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Political Representation of Woman
(a study of women’s role in the legislative)

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Abstract
This study aimed to understand the complexity of the dynamics political representation in the legislative board which is intended to determine how the political representation of women in legislative board, whether the political representation in the form of role running as much as possible or the representation of cultural obstacles patriarki. The results showed that the role played by women in representative institutions is more symbolic than substantive. Although the formal membership of the legislative women are still under 30% quota that should be met, but it still showed good presence of political representation (political representativeness). Although patriarchy culture is difficult to change but it has undergone a shift in the value of the position and role of women. Although it is not common to all woman elements who have high levels of education, different economic level, but it is quite influenced how the prevailing position of gender equality in society.
Keyword : political representative, women, patriarchy culture

Introduction
In Indonesian political history, the role of women is generally seen to be late in their involvement of political world. Stigmas that women in domestic position is considered as one of the things caused women are late to take part in politics, one of which is the number of women holding public office is still low. This is not only happening at the elite level but also affecting on the local level. Moreover, the position of women community is politically disadvantaged because they are rarely involved in the decision making, especially when it comes to women’s issues itself. The role and status of women today are usually influenced by issues of culture, ideology, interpretation of religion, economics, family support, until the political system itself which is not too friendly to women.
The development of national laws in the field of politics through a number
of action affirmative articles has changed the political system in our country. Action Affirmation policy is expected to improve the position of women in the legislative, with the support of 30% it means increasing the participation of women in influencing political decisions both to guarantee the political rights of the community and to the larger society.

Starting from the experience of the 2004 election, then it is applied Zipper System on Law NO. 10 Election of 2008 by requiring political parties to include at least one female candidate among three candidates nominated to the serial number. It avoids the failure of women into the parliament because it is always placed at the large serial number and not to be the priority candidate. Thus zipper system becomes an important effort to encourage women's representation in parliament board.

Women's political representation based on the results of the 2009 election in the city of Makassar appeared to begin to look, the number of representatives among the women who managed to become a legislative member to sit in Legislative Council is only seven people, Gerindra (one person); Hanura (two people); PKS (one person); PKP (one person); PDK (one person) and Golkar (one person) or about 20% above the expected 30% quota. Basically if all women legislative candidates are elected, 30% quota will be met. But in reality it is only 20% successful sitting in representative institutions, it indicates that the level of women's representation in the parliament does not seem to give good expectation for the representation of women themselves in terms of numbers.

Starting from the women's political representation phenomenon, although it is considered not too representative in terms of amount, but the representation of women in this study will be directed on how their ability which is only 20% can affect political decisions in the legislative. On this basis, the focus of this research is directed at the fundamental question, namely: (1) What is the role of women in the legislature in the city of Makassar, Regency of Gowa and Maros, in the period 2009-2014 as a representative of the people? Do women voice the interests of his people in the representative institutions? (2) Are the constraints of women's representation in the legislature partriakh influenced by culture?

**Political Representation of Women**

According to Alfred de Grazia, political representation expressed as the relationship between the two
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parties, the representatives and the represented where representatives hold the authority to take action with respect to an agreement he made with the represented. (Pitkin, 2007). Conceptually, political representation can be transformed from an election which is the leader selection process creates a sense of political representation among the general public. Because an emerging leader in power filtered by voters. Similarly, if the election serves as a means for people to select policies based on their interest line.

Political representation (political representativeness) is the process of representing where representatives act in order to react to the represented interests although representatives act freely but they must be wise and considerate, and not just serving, deputy acted in a such way that there is no conflict between him and the represented and if it is happened there must be an explanation so the represented and representativeness occurs reaction or response harmony and avoid conflict in order to achieve a common goal. As noted by Hannah Pitkin (2007, 23) representatives includes the much debated concept of meaning in political science, the debate, among other things, deals with what should be done by the representative when it is dealing with the represented, whether to act as “delegates” or as ‘trustees’. As “delegates; representatives merely follow what the choice of the constituents.

According to Pitkin, we do not have to combine such two views. In her view, it is more important to build a good relationship between the representatives and the represented. Based on that argument, Pitkin groups representative into four categories; The first is the formal representation (formalistic representation), in this category, representation is comprehended into two-dimensional representation of authority and accountability. Dimensions of authority is related to what is given to the representative when the representative does something beyond his/her authority, he/she is no longer perform the function of representation. The second dimension of accountability demanded accountability of representatives about what they are doing. Second, the descriptive representation, it is the presence of the representatives from the various represented groups although the act is not represented for the representatives of the groups which usually reflect in it. Third, is the symbolic representation in which representatives of the representatives is a representation symbol of a represented group or nation. Fourth,
it is the substantive representation where the representatives are trying as good as possible over the desire and willing of the people or the public they represent (acting in the best interest of the public).

Arbi Sanit (1985: 33) argues that the level of representation is determined by the political representation system prevailing in the respective communities. Formalistic system of political representation often does not produce sufficient levels of political representation. The possibility of creating a considerable degree of political representation becomes even greater if there is harmony between the formal terms of the actual aspects of representation political system, as measured by the ability of representative acting on behalf of the represented party, then these concerns in the elite set of political institutions which is authorized to act on behalf of members of the public, to determine the wisdom to achieve the goals and interests of the community. The main political institutions for this purpose is the Representative Board and the government (the executive).

Representative is the concept of a person or group who has the ability or obligation to speak or to act on behalf of a larger group. Today, the member of representative board in general represents the people through political parties. This representative called representatives of a political nature. Besides, it is also known functional representative. In Indonesia, functional representation is known beside political representation.

**Woman politics in terms of gender**

Discussing the major themes of women, it is not intended for existence dichotomy of men and women. Talking about women, there is a background context position equal to men. Then this may be separated by gender concept. To understand the concept of gender, gender word must be distinguished by the word sex (gender). Sex itself is an interpretation or division of two human sexes in which they are biologically determined attached to a particular gender. While the concept of gender is an inherent nature of men and women who are socially and culturally constructed (2005: 8).

The concept of gender is something that is absolutely inherent in men and women. For example, the things that are physically distinguish between men and women. This sort of thing is something that can not be exchanged. While the concept of gender is understood that man is rational and powerful, while women are gentle creatures, maternal and emotional. This concept is socially
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