respondents). Data processing in question is nothing but data classification, data comparison, data testing, and the compilation of weight value which in the end analyzed data for interpretation interest in accordance with the data collection process focusing on questionnaire technique (questionnaire). Alternative answers there are 3 (three) categories of answers, aiming to set range with the following score variations.

- Score 3 (three) indicate in category a answer, a good classification.

- Score 2 (two) shows in category b answer, sufficient classification.

- Score 1 (one) indicates in category c answer, less classification.

Based on the measurement scale, the data is presented in tabular form (tabulation) which contains the categories of answers to the respondents choice with the aim to make it easier in analyzing and interpreting data. To obtain the average value and the score of the required variables the total number of indicator scores on each variable, and subsequently determined the magnitude of the interval of each respondent who is classified based on the size of the calculation to be known included in the classification in which the respondent concerned. The classification determination of the magnitude of the interval used the following formula (Sutrisno Hadi, 1981)

Width of Interval

$$i = \frac{\text{Distance measurement (R)}}{\text{Distance interval (I)}}$$

Information:

i: interval width

R: the highest number of measurements minus the lowest number of measurements

I: number of intervals

## 3. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

### 3.1. Independent Variable

To find out is included in the classification where each research respondent is based on the sum of the value (the answer category) or the score obtained, and calculated to determine the magnitude of the interval between the values or scores achieved by each respondent research. Based on score variation and measuring scale yielding mean value and variable score, that is total number of score indicator variable, then determined the amount of interval and classified by paying big calculation. Furthermore, the independent variables in this study are; Women's perception of the pattern of political party recruitment, with its variable indicator.

Based on the data recapitulation of independent variables, it can be seen that the highest value of 55 and the lowest value is 41, thus the interval distance calculated is equal to;

$$i = \frac{55,5 - 40,5}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

With such intervals, can be found classification into 3 (three) categories of value that is;

Good category : 51 - 55

Sufficient category : 46 - 50

Less categories : 41 - 45

Calculating the interval by the amount of 5 and the classification determining the value into 3 (three) categories, namely; Good categories, sufficient categories, and less categories can be presented based on the following table.

Women's perception of the pattern of political party recruitment

Classification of Percentage	Frequency	Rate
Good (51 – 55)	8	26,67
Sufficient (46 – 50)	14	46,66
Less (41 – 45)	8	26,67
Total	30	100,00

Source: Recapitulation of independent variable data.

Taking into account the data table, it can be seen that the composition of the classification of values after the calculation shows the existence of the distribution of research respondents, namely; From as many as 30 (thirty) respondents there are 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.67% including good classification. This means that the respondents of the study in this classification have positive assumptions or views and can understand the pattern of recruitment of political party membership that goes on as it is today, according to circumstances, conditions (capability), and tolerance (acceptance - positive or negative). This fact can be understood, given that taking a "break" step by political parties within the social environment, after the elections (2009) is over and there is no deadline for determination (to when), resulting in a recruitment pattern should take place simultaneously with the implementation of political programs that constitute political education to the public never took place. Thus, the choice of category of answers in a choice (strongly agreed) by the research respondent is support and strengthening, if the membership recruitment is carried out by the political parties within the community. Subsequently, there are 14 (fourteen) research respondents or 46.66% belonging to the sufficient classification, with the assumption or the view that the pattern of recruitment of political party membership is the duty and responsibility that has been inherent since the first time the relevant political parties stand and announced throughout the country.

However, if the fact that after competing among them in the general election is not enthusiastic means that the opportunity to "raise the organization" to be pursued through the "development of influence" based on the political program embodies political education to the community, does not take place then the pattern of recruitment membership of a political party is reasonable if it can not be carried out as expected. Such an explanation can be observed in the choice of categories of answers by the research respondents who decide on option b (mediocrity). Then, there are 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.67% including the less classification, caused by obstacles and constraints in the effort to access information about the pattern of recruitment of political parties, thus determining the decision on the choice of answer category on the choice of c (do not know).

