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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 patriarkhi. 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 N0. 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 partriakhli influenced by culture?

**Political Representation of Women**

According to Alfred de Grazia, Political representation expressed as the relationship between the two
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, 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 fungsional 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
and culturally constructed, whereas it can be exchanged.

Woman is one of the groups of people who are left behind their participation in the political process, while the political process as a result of public policy generated by the political system, it will directly influence the existence and the future of women’s lives and the whole society. The position and the fate of women is no better than men; it can be seen from the high rate of poverty and low welfare in meeting household needs, for example, women are first to feel it. In the field of education there are differences in access and opportunity between men and women. The low quality of women’s health, the dominance of women working in the informal sector (agricultural laborers and domestic workers) coupled with the emergence of security threats such as sexual harassment, rape, and other violent acts which are more likely to occur in women. All the issues that concur the issue can only be resolved by political leaders who have a high sensitivity to women’s issues. So the political leaders of the women themselves can feel it instantly.

As in the study described by Arivia, as women, we are different, but equally with men, but some women have special conditions that make it different, but not for differentiated (Arivia, 2006, 5). The problem then is if these differences are considered as social constructs. This will have implications for all dimensions of life.

This comprehended difference, occurs through a very long process. The emergence of these differences are caused by many things, including molded, socialized, reinforced, even socially and culturally constructed, through religious teachings, and the state (2005: 9). This is what inhibits all movement of women in all areas including in politics.

In the conventional political sense, politics is only seen solely as an activity how to exercise power that limits the scope of political activity solely on activities such as voting, lobbying, campaign, etc. (2005; 26). If it is the terminology, it is no wonder also if the women do a lot of activities, most of which are within the scope of “private” as reproductive function, manage the household, and educating children are not included in the conventional political categories.

Although the current political rights for women have been widely recognized, but the absence of political rights is not enough to ensure a political democracy system. This means that there is representation of women in it, and
the various policies appear which have gender sensitivity, it does not necessarily materialize despite the political rights of women has been recognized, in addition, there still many people who looked at the patterns of thought that women should not position themselves as decision makers. Therefore, the participation of women in decision-making is not just a claim on simple justice or democracy, but it can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to consider.

Based on the above case, the political representation of women is initially prepared as much as possible by giving space for them to be able to participate directly, for example by giving the opportunity for women to become members of political parties. In this context, political party is the only one that is a major agent in the recruitment of women and political leaders, the important thing in breaking down the selection of candidates of political parties is the messenger of the people through political parties. As a means of political recruitment, political parties should be able to find and encourage talented people to engage activists in political activities as a member by giving equal opportunity to the citizens of both men and women to participate in political activities. The consideration to pay attention in the selection process is an internal mechanism used in the party.

A political party is an organization to create gender equality. In various aspects of national life, political parties have been given the trust within affirmative action, namely the strengthening of political empowerment of women to get a representation of 30 percent. There are several reasons raised by women regarding affirmative action, namely:

1. Structural intervention is needed as an emergency measure to address gender inequality in a fast time.

2. Representation of women in politics is still very low so we need quotas for women's representation in parliament voice.

3. Values of life women have certain characteristics, such as concern to the welfare of family issues, education, health, anti-violence and others. Moreover, in many cases, women can perform cooperative actions, consensus and tolerance than men, so that when they are brought into political life, women's ethics would have a positive impact which is not only accentuate justice (Satriani 2009: 174).
Research Methods

This study uses qualitative methods. By qualitative methods it can be shown about the life of society, the state, history, behavior, social movements and kinship relationship. Strauss and Corbin (1997:13) states that the research methods used to find and understand what is hidden behind the phenomenon is something that is sometimes difficult to know and understand. Bodgan and Taylor (1993: 31) says that qualitative research methods allow researchers to create and develop the essential concepts, which are not found in other methods. Furthermore qualitative research is in accordance with the types of information, namely to understand the underlying meaning of participant behavior, description of the background and the complex interactions, to understand the state of a limited number, with a focus on in-depth and detailed, describing the phenomenon in order to create a theory that requires a focused on interaction and the processes they use.

