

THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EDUCATION MODELS IN WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

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Abstract

Direct Pilkada is a form of filling model for public officials so that accountability to the owners of sovereignty becomes more concrete. The problem that occurs is that the voices of women politicians are still rare, there are at least two possible realities, first, women politicians reflect more on the ideals of parties and the economy than women's interests, so that women's political participation is still low. At least 30% women's representation in the General Election as stipulated in Law Number 15 Year 2011 concerning Election Implementation. Political participation will run if the community participates in political decision-making taken by the government because the programs organized by the government are none other than for the welfare of the community in the economy itself. This study aims to relate to the representation of women in the world of politics and the economy. We have high hopes for the existence of women in direct regional head elections which are currently rolling in the world of politics and the economy. The research method used is a qualitative research method, with a case study approach. In the qualitative analysis of case studies using pervariable analysis tools that have been linked between the two then analyzed based on observations also based on interviews. The data collection techniques consisted of literature studies, field studies at the West Java KPU and Election participating parties in West Java related to political participation and the economy (through observation, interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions) and documentation studies. The output target of this research is political participation model, economy and IPR.

Keyword: *women, politics, economy, education, participation, Sundanese*

1. Introduction

Direct Pilkada is part of the prospect of democratization that is currently rolling in the country as a logical consequence of the reform movement. Direct pilkada is a model for filling out public officials by the community so that accountability is made to the owner. sovereignty becomes more concrete. Direct Pilkada is also an effort to create a consistent system for filling political positions, starting from the president, regional heads (provinces, regencies / cities) to village heads which are carried out through direct elections by the people.

So far, women have indeed been recognized for their existence in the world of politics and the economy in the country but the number is still very small, meaning that their proportionality is still low, even though female voters make up half of the total number of voters in elections. Unfortunately even this small figure does not fully represent women, because we see that in the

DPR only a few women even ask the name of their husband. The 2018 elections in West Java Province consist of 6 (six) cities (Bandung City, Bogor City, Cirebon City, Sukabumi City, Banjar City, Bekasi City) and 10 (ten) sub-districts (Bogor Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Sumedang Regency, Subang. Regency, West Bandung Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Ciamis Regency), while the scope of this research is Bandung City, Cimahi City, Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasik City and Garut Regency. .

The specific objective of this research is to create and develop a learning module for women's participation in political education and the economy, then the second is to create and develop a learning program unit for political education and the economy in women's participation, third to build

learning governance, make political education and the economy

The urgency of this research is related to women's representation in politics and the economy we have high hopes for women in direct regional head elections which are currently rolling in the world of Indonesian politics, what are the opportunities for women in direct regions. regional head elections or in other words what are the opportunities for women? Because regional leaders have the same opportunities as men, a strategy or method is needed to mature women's politics, including through education and women's political fostering, the goal is of course that society, especially women are politically mature and have political and political awareness. guidance which is meant to nurture women's groups by understanding them with Islamic thought and law or following political events not only in abstract theory.

The problem that occurs is that there are still rare voices of women politicians, there are at least two possibilities for this reality, first, women politicians reflect more on the ideals of their parties than women's interests, their presence in parliament is not perceived as women's representatives, so there is nothing that needs to be taken seriously encouraging her to fight for the fate of women, secondly, because of the ignorance of women's discourses in the reality of society, the large number of women members who do not have a political background are the main obstacles in the mechanism and work procedures of the parliament in fighting for women's rights. For this reason, the culture of nepotism must be completely eliminated, in other words it is necessary to find women who are ready to fight and understand women's discourse on the political stage.

2. Method

Research Methods

The research method used is a qualitative research method, with a case study approach. In the case study qualitative analysis used pervariable analysis tools that have been linked between the two then analyzed based on observation and interviews.

1. Qualitative Data Analysis Process

1) Previous Field Analysis

The analysis was carried out on preliminary study data, or secondary data, related to the research focus.

2) Analysis During the Field

This study uses an "interactive analysis" model from Miles and Huberman

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

a. Literary Studies

Namely, the process of activities carried out to obtain data by conducting searches and literature studies related to the problem to be studied.

b. Field Study

Field research, namely making direct observations of the object to be studied, namely the following techniques:

1. Observation, the researcher in this case uses participant observation, namely the technique of collecting data by making direct observations in the unit of analysis.

2. In-depth interviews were conducted in all units of analysis.

3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD), FGD is conducted to confirm data from various analysis units.

4. Data and Data Sources

Primary data is data obtained directly from research subjects.

1) Main Information. Researchers in this case use members of the General Election Commission, General Election Commission Secretariat, Deputy Chairmen of Women Political Parties and Deputy Chairmen of Political Party Education and Development (PKB, Gerindra, PDI-P, Golkar, Nasdem), Garuda, Berkarya, PKS, Perindo, PPP, PSI, PAN, Hanura, Democrat) West Java as key informants or main informants.

2) FGD resource persons are those involved in the 2018 and 2019 Election process.

c. Documentation Studies

Documentation techniques are used to obtain data that cannot be obtained by interview or observation techniques. The author's documentation is done by collecting and studying what is happening in the field, photos of activities during interviews and observations at the West Java KPU and Political Parties (PKB, Gerindra, PDI-P, Golkar, Nasdem, Garuda, Berkarya, PKS, Perindo, PPP, PSI, PAN, Hanura, Democrat) West Java.

3. Result and Discussion

Direct Pilkada is also an effort to consistency in the system for filling political positions starting from the president, regional heads to village heads which are carried out through direct elections by the people. Direct Pilkada is also an effort to consistency in the system for filling political positions, starting from the president, regional heads to village heads which are carried out through direct elections by the people.

4. Conclusion

Direct Pilkada is part of the prospect of democratization that is currently rolling in the country as a logical consequence of the reform movement. Direct pilkada is a model for filling out public officials by the community so that accountability is made to the owner. sovereignty becomes more concrete. Direct Pilkada is also an effort to consistency in the system of filling political positions starting from the president, regional heads to village heads which are carried out through direct elections by the people. The 2018 elections in West Java Province consist of 6 cities and 10 districts, while the scope of this research is Bandung City, Cimahi City, Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasik City and Garut Regency.

The specific purpose of this research is to create and develop a learning module for women's participation in political and economic education, then the second is to create and develop a unit of learning political education programs, women's participation, third to build learning governance, to make political education. policy for women.

The problem that occurs is that there are still rare voices of women politicians, there are at least two possibilities for this reality, first, women politicians reflect more on the ideals of their parties than women's interests, their presence in parliament is not perceived as women's representatives, so there is nothing that needs to be taken seriously encouraging her to fight for the fate of women, secondly, because of the ignorance of women's discourses in the reality of society, the large number of women members who do not have a political background are the main obstacles

in the mechanism and work procedures of the parliament in fighting for women's rights.

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