**MODEL DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION (WOMEN'S POLITICS AS A STUDY)**

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**Abstract**

Direct regional head elections are a manifestation of the public official filling model so that their accountability to the owners of sovereignty becomes more concrete. The problem that occurs is that the voice of female politicians is still rare, there are at least two possible realities, first, that women politicians reflect more on the ideals of their parties rather than the interests of women, so women's political participation is still low. At least 30% of women's representation in the General Election as stated in Law Number 15 Year 2011 concerning Election Implementation.

Political participation will run if the public participates in political decisions made by the government because the programs organized by the government are aimed at nothing but the welfare of the community itself. This study aims in connection with the representation of women in the world of politics. We have high hopes for the existence of women in direct regional head elections that are currently rolling in the world of Indonesian politics.

The research method used is a qualitative research method, with a case study approach. In qualitative analysis, a case study uses a pervariable analysis tool that has been linked between the two and 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 the parties participating in the General Election in West Java regarding women's political participation (through observation, interviews, distribution of questionnaires, focus group discussions) and documentation studies. The output target of this study is a model of political participation and IPR.

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

1. **Introduction**

Direct regional head elections are part of the prospect of democratization that is currently rolling in the country as a logical consequence of the reform movement, direct regional head elections are a manifestation of a model for filling public officials by the community so that their accountability to owners of sovereignty becomes more concrete. Direct regional head elections are also an effort to make the system for filling political positions consistent, starting from the president, regional (provincial, district / city) heads to village heads that have been carried out through direct elections by the people.

So far, women have indeed been recognized for their existence in the world of politics in the country but the number is still very small, meaning that the proportionality is still low, even though female voters make up half of the number of voters in general elections, unfortunately even this small figure does not fully represent women, because we see it in In the DPR, there are only a few women who even ask for their husband's name. Elections in 2018 in West Java Province consist of 6 (six) cities (Bandung City, Bogor City, Cirebon City, Sukabumi City, Banjar City, Bekasi City) and 10 (ten) 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 Regency arrowroot.

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

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

The problem that occurs is that the voices of women politicians are still rarely felt, there are at least two possibilities for this reality, first, that women politicians reflect more on the ideals of their parties than the interests of women, their presence in parliament is not perceived as representatives of women, so that There is nothing to seriously encourage her to fight for the fate of women, secondly, because of the ignorance of women's discourse in the reality of society, the large number of women members who do not have a political background is a major obstacle in the mechanism and work procedure 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.

1. **Method**
2. **Research Methods**

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

1. Qualitative Data Analysis Process

1) Prior Field Analysis

Analyzes were 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

**B. Data Collection Techniques**

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

1. Literature Study

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

1. Field Study

Field research is to make direct observations on the object to be studied, namely the following techniques:

1. Observation, the researcher in this case uses participant observation, namely a data collection technique that is done by making direct observations in the analysis unit.
2. In-depth interviews were conducted in all units of analysis.
3. Focus Group Disscusion (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. Key Information. Researchers in this case use the members of the General Election Commission, the Secretariat of the General Election Commission, Deputy Chairmen for Women in Political Parties and Deputy Heads of Training and Education in Political Parties (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 processes.
3. Documentation Studies

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

1. **Result and Discussion**

Direct regional head elections are also an effort to make the system for filling political positions consistent, starting from the president, regional heads to village heads, which have been carried out through direct elections by the people.

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1. **Conclusion**

Direct regional head elections are part of the prospect of democratization that is currently rolling in the country as a logical consequence of the reform movement, direct regional head elections are a manifestation of a model for filling public officials by the community so that their accountability to owners of sovereignty becomes more concrete. Direct regional head elections are also an effort to make the system for filling political positions consistent, starting from the president, regional heads to village heads that have been carried out through direct elections by the people.

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