As with other qualitative research, this study was also designed in a flexible manner. Lincoln and Guba (1985: 41) called it emergent design, so the design can evolve and open according to the field conditions.

The method used in this study emphasizes the phenomenological which have equal subjective assumptions about the nature of the real experience of the social and political order as proposed by Edmund Husserl (2009:336) who states that knowledge always rests on the experiential of accompanying phenomena. Husserl argues that human consciousness is actively containing objects of experience. By using this approach it will be observed dynamics over the role played by the women in the legislature based on the experience that has been done on the phenomenon of existence as a people's representative.

By looking at some of these, it is helpful to do an interpretation of a phenomenon occurring in the implementation of affirmative action. The interpretation of the symptoms that arise in the policy implementation in the form of political representation of women in the legislature becomes very important in this study. Thus, the implementation of this study will be highly stressed on verstehen which provides interpretive meaning to the informants understanding directly related to their duties as representatives of the people.

Research Sites

This study will be conducted in the
city of Makassar, Maros, and Gowa City in South Sulawesi province. The selection of the three locations is under consideration of representative from a number of women competing to be representative of the people.

Source of Data
In this study there are two kinds of data required, they are primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this study is that the data is obtained directly from the informer. Informants comprised of two elements, namely, first, female party members who had occupied seats in representative institutions and second, female party members are not managed to occupy seats in representative institutions.

Data Collection Techniques
Data collection techniques in this study include interview techniques and observation (2001: 135).

a. Interview technique
This technique is used to obtain the data, explanation or verbal information from respondents in the form of answers to some questions posed by the guiding of interview guide that has been previously prepared and directed in accordance with the research purpose. The interview process in this study will include three ways:

1. Informal interviews, it is conducted with respondents in a relaxed atmosphere, containing conversation around the research issue.

2. Interview by using general instructions of interview. In this interview the researcher prepares a framework and outlines that will be asked in the interview. This is done in order to reach the problem asked holistically.

3. Interview open standard, it is done by each informant will get the same questions. This is to get an objective picture of the data so there is no bias.

b. Observation Techniques
Observation Techniques Performed by systematic observation and recording of the studied phenomena. In this study the measures observations made by observing the Communist women in the related legislature for their role as representatives of the people.

Finding and discussion
Women's participation in politics in Indonesia is one reflection of the justice in a democracy that is now being tried in embodied in the transition period. Aspects of women's
participation in democracy is not something that suddenly comes but requires awareness and concern of our entire community. Participation of women today tends to be pursued by women based on some reason, it makes this issue as a debating topic which is increasingly warmed in Indonesia. The reasons can be identified, namely: First, Indonesian women’s political representation (both at national and local level) is still very low, at around 9.2 percent of seats in the national parliament, 5.2 percent seats in parliament, and in DPD political parties even lower. Second, it is related to the difficulties of democracy transition in Indonesia. The transition provides an opportunity to increase the representation of women.

Many women’s NGOs engaged in politics now start trying to increase women’s political awareness. Therefore, the present of political institutions in Indonesia is under pressure to consider gender issues as an important element in the democratization process.

Membership Number of Women in Legislatur Institutions In interpreting the 30% quota of women, the results illustrate the existence of women’s representation in parliament in particular in three areas as research sites, namely Parliament Makassar, Maros regency and Gowa regency. For the interest of the data below is assigned female members of parliament period 2009-2014 in the three study sites, namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parities</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gerinda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanura</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKP</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDK</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Sekwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female members</td>
<td>7 people (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total number of parliament members</td>
<td>51 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: data processing in DPRD Makassar
The data of parliament member number in the period 2009-2014 indicates that women’s political representasi is still lack, although the amount is still minimal but the quality is considered better than the previous women representatives elected to the legislature. In examining the role of women as representatives of the people, it has been obtained by data that is first, women legislators have position and strategic positions. In 2009 in the city of Makassar, by seven legislative members, some of which are trusted into the optimal position such as chairman of the B commission which is incharge in economic problems, there is also the chairman of the D commission, who is incharge in education and welfare. Besides that, there is also the secretary for A commission in charge of public affairs and licensing.

Secondly, looking at the role of women after positions and strategic position in the parliament of Makassar, gained an understanding that women legislators established itself as a good steward for the community. The ways to do is that preparing themselves and expanding their roles in the parliament, both in the economic, social and community, especially in terms of control functions in society.

**Tabel 2 Parliament members 2009-2014 periods in Gowa Regency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parties</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golkar</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDK</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBR</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerindra</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDI</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of female members</strong></td>
<td><strong>13 people (28,8%)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The total number of parliament members</strong></td>
<td><strong>45 people</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data Processing in DPRD Gowa

The quantity of Women’s representation in Gowa Parliament for the period 2009-2014 is 13 of 45 total numbers of board members. It is seen as a form of fulfilling a quota of 30 percent based on the existing rules in the constitution, despite the fact that there is still a drawback around 1.2% of the total number of women expected. Female members representation in Parliament of Gowa pretty coloring legislature. It is seen from strategic positions occupied, the elements of
this leadership in Gowa Parliament fulfilled by women. In Kab. Gowa, the Honorary Council is chaired by women on behalf of Hj. Musadiyah Rauf from Golkar faction. There are also two woman members who became the chairman of the Commission, two of the four commissions in Parliament Kab. Gowa are led by women, the Commission I chaired by Hj. Kadir Rismawati Nyampa from Golkar faction, Commission 2 chaired by Hasniati Hayat from PDK factions. Then, another chairman in the Legislation Board is the vice chairman of Gowa legislator on behalf of Hj. Nuralam Israd from Golkar Party faction. There are also women who became the vice chairman of the commission and the secretary of the commission, so the role of women in Parliament especially in the parliament of Gowa are considered to be able to color Gowa legislative membership of men. It is quite dynamic In terms of policy-making in Parliament of Gowa, especially if there are women who want to occupy a certain position, we support each other, there is no quite prominent conflict when there are women who want to fill strategic positions in existing fittings in Parliament of Gowa.

Quota of 30% female representation in Gowa has qualified by the quantity, and also the quality of the 13 women members shows their ability as a representative through putting themselves at strategic positions. It shows that when the space was given to the women they can actualize themselves in the duties and responsibilities as representatives over other women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parties</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golkar</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDK</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanura</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBB</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female members</td>
<td>6 people (17 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total number of parliament members</td>
<td>35 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data processing in the Parliament of Maros
The number of women parliament members in the period 2009-2014 Maros shows that about 17% is still lack, as in the case of a number of women members of parliament in Makassar (12%). The Appointment numbers which is still relatively less to meet the quota is not essentially decrease in the quality of women involvement and activeness in the function as representatives of the people and representatives of women.

Although quotas have not been met, the number of female membership that is only 6 of the total number of members by 35 people has been met. However, by the six members of the women, in fact one of them has a very strategic position as Chairman of the Parliament, namely the chairman of the Parliament in Maros who comes from the Golkar Party. It shows that the quality of women can be understood not only by the numbers, but can be understood from the role and responsibilities when space is given to them. In this case, it is about how the position and role of women in the system later.

Based on the data of the number of women in parliament membership Makassar, Maros and Gowa and if it is associated with the fulfillment of women's interests in the legislative process, it involves at least two things: First, the existence of legislation that takes into account the interests of women including women and children. Second, women’s participation in the legislation process, both are interrelated and influence each other.