### 3.2. Dependent Variable

Furthermore, to know is included in the classification where the respondents of the study based on the results of the sum of values (categories of answers) or scores obtained, and conducted calculations to determine the magnitude of the interval between the values or scores achieved by each respondent research. Based on score variation and measuring scale yielding mean value and variable score, that is total number of score indicator variable, then determined the amount of interval and classified by paying big calculation. In addition, the dependent variables in this study are; The 30 percent quota of women's membership in the legislature, taking into account the data recapitulation on the dependent variable as emblazoned in the table, it can be seen that the highest number is 59 and the lowest number is 44, thus the distance of the countable interval is;

$$i = \frac{58,5 - 43,5}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

With such intervals, can be found classification into 3 (three) categories of value that is;

Good category : 54 - 59  
 Sufficient category : 49 - 53  
 Less categories : 44 - 48

Calculating the interval by the amount of 5 and the classification determining the value into 3 (three) categories, namely; Good categories, sufficient categories, and less categories can be presented based on the following table.

30 percent quota of women's membership in legislative institution

Classification of Percentage	Frequency	Rate
Good (54 – 59)	5	16,67
Sufficient (49 – 53)	8	26,67
Less (44 – 48)	17	56,66
Total	30	100,00

Source: Recapitulation of dependent variable data

Based on the data posted on such tables, it is shown that the classification of values related to the calculation can be seen that there is a more significant spread, that is; Of the 30 (thirty) respondents of the study were found as many as 5 (five) respondents or 16.67% of the study included in the classification either. Such a classification, implies that through intensive efforts, women supported by their ability development and knowledge enhancement can respond based on situation, ability, and tolerance (acceptance - positively or negatively) gradually the quota of 30 (thirty) percent of women's membership can be fulfilled. That is, research respondents who choose the choice of response categories available on the statement or question that the researcher proposes, with a choice (strongly agreed) has an optimism that needs to be appreciated even though it still takes time and search from various aspects of the study, given the political activity has many dimensions.

Furthermore, there are 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.66% are in sufficient classification, with the assumption or the view that to fulfill the quota 30 (thirty) percent of women's membership in legislative institution is more seen in relation to social values apply on an on going basic. Such matters can be observed in everyday realities (in the family), about the conduct of family life, the orderliness of relationships in society, and of course the functions of women according to local customs or wisdom. Classification like this, can not be separated from the choice of categories of answers given to the statement or question that researchers submit to the research respondents with a choice in category answer b (mediocrity). Furthermore, there were 17 (seventeen) respondents or 56.67% of the respondents with the explanation that they have weaknesses on the infrastructure to access the information that is political, so that the classification indicates less appropriate with the choice of category of answers on the choice of c (do not know), to the statement or question the researcher asked them.

### 3.3. Comparison of Classification to Independent Variables and Dependent Variables

Assessment and interpretation of data as disclosed in both independent and dependent variables, it can be seen that the assumptions or views of 30 (thirty) respondents of the study indicate the significance of the dish and analysis of the tabulated data. The independent variable supported by 5 (five) indicators and formulated into 19 (nineteen) statement or question, resulted in good classification there are 8 (eight) research respondents, followed by sufficient classification of 14 (fourteen) research respondents, and found there are 8 (Eight) research respondents entered in the less classification

For the dependent variable consisting of 6 (six) indicators, developed into 23 (twenty-three) statements and/or questions, based on the results of calculations on the data recapitulation found as many as 5 (five) research respondents in good classification, then for sufficient classification there are 8 (eight) research respondents, and the rest are as many as 17 (seventeen) study respondents included in the classification is less.

Based on the calculation on the data recapitulation and classification determination of the research respondents, it can be seen the comparison between the independent variables with the dependent variable according to the predefined classification (good, sufficient, less). In order to know the comparison, the situation can be presented through the following table.

Comparison of classification to independent variable and dependent variable

Classification of Free	Variable Values (%)	Dependent Variables (%)
Good	26,67	16,67
Sufficient	46,66	26,67
Less	26,67	56,66
Total	100,00	100,00

Source: Classification of independent variables and dependent Variables

Considering the comparison between the classification of independent variables and dependent variables, it can be explained that the independent variables have sufficient classification of values that is as many as 14 (fourteen) respondents research or 46.66%. It means that the opinion of research respondents regarding the pattern of recruitment of political parties as one of the programs of political activity goes according to reality, namely the emergence of "political passion" when the political party rush increases at the time of the election (every five years). In the event, political parties within the community "gang up" to recruit membership to anyone who has been declared adults (17 years and above or have been married) and interested, both from among sympathizers or from candidates- A new potential candidate (as a novice or a young voter). Especially

with regard to the issue of gender perspective, in accordance with the provisions stating women's representation is at least 30 (thirty) percent of the stewardship of political parties as set forth in the Articles of Association and Bylaws of political parties, as referred to in article 20 yuncto article 19 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 Year 2008 on Political Parties, apparently experienced obstacles and constraints contained in the indicator of independent variables.

Furthermore, the follow-up event in the framework of recruitment of political party membership is "barely audible" after the election, because the political parties participating in the general election take a "moment of rest" step without a clear deadline so there is no stimulation until when the step is stopped. Consequently, potential candidates emerging each year do not have access to information regarding political activity, and the weakening of political "passion" possessed by political parties. The circumstances, it is natural that the research respondents determine the choice of categories of answers to statements and/or questions raised by researchers, on option b (mediocre).

Then, the dependent variable has less value shown by the respondent's classification of 17 (seventeen) study respondents or 56.66%, meaning that they have a 30 quota of women's membership in the legislative body. Is certainly an opportunity for women with the support of their abilities and knowledge. It also relates to the indicator of the dependent variable support that since the beginning of the reformation has been voiced about the improvement of position and role to function in accordance with the development of the ability and the improvement of the knowledge of women, it should be like "tit for tat" between the pattern of recruitment of political party membership with membership in the legislative body in the context of a gender perspective.

Reality in the field of research, shows that the respondents in the research responding to the statement or question that the researchers submitted, provide answers according to the data presented. That is, most research respondents openly state that there are constraints and obstacles faced in the problem of access to information related to knowledge and activities in the political field. These constraints and obstacles are seen in the indicators of dependent variables.

As a logical consequence of such obstacles and constraints, it is natural that the majority of the research respondents experience difficulties in accessing information in the political sphere. In addition to insufficient facilities, the political parties 'rest for a moment' after the election was over, caused the "tit for tat" between the recruitment patterns of political party membership and the legislature membership in the context of a gender perspective, to be "distant roast of fire". Under such circumstances, we can look back at the data on the analysis and show that the research respondents determine the choice of response categories available in the statement or question the researcher asks, which is to determine the option c (do not know).

While for the classification of the respondents in the independent variables is good, as many as 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.67% and classification less as much as 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.67%, and the classification of respondents on the dependent variable with good predicate as many as 5 (five) research respondents or 16.67% and sufficient classification is as much as 8 (eight) respondents or 26.67% as the data presented in the table. Regarding the comparison between independent variables with dependent variable, it is known that good classification (26,67% - 16,67%) and sufficient (46,66% - 26,67%) indicate decrease of percentage of influence strength of independent variable to dependent variable, means that the classification is sufficient and the highest value or percentage is in the independent variable is 46,66%. Furthermore, the classification of less between the independent variables of 26.67% with the dependent variables of 56.66% indicates that the influence of independent variables on the dependent variables increases, where the classification is less is the highest percentage in the dependent variable.

Based on these comparisons, the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables has opportunities that can be addressed and improved, both by political parties as an organization or by women as a potential figure that actually attract each other and become a relative or less - more the same. Opportunities are always open, as long as both parties are able to control the regularity of relationships that occur within the socio-societal environment in which they belong and come (political parties - women) and involve all elements of society who have concern for the issues under study. Perceptions expressed through statements or questions that researchers propose to the research respondents is a simple study, through data and information based on the choice of research respondents to the choice of categories of answers available in it.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

After discussing from chapter to chapter in this study, in the closing chapter, there are studies in the form of conclusions related to the discussion described earlier, and for that the conclusions can be described as follows.

##### **4.1. Independent Variable**

It is known that the composition of the classification of values based on the calculation shows the existence of the distribution of research respondents, namely; From as many as 30 (thirty) respondents there are 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.67% including good classification. This means that the respondents of this

classification, having positive assumptions and views, can understand the pattern of recruitment of political party membership that goes on as it is today, in accordance with the situation, condition, and tolerance (acceptance - positive or negative). The fact is understandable, given that the taking of a "rest for a moment" step by the political parties within the social environment, after the election has been made and there is no deadline for determining it (until when), so that the recruitment pattern should take place simultaneously with the implementation of political programs that constitute political education to the public never took place. Thus, the choice of category of answers in a choice (strongly agreed) by the research respondents is support and reinforcement.

This classification, comprised of respondents with the choice of category of answers on option a (strongly agree). Subsequently, there are 14 (fourteen) research respondents or 46.66% belonging to a sufficient classification, with the assumption or view that the pattern of recruitment of membership of a political party is an inherent duty and responsibility since the first time the relevant political parties stand and be declared in all regions of the country. If the fact that after competing among them in the general election is not enthusiastic, then the opportunity to "organize institutions" that must be pursued through "influence development" based on a political program in the form of political education to society, does not take place then the pattern of recruitment of political party membership is reasonable if it can not be carried out as expected.

Such an explanation can be observed in the choice of categories of answers by the research respondents who decide on option b (mediocrity). Furthermore, there are 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.67% including the less classification, caused by obstacles and constraints in accessing information about the pattern of recruitment of political parties, thus determining the decision on the choice of answer category on the choice of c (do not know).

#### 4.2. Dependent Variable.

Serving on the dependent variable, the data collected based on the choice of response categories of respondents such as the study and analysis of data that emerged from 23 (twenty three) statement or question posed by the researcher, and the determination of data classification on the interpretation of data, can be concluded as the following description.

That the classification of values related to the calculation can be seen that from 30 (thirty) respondents of the study found as many as 5 (five) respondents research or 16.67% included into the classification good. Through intensive efforts, women supported by their ability development and knowledge enhancement can respond based on situation, ability, and tolerance (acceptance - positive or negative) gradually quota 30 (thirty) percent membership women in the legislature can be fulfilled. That is, the research respondents who determine the choice of answer categories available on the statement or question that the researcher proposes, with a choice (strongly agree) has an optimism that needs to be appreciated. Furthermore, there are 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.66% are in sufficient classification, with the assumption and the view that to fulfill quota 30 (thirty) percent of women membership in legislative institution is more seen relation with social values apply on an on going basic.

It can be seen that the everyday reality, the regularity of relationships in society, and of course the roles-functions of women according to local habits or wisdom. Not separated from this classification, is the selection of categories of answers given, that respondents research with a choice in category answer b (mediocrity). Then, as many as 17 (seventeen) research respondents or 56.67% with the explanation that they have weaknesses on the means to access information that is political, so that the classification shows less appropriate with the choice of category of answers on the choice of c (not know).

#### 4.3. Comparison of Classification between Independent Variables with Dependent Variables

Conclusions revealed both in the independent variables and on the dependent variable, can be known about the picture of mutual relations and the comparison of both the relationship of recruitment patterns of political parties in the quota perspective 30 (thirty) percent of women's membership in the legislature. Furthermore, regarding the inter relationships of the two variables, it can be said so.

Noting that the independent variables have sufficient classification value that is as much as 14 (fourteen) respondents research or 46.66%. That is, the perception or the opinion of the research respondents regarding the pattern of recruitment of political parties as one of the political activities program goes according to reality, that is the emergence of "political passion" in the run up to the general election (five year), and in that event, politics that exist within the community do recruitment membership. Particularly related to the issue of gender perspective, according to the stipulation that women's representation is at least 30 (thirty) percent of the management of political parties, it is experiencing the obstacles and constraints contained in the independent variable indicators. In the framework of recruitment the membership of political parties is "barely audible" after the general election, because the political parties of the general election take steps "for a moment of rest" and there is no provision until when the step is stopped. Consequently, potential candidates emerging each year do

not have access to information regarding political activity, and the weakening of political "passion" possessed by political parties. Thus, it is natural that the research respondents determine the choice of categories of answers to statements and questions asked by researchers, on option b (mediocrity).

Furthermore, the dependent variable has less value shown by the respondent's classification of 17 (seventeen) study respondents or 56.66%, which means that the quota of 30 (thirty) percent of women's membership in the legislature is an opportunity for women supported by the ability and knowledge possessed. It also relates to the indicator of supporting dependent variables which mentioned that since the beginning of reformation has been voiced about the improvement of position and role to function in accordance with the development of ability and improvement of knowledge of women, should be like "tit for tat" between the pattern of recruitment of political party membership with membership in the institution Legislative in terms of gender perspective.

The reality in the field, indicating that the respondents of the research in addressing the statement or question posed, provide the data presented, most of the research respondents openly stated that there are obstacles and constraints encountered in accessing information relating to knowledge and activities in the field political. These barriers or constraints are seen in the indicator of the dependent variable. For the classification of the research respondents on the independent variables stated good, as many as 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.67% and classification less as much as 8 (eight) research respondents or 26.67%, and the classification of respondents on the dependent variable with good predicate 5 (five) research respondents or 16.67% and the sufficient classification is as much as 8 (eight) respondents or 26.67% as the data presented in the table. Regarding the comparison between independent variables with dependent variable, it is known that good classification (26,67% - 16,67%) and sufficient (46,66% - 26,67%) indicate decrease of percentage of influence strength of independent variable to dependent variable, while classification is enough and the highest value or percentage is in the independent variable that is 46,66%. The classification of less between independent variables of 26.67% with the dependent variable of 56.66% indicates that the influence of independent variables on the dependent variables increases or high, where the classification is less is the highest percentage in the dependent variable.

## 5. SUGGESTIONS

Due to the facts shown through the independent variable data and the dependent variable data in accordance with the previous data presentation and analysis, the comparison between the two variables provides information about the state of the research field that;

For independent variables, first; An indicator that expresses women's understanding of political knowledge. This indicator is one of the weakness factors that need to be noticed that the development of capabilities and the increasing knowledge of women in society has thus far been largely more general. Second; Indicators of obstacles and constraints faced by women with political involvement. It is a fact and challenge that women should be able to seek, discover, and understand the principles of the social and societal environment in which they live. Third; Indicator of a "red string" relationship within the community that suggests a "pull-draw" between the environment and women's will. Such a situation, until now is a binder often known as local wisdom and women themselves are very understanding, as well as directly or indirectly bound in it.

Regarding the dependent variable, it is found that there are constraints and obstacles for women in accessing political information, especially at first; Indicators of socio-political changes as women's appreciation of the environment in which these people are located. Such indicators, are part of the lack of understanding in responding to the changes and effects of change so that women's appreciation is more incidental, because of the incompleteness of the information. Second; Indicators since the beginning of the reform have been voiced about the improvement of position and role to function in accordance with the development of women's ability and knowledge enhancement. The statement, in fact can be a step for women to always guard until when the statement is actualized, both through authorized institutions and legitimate networks. Third; No clear indicator or lack of political certainty for women's involvement in politics. Actually, the laws that regulate and guarantee the political certainty have been enacted, but in the implementation by the political parties still need to be evaluated and adjusted.

From the results of the research, the leading conclusions and suggestions should be an input and study for all parties with an interest or concern for the development of the world of politics that goes on in the eyes. That is, that political life is generally realized or not realized, intentional or unintentional, planned or unplanned motion and its changes affect the social life-community, both directly and indirectly. For that, the search is necessary so that each individual can have knowledge, understanding, and understanding of attitudes, behavior, and political character as a social phenomenon.

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