

Strategi Rekrutmen Perempuan Calon Anggota Parlemen: Studi Perbandingan Partai Nasional Demokrat di Indonesia Pada Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2019 dan Partai Keadilan Rakyat di Malaysia Pada Pemilihan Raya Umum Tahun 2018 = Recruitment Strategy for Women Candidates for Members of Parliament: A Comparative Study of the National Democratic Party in Indonesia in the 2019 General Election and the People's Justice Party in Malaysia in the 2018 General Election

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membandingkan strategi rekrutmen Partai Nasional Demokrat di Indonesia dan Partai Keadilan Rakyat di Malaysia dalam meningkatkan keterwakilan perempuan di parlemen nasional. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah rekrutmen politik dari Pippa Norris. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan pengambilan data primer melalui wawancara. Hasilnya, penelitian ini menemukan bahwaterdapat perbedaan dalam sistem pemerintahan dan pemilu di Indonesia Malaysia, (2) metode rekrutmen dimana Partai Nasdem dilakukan terbuka bagi orang di luar Partai Nasdem sedangkan rekrutmen PKR dilaksanakan tertutup, (3) metode nominasi Partai Nasdem menggunakan desentralisasi teritorial sedangkan PKR selain menggunakan desentralisasi teritorial juga desentralisasi fungsional. (4) calon perempuan terpilih Partai Nasdem didominasi oleh latar belakang politik kekeluargaan sedangkan PKR justru mayoritas calon perempuan terpilih memiliki rekam jejak aktivis dan politisi partai politik. (5) motivasi kandidat calon perempuan PKR selain memiliki kepentingan menyuarakan perempuan juga memiliki motivasi ideologis atau alasan-alasan yang didasarkan pada ajaran Islam sedangkan calon perempuan Partai Nasdem selain memiliki motivasi menyuarakan kepentingan perempuan juga memiliki motivasi untuk memperjuangkan kepentingan daerah. (6) Modal kapital dari lebih dipertimbangkan oleh Partai Nasdem sedangkan pada kasus PKR modal sosial dan rekam jejak lebih diutamakan dan modal kapital bersifat sekunder.

.....This study compares the recruitment strategies of the National Democratic Party in Indonesia and the People's Justice Party in Malaysia in increasing women's representation in the national parliament. The theory used in this research is political recruitment from Pippa Norris. The method used is descriptive qualitative with primary data collection through interviews. As a result, this study found that there were differences in the government and election systems in Malaysia, (2) the recruitment method in which the Nasdem Party was open to people outside the Nasdem Party while PKR recruitment was carried out closed, (3) the Nasdem Party nomination method used territorial decentralization while the PKR besides using territorial decentralization, it is also functional decentralization. (4) the elected female candidates for the Nasdem Party are dominated by a family political background, while the PKR in fact the majority of elected female candidates have a track record of political party activists and politicians. (5) The motivation of the PKR female candidates, apart from having an interest in voicing women, also has ideological motivations or reasons based on Islamic teachings, while the Nasdem Party's female candidates besides having the motivation to voice women's interests also have the motivation to fight for regional interests. (6) Nasdem Party considers capital capital more, whereas in the case of PKR social capital and track records are

prioritized and financial capital is secondary.