

ABSTRAK

Dalam undang-undang lembaga penyelenggara pemilu telah diatur agar keanggotaan KPU untuk memperhatikan kuota keterwakilan perempuan 30%, namun realita yang terjadi dilapangan masih ada keanggotaan KPU di tingkat kabupaten yang belum memenuhi kuota keterwakilan perempuan tersebut. Seperti halnya di Kabupaten Ciamis keanggotaan KPU periode 2023-2028 tidak memenuhi kuota keterwakilan 30%. Dari hal tersebut peneliti tertarik untuk mengetahui implementasi keterwakilan 30% perempuan di KPU Kabupaten Ciamis berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum serta faktor penghambat dalam implementasi keterwakilan 30% perempuan di Komisi Pemilihan Umum.

Teori yang digunakan didalam penelitian ini adalah teori keterwakilan perempuan dan gender politik. Adapun metode penelitiannya adalah Kualitatif Deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data yaitu wawancara dan dokumentasi dengan dua sumber data yakni data primer dan data sekunder sedangkan untuk analisis datanya menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman dan validitas datanya yaitu triangulasi.

Hasil peneitian menunjukan kosongnya keterwakilan perempuan di KPU Kabupaten Ciamis periode 2023-2028, karena lemahnya implementasi kebijakan afirmatif sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017. Ketiadaan komisioner perempuan pada dua periode terakhir mencerminkan ketidakefektifan mekanisme perekrutan dalam menjamin keterlibatan perempuan di KPU. Hambatan utama yang dihadapi perempuan berasal dari tiga aspek utama: internal (minimnya kepercayaan diri dan kesiapan kompetensi), sosial budaya (norma patriarkal yang masih kuat), serta struktural (mekanisme seleksi yang belum responsif terhadap isu kesetaraan gender).

Kata kunci : Kosongnya keterwakilan Perempuan Komisi Pemilihan Umum, kebijakan *affirmative action*, Keterwakilan Politik Perempuan.

ABSTRACT

According to the regulations governing electoral bodies, the composition of the General Election Commission (KPU) must pay attention to a 30% quota for women's representation; however, the reality on the ground shows that there are still districts where the KPU membership has not met this women's representation quota. For example, in Ciamis District, the KPU membership for the 2023-2028 period does not meet the 30% representation quota. Based on this, the researcher is interested in understanding the implementation of the 30% women's representation in the KPU of Ciamis District. Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections and the inhibiting factors in implementing 30% female representation in the General Election Commission.

The theory used in this research is the theory of women's representation and women's participation in politics. The research method is Descriptive Qualitative with data collection techniques, namely interviews and documentation with two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data, while the data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman model and the data validity is triangulation.

The results of this research are that the zero representation of women in the Ciamis Regency KPU for the 2023-2028 period shows the weak implementation of affirmative policies as mandated in Law Number 7 of 2017. The absence of female commissioners in the last two periods reflects the ineffectiveness of the recruitment mechanism in ensuring proportional involvement of women. The main obstacles faced by women come from three main aspects: internal (lack of self-confidence and competency readiness), socio-cultural (patriarchal norms that are still strong), and structural (selection mechanisms that are not yet responsive to gender equality issues).

Key words: Empty representation of women in the General Election Commission, affirmative action policy, political representation of women.