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Gender Policial Empowerment in Aceh (Study at North Aceh) Oleh: Ainol Mardhiah_, Zulham_, M.Husen_, M.Fazil_ ABSTRAK This research has been seing the problem of gender marginalization in Aceh, particularly at North Aceh. Not only the problem on economy but also in social and political turbulence.

The indication **can be found within** gerder political participation and their involvement in political institution were low in quantity. There might be some thing wrong with the gender political communication and political marketing, the recent opinion in particular was to obtain and articulate the interest of gender political perspective.

This research was aimed at identifying the gender voter characteristic in Aceh and which was related to structural and influence in the level of gender political understanding in Aceh and North Aceh in particular. The research informant was done and considered purposively and intended due to the need of this research. The data collection technique was based on observation, interview and documentation in analysing the available reference.

The data technique analysis with model interactive was done on data reduction,classification,verification and conclusion. Key Words: Political Communication, gender, empowerment, Aceh Back Ground While the state territorial conflict was ended, the priority issue should be placed is peace building by preventing the future possibility conflict through the support of of democratization endeavour **and capacity building for** the institution.

Democracy is the only model of government which is offering space for justice, empowerment, legitimacy and equity. Gender is over populated in all over the world, it

means that gender is half solution which is arising in society? In Aceh case of peace and transation, this has similar meaning by questioning where, the role, opportunity, and gender involvement within recent existing process.

The gender political empowerment is needed in order to articulate the interest and it is perspective. In this matter, whoever gender is involved in decision makers in many institutions not only act as carrier message delivery, but themselves acting as message. This behavior is **at the same time** can avoid the systemic willingness to marginalize the gender role.

This fact has brought gender position at the lower level, and gender is needed to be returned into the Aceh political space. The gender empowerment becomes important while convinving that that the gender is adominant group within society and not left behind and mischiefed in the peace development and development transition. The 2014 Aceh Legislative Election has given the first picture where the gender has failed in world politics.

Although, every political parties must propose at least 30% gender deligates in every election places, but the fact indicates that gender just won the election by getting 8.8% from 650 seats. Similarly to Aceh situation, where in the Aceh parliament, gender just getting 14.8% or in the other words, gender just winning 12 seats from 81 available seats.

Unfortunately, 4 seats of Provincial Delegation Council (DPD) and 13 seats in the Indonesia National Parliament (DPR RI), no any single gender represents Aceh. Ironically, if looked at members of Acehnese voters, in which gender voters is more than 50% or 1.679.086 voters in compiring to 1.635.288 men voters. So, the indicated number is still not represented the gender delegation that obligated by the Indonesian Election Law (Undang-undang Pemilu).

Moreover, in the county and city local parliament (DPR Kabupaten/Kota), which reperesented by 8.8% seats by gender. The government's program and paradigm just focused exclusively on gender empowerment and weatlthfare rather than political equality (Stiftung, 2005). Table 1: Precentage of Gender Legislative Candidate which getting seat in county/city local parliament (DPRK) di Aceh No.

County/city	Gender Delegation in DPRK (%)
1 Sabang	25
2 Banda Aceh	3,4
3 Aceh Jaya	5
4 Aceh Barat	8
5 Aceh selatan	0
6 Singkil	8
7 Pidie	17,5
8 Pidie Jaya	4
9 Aceh Barat Daya	4
10 Sabulussalam	5
11 Gayo Lues	10
12 Aceh Tenggara	13,4
13 Bireuen	2,5
14 Lhokseumawe	8
15	

_Aceh Utara _2,2 _ _16 _Aceh Timur _10 _ _17 _Langsa _8 _ _18 _Aceh Tamiang _33,3 _
_19 _Aceh Besar _2,9 _ _20 _Benar Meriah _4 _ _21 _Aceh Tengah _6,7 _ _22 _Nagan Raya
_16 _ _23 _Simeulue _10 _ _Resource: Harian Serambi Indonesia tanggal, 24 April 2014
The gender empowerment in politics was a part of Acehnese adentity in the past.

At present, the gender empowerment in politics more possible by entering the open space and political opportunities, structural and cultural change within society. Conceptual Frame Work Feminism Feminism issue is always related to the equality right and gender equality, but feminist has raised feminism more than the both above issue. In the contemporary theory, the concern is no more focused on the gender life, but expanded to the gender analysis.

How the gender impact is in the human social life, if we able to clearly see; International politics and international relation is hold by men. Gender is not more involved in taking decision and political making. According to Sadli (2002) feminism is a political movement which is know as suffrage movement, which aims to progress gender as their propriare life, their status as well as their role. Feminism is an awarenenss, abduction and exploitation over gender.

Feminism is a gender movement which demands on full equality right between men and women (Najmah and Khatimah Sa'ida, 2003; Mazdafiah 2004; Maharani 2004). Further, the definition of feminism can changed because of understanding or feminist's view which is based on historical and cultural reality, level of awareness perception and behavior. Research Methodology The research location is done at North Aceh county (Aceh Utara) chosen based on one gender number (2.2%) from 45 seats which was provided in North Aceh Parliament.

This condition becomes an instrument in searcing the leading cause factors and gender, weakness in the political understanding structurally by showing the gender's inability in deciding their delegation in the parliament, in which the voters data indicates that female voters more than 50% from male voters. While total voters 389.061 by number of male voters 189.915, and female voters about 199.146).

The research method that used in this research is descriptive by using the quqalitative approