

ABSTRACT

CONIE PANIA PUTRI "Legal Politics Arrangement Of Women's Representation In The South Sumatera DPRD Based On Justice And Gender Perspective" under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Mella Ismelina, SH, MH as the Promoter and Prof. Dr. Hj. Waty Suwarti Haryono. SH, MH, as Co. Promoter.

Political development requires women to participate in state development, but in developing countries the number of women who have authority in the political structure is not balanced with the number of men. This situation creates inequality in politics, women's representation is important because the number of women on the political stage is still very low, so that the position and role of women in the legislature, executives as decision makers and policy makers is still minimal. With the encouragement for 30% representation of women as mandated by Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning general elections, giving a signal that women are given the opportunity to sit in the political structure in Indonesia. The formulation of the problem in this study is to study, analyze, and find efforts to increase women's representation in the South Sumatera DPRD in accordance with the principles of justice and gender perspective and provide alternative legal reforms to organize the representation of women in the upcoming South Sumatera DPRD which can be fulfilled 30% (thirty percent).

This study uses the Juridical Empirical method and two approaches, namely: a legal science approach to analyze and analyze aspects of women's representation in the South Sumatera Provincial DPRD, and an empirical approach is used to understand the factors that influence the political law of women's representation in the DPRD of South Sumatera Province.

The results of the study are the politics of women's representation law in the DPRD of South Sumatera Province, namely the inclusion of affirmative action in Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties and Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. 30% quota of legislative candidates (thirty percent) can only be fulfilled at the time of nomination. The representation of women in the DPRD of South Sumatera Province in the 2009 election results amounted to 12 people (16%) out of 75 people, in the 2014 election results there were 13 people (17%) out of 75 people. The politics of law in regulating women's representation in the DPRD of South Sumatera Province based on the principles of justice and gender perspective is not as expected, the number of women in the legislature is still very minimal and has not met the principles of distributive justice and corrective justice. The failure to achieve a 30% quota of women's representation in the South Sumatera Provincial DPRD was due to several factors including patriarchal cultural factors, selection factors in political parties, lack of government commitment, a gender-biased electoral system.

Suggestion: that socialization of regulations concerning women's representation in a sustainable manner, political education, regeneration of women in political parties be carried out. Government commitment to adequate work programs and budget, legal reforms to regulations that are gender responsive electoral systems and an increase in quota affirmative action regulations for legislative members of at least 40% (forty percent).