Related to the above results, it is understandable that the membership of the Council of Makassar, Maros and Gowa is a form of formal representation (formal representatif), i.e., that the representation run in the agency tends to carry on dimensions of authority and accountability. Within the interpretation of authority, representatives have trusted their interests on the representatives and representatives have full authority over their representation. Whereas in the interpretation of accountability representative has full responsibility for the duties and functions entrusted by the people to them.

Thus, categorization performed by women's representation in the legislature demands their substantial representation in which not only look at the sheer quantity (read: the sheer number), but also on the quality aspect that should be a manifestation of the meaning of a quota of 30%. On this basis, at least women legislators can perform the task and their roles as a member of the board include:
1. Develop a cross-faction network among women in parliament in order to strengthen the base in the fight for women’s interests.

2. Reinforce the chapter on women’s quota and the actualization of the quota keaktualisasinya above.

3. Struggle to laws (regulations) which ensures the role of women in the publick and the protection to women

The Role of Women in the Legislature

Increasing women’s political representation is also an increasing in their effectiveness in influencing political decisions. In this case, the expected political decision is a decision that will be able to guarantee the rights of their groups and the wider community, and allocate the necessary resources to improve the quality of human life.

Various discussions have been widely deployed in an effort to increase the number of women in politics, which aims to identify the problems and obstacles to women’s political participation. From the literature which can be summed up by the author, there are some obstacles faced by women in their roles before the quota of 30% is carried on, it is considered as an important thing by the authors as a comparison to see how the exact role can be performed by women at this time after the policy of affirmative was imposed.

Referring to the constraints presents before the implementation of affirmative action quota of 30% women above, it will be described how the role of women in implementing the policy in the legislature at the three locations research results conducted by the authors, namely DPDR Makassar, Maros and Gowa. Description submitted is overall accumulated where the roles of women are not only established themselves as part of a formal representation, but more importantly they are part of the substance of the representation.

In the three study sites, it is understood that the quality of women has to be said both in terms of potentials, education levels and strata of life. But women’s interest in involving at the politics is still low. They are more comfortable just being politically active participation in choosing, rather than be chosen, and many women who prefer to be in the ranks of public office than political office.

Related to the role of women legislators in responding to the interests of women’s gender interests, it can be divided into “strategic” and “practical” gender interests. Strategic
gender interests derive from analysis of the subordination of women in society that encourages the desire to achieve a more equitable social order of gender. Examples of strategic gender interests is the elimination of domestic violence, providing opportunities for women in politics, and the freedom for women to have children or not, including for abortion. These Demands are identical to feminism.

In terms of practical gender interests, it is interpreted from the concrete conditions experienced by women everyday. Practical gender interests do not question the unfair gender construction, but rather comes from the difficulties that women face in carrying out their functions as women, such as child care issues, health care, environmental sanitation needs, clean water and food needs.

Female legislators realize that raising the support of fellow members of the women and some male members is an absolute necessity to do because the number of women is very little compared to the number of men. As long as the number of women in legislative bodies is still very small, then the effort to fight for the interests of women will still encounter obstacles. As women legislators at least they should have a rational worldview and wise political challenge repertoire thinking in order to their qualities well so they will not be underestimated anymore. Although they've tried to maximum, but the obstacles faced by women in decision-making in the Council eventually outvoted if the voting mechanism applied, it means that in terms of the quantity women's roles become blocked again.

At present, the issue of women's is slowly starting to get the attention of legislators of Makassar. This was evidenced by the approval of the budget for the Office of Women's Empowerment which has increased from year to year, including the budget for mentoring programs relating to the issue of domestic violence. Moreover, the number of male legislator understands women's interests. Some members of the men who had always rejected the proposal for a special women's program is now beginning to change attitudes. Even now began many male members within the forum express support for women's issues.

One of the support in the form of the idea of the need for local regulation that specifically regulate the interests of women, although until now there is no local regulation that specifically accommodate and regulate the interests of women, it is understood that the position of women in the economic and politics
is strategic, so we need a scheme for special services for women, such as education convenience, ease of access to capital and technology, it can be set by regulation in accordance with the local authority. Although there are still weaknesses of regulation about women, but the tendency towards to this goal is pursued by women legislators, the assumption that the need for regulation to accommodate the interests of women shows the concern of male legislators towards women, it is a view that should be delivered by female legislators, but it is rather put forward by men.

In addition to women's issues in the legislative process, women legislators are also opening up and cooperation with the community, particularly women's organizations. Makassar City Council member parliament particularly women also coordinate with the Institute for Women's Empowerment, women's NGO observers, and institutions that put the focus on women's issues. Cooperation between women legislators and women organizations takes place in the form of indirect cooperation, i.e., through the LTO (KPP). Women's organizations often leave women's issues to be fought through the LTO. Furthermore, the LTO will collect proposals and follow up with the preparation of programs and program budgets for women who is subsequently brought to Parliament for approval. In addition, collaboration with the activist women's organizations is also conducted through congressional hearings (public herring), an open public forum of parliament sessions and aims to capture the opinions of the various elements of society. The cooperation with local female legislators and activists of women's organizations is a form of self-disclosure of the female member. This collaboration also shows the importance of women's organizations in the eyes of women legislators.

While in Gowa regency, the role run by a female legislator is translated in an effort they showed by forming a group called the Women's Caucus in Parliament, which aims to raise any issues of interest to women. Caucus seeks to help resolve the problems of women by preparing female legislators who have ability to be representative of the people who can really bring the aspirations of the people, especially women.

The formation of the Caucus becomes a role of women in the parliament, they can demonstrate their ability to promote the
aspirations of women and showed that the accuracy of the konstituen choice upon themselves to sit in parliament. By the existence of the Women's Caucus in Parliament, it becomes a gratitude for women, especially in Parliament as members of the Women's Council to facilitate coordination. Women Caucus in Parliament that has been formed structurally from South Sulawesi province structure is complete and has done a variety of activities. While the district / city has also a structure which is distributed by region, so they are divided per – dapil (area of election). For the chairman of the Women's Caucus, the members of Parliament for the electoral district region 2 include Gowa, Takalar, Jeneponto. So it is not only Gowa. Due to the structure of the district is insufficient in that structure then it is divided per – dapil (electoral district region), so it is easier for women to coordinate the program. When there is a program from the province, because it has coordinating institution through the Women's Caucus, so that the input information is easy to obtain. If there is a suitable province program to elaborate in the District / City, its information is very quickly and its coordination is up to date because personally the other female members of the Caucus also can communicate directly via the network Kauku Women in the Parliament....

Related to the above activity and other roles, duties and membership of women have the same responsibilities that other legislators with less, the role of women legislators is taken into account. There actualization of legislative members portrayed women from positions of existing fittings on the leadership element is of women as the Honorary Chairman of the Council, Chairman of the Parliament, Commission Chair 1 and Chair of Commission 2, Commission Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Commission.

Speaking about the demands of the people in this aspiration that goes in the DPRD. Gowa, there are mechanisms that regulate. For example, in discussing the budget, especially the backbone of Kab. Gowa budget has already its own rules and mechanisms of the existing budgeting rules that govern and follow all the rules that already exist. To deal with the demands that exist in the use escort claims process, from the initial process, from Musrenbang Village, Village, District up to the district level and finally to Parliament for debate budget itself.

Issues related to the role of women,
Gowa Parliament also discusses women’s rights, especially on the family life of the domestic violence; the interpretation of one of the board members that domestic violence is not only interpreted in purely physical aspects, namely beating or persecution, but also the psychological aspect, that is, when a particular treatment causes an inner pain of a woman that is also considered as a form of violence. This discourse is always echoed by members of the caucus in order for women to rise up and defend their own interests within the household. Expectations of a caucus of women, that women-owned intelligence should be able to be used properly, not only can work in the kitchen alone, and taking care of household affairs. But women should be able to develop their ability, such as creating jobs by opening a catering if they are expert in cooking, or who are expert in sewing can provide vacancy with sewing convection. Women should be able to develop their potentials to feed themselves, and the role of the legislature is to support the activities of women.

Role played by women legislators in Parliament of Maros is not much different from the two previous areas of Makassar and Gowa. Basically, they perform the same activities as a member of the Board based on its functions and duties, such as the aspirations of the people, especially the interests of women. In the meeting, they are always trying to incorporate the aspirations or the problems of women. At times they visit their respective constituencies and aspirations, problems, and the needs and interests of society, especially women’s interests. Aspirations and interests that are then strived to get the best solution. Interests and aspirations of women that are considered by members of legislators are women’s health issues, education, and economics. Health problems associated with the village still understaffed, so many women do not get the right treatment at the time of giving a birth. In terms of education, there are still women who are illiterate, and economically, many women who replace the role of men as breadwinners, even many of them working as a laborer at wages below the standard.

In contrast to the two other regions, Makassar, Gowa, and Maros in Parliament have successfully issued a regulation in direct contact with the interests of women, namely KIBLAH regulation (Kesehatan Ibu dan Bayi Baru Lahir or known as Maternal and Neonatal Health). The purpose of this regulation is to provide good service to the women before and after childbirth.
including the birth of babies, so the health of mother and child are well guaranteed. Meanwhile, women legislators are also currently seeking local regulations on smoke-free areas which are considered very close also to women’s interests. The efforts on this regulation are still simmering and expected to last two months which have become a draft local regulations discussed in the Council in the formulation process.

In this case, the woman member of parliament struggle for the rights in the budgeting process for the benefit of women in parliament in the budgetary allocation to the handling of marginalized women. Leadership of women in parliament as a policy maker running the legislative function seems well, the budget and monitoring are effective in the progress of developmental changes for development, especially for women in this area.

The above description of the role undertaken by women legislators, All cities, Makassar, Maros and Gowa, is understood that the roles played by women in the representative institutions are more substantive than symbolic. Although formal legislative membership of women in three study sites are still below the 30% quota which should be filled, but do not put them on penisbian role. Several roles have been described ranging from the role played during the conversion process for claims and support (read: aspiration) community, especially women, to the output process (policy) that has been issued indicating that the absence of political representation (political representativeness) are both within the institution, namely representatives act in order to react to the interests are represented although representatives act freely but still in thoughtful mechanism and full consideration and not merely serve the interests of women and menartikulasi all, but until the menagement their interests to the level of Regional regulations.

In this case, for all that has been described above, it can be concluded that the results of this study reinforce the ideas put forward by Hannah Pitkin about political representation, which is related to what should be done by the representative when dealing with are represented, which act as ‘trustees’, namely representatives acting on behalf of the people (constituents) because it has the full confidence of the people in expanding their interests.

The results of the study shows that there are political representation in which there is harmony between the formal side with the actual, measured as the political representation of the ability of the representative to act
on behalf of represented parties, then this involves a set of elite in the political institutions are authorized to act on behalf of the members of the community, to determine the wisdom to achieve the goals and interests of the community.

Finally, the role can be concluded that the involvement of women in parliament can affect positive for their own people because it contains four elements, namely:

1. Changes in institutional/procedural regulations which result in a more hospitable to women,
2. Representation changes, including action in parliament designed to place women in important positions in parliament.
3. Changes to the output (output), which is born of Law or regulation to accommodate the desire of women (gender-sensitive).
4. Amendment discourse, making politics a reasonable attitude and make greater access to the media and public to parliament.

**Representation of women in patriarchal culture**

Representation of women in representative institutions owns a harmony between the formal aspects and substantial, yet there are still obstacles faced by women, better from themselves expressed their readiness to enter the world of politics, till on the quality, capability to compete in world politics. Specifically in this study the authors will describe how the constraints faced by women in the legislature since awakened from a patriarchal culture.

Referring to the background factors that the 30% quota has not been pursued to the fullest by women, among others: First, women play two roles at once, namely the role of reproductive and productive roles, both inside and outside the home. Productive roles, women seek help in terms of family income. While the role of women's reproductive role as hostess (home maker) who is responsible for reproductive activities and domestic work. The existence of the dual role limits future options for women to participate in politics. Second, there is an existence of cultural barriers associated with the sexual division of labor and women's patterns of interaction with men that restrict the movement of women. Men are still dominant in the management and control of the political parties.

Cultural factors over dominant males that occurred in the legislature are still very limiting women to be active in public spaces.
of the obstacles faced by women is women who are considered by public as distrust due to feelings, while, men are considered rational and strong, this idea is proposed by Mansour Fakih that gender is the inherent nature of men and women which is constructed socially and culturally. For example, it is known that women are gentle, emotional and motherhood, while men are considered strong, rational, manly and powerful. Therefore, women should strive to improve the quality and capability so that they can compete with men. This can happen if the awareness of women themselves appears.

The majority of our societies are still dominated by the perspective and attitude that are likely to see and treat women as appendages of men. The perception of this kind, it is not uncommon to see and put women as appendages of men even to some extent only seen as mere objects. Culturally where patrilineal viewpoint (the male is seen more superior) becomes the main reference in noticing and putting women, has led to the role of women which has been always connoted with the things that are supplementary to the men, not as a partner that has a parallel position so that deserves to get the same opportunities in various fields of life aspects. Cultural barriers are fairly fundamental obstacle for culture that will shape the perception and perception will ultimately lead to a pattern of behavior in everyday life. Therefore, it is obligatory to align with the cultural perspective that is less precise in understanding and view of women so that women can play a role and function more optimally again.

To be involved in all aspects of political activity for women is not easy. Condition of Indonesian women who achieved today is formed by the presence of barriers to political participation. Principal constraints are often used as an excuse to weak political participation of women, the reluctance of women to engage in political activities. This is because of their cultural reluctance which have not been possible to actively speak and express desires and aspirations in the field of politics.

Socio-cultural environment that is less supportive of developing the potential of women, among other insights parents, traditional interpretations of religious teachings which are not appropriate, the level of family income, and discriminatory educational system. Still traditional culture adhesion and small access for women in socio-economic factors led to the formation of the self-image of women that is reasonable they are behind men.
Paternalistic bureaucracy, economic and political development patterns are less balanced and less functioning of political parties. The weakness of constraints principal of women’s political participation, among others, are on the socio-cultural environment that is less supportive of the development of women’s potential. Moreover, it can also be derived from the wisdom of political development and less inadequate functioning of political parties. Increasing women’s political participation can be sought among other things through political education and the ability to be able to create awareness among women of their rights and obligations in the field of politics.

In addition, according to the author’s analysis, the restrictions on women’s mobility based on security considerations, are also the obstacles that arise. The existence of legal barriers to women such as participating in politics as a ban without the permission of the husband. Women are still often positioned as a party must “receive” without resistance (reserve) so that ultimately, more women are seen as objects rather than as subjects who become partners of men. Domestic violence often puts women in a weak position, is an obvious example where women do not have the power to fight the injustice and arbitrariness of men. Birth of the Domestic Violence Act (Domestic Violence) proves that often violence against women caused by the perspective of men against women. Similarly, in the case of spousal relationships, women tend to be treated in parallel and in a weak bargaining position and thus the dominance of the male ego as if to get a better place.

Political enlightenment to women is still very rare. Historical aspects that said women’s role in political life should be appointed suggest that the political space not impress masculinity as to make the women masculine phobias, emphasizing the importance of increasing the capacity and competence of women in order to further widen the social roles in the public sphere.

Involvement and representation of women in politics and public policy is a necessity, because the access, control, and political participation of women in various stages of manufacture and decision making are a human right. It is inevitable demographic of women are the majority, but politically they are a minority position.

Along with the development the demands of this era, this current conditions further indicates the role of women in all fields. Since
the reformation era, women are demanded to lose “apathy” and “insecurity itself” which of course must be supported by intellectual and mature emotional abilities. Because many factors are in fact likely to be filled by women, all depending on how the usage and cultivate potential that exist in women.

Finally, the culture that is built in three locations from the results of this research has shifted the value of the position of women. Although we must admit that this is not a whole which applies to all existing elements for sure, education level, economic level of each individual is quite affecting HOW position prevailing gender equality in society. The informant revealing the patriarchal culture is still difficult to change. However, informants also state that the patriarchal culture can be changed automatically even if not in abundance with socializing about the meaning of gender because during this time there are many people, both women and men who do not know about the meaning of gender, there is the thought that gender is differences in biological function, and some have thought that gender is female. According to Lady Mary WM that inequality relationships women and men formed a large part by construction distinction “female” and “male” as a socio-cultural and not biological, so that the equality discourse move from stage to stage socio-cultural biological theoretically more effective.

Of the overall review, the authors interpret that when the lifeboat in a patriarchal culture has a life and it is a challenge for women. But on the other hand, answers can be obtained that are still of concern for low context of women interest who participated in the political field, due to lack of awareness and capability of even the chance possessed by the women themselves.

1. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

1. On this study, the role of which is run by female legislators, all cities, Makassar, Maros and Gowa, is understood as the role played by women in the representative institutions are more substantive than symbolic. Although formal legislative membership of women in three study sites are still below the 30% quota that should be filled, but do not put them on penisbian role. Several roles have been described ranging from the role played during the conversion
process for claims and support (read: aspiration) community, especially women, to the output process (policy) that has been issued indicating that the absence of political representation (political representativeness) are both within the institution, namely representatives act in order to react to the interests were represented although representatives act freely but still in thoughtful mechanism and full consideration and not merely serve the interests of women and menartikulasii all, but until the menagregasi their interests to the level of Regional regulations.

In this case, for all that has been described above that can be concluded that the results of this study is to reinforce the ideas put forward by Hannah Pitkin about political representation, which is related to what should be done by the representative when dealing with were represented, which act as «trustees”, namely representatives acting on behalf of the people (constituents) because they have the full confidence of the people in expanding their interests.

The results of the study shows that there are political representation in which there is a harmony between the formal side with the actual, measured as the political representation of the ability of the representative to act on behalf of represented parties, then this involves a set of elite in the political institutions which are authorized to act on behalf of the members of the community, to determine the wisdom to achieve the goals and interests of the community.

2. The patriarchal culture that is built in three locations from research results has shifted the value of the position and role of women. Although it is not common to all elements of the women who have high levels of education, economic level different, but enough influence how the prevailing position of gender equality in society. Basically, a patriarchal culture that is still difficult to change. However, it can undergo a transition, though not in abundance automatic, but with socializing the gender to society, both women and men who do not know about the meaning of gender, at least be able to change the mainstream that has been true in life. Finally, it can be understood that when a patriarchal culture has occurred in a life, it is a challenge for women. But on the other hand,
answers can be obtained that are still of concern for low context of women interest who participated in the political field, due to lack of awareness and capability of even the chance possessed by the women themselves.

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ICONPO IV conference was jointly organized by the School of Government UUM COLGIS, Korea University, Mindanao State University, Institute Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri (IPDN), Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, University of Ngurah Rai, Thammasat University and the Asia Pacific Society of Public Affairs (APSPA).

ICONPO I conference was organized by the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta ICONPO II at Korea University and ICONPO III at the University of Ngurah Rai, Indonesia.

School of Government UUM was selected in the executive meeting APSPA as host this year. Conference will deliberate on critical issues related to the transformation in the field of social and economic indicators of economic growth, social development and overall ' Millennium Development Goals ' (MDGs) for sustainable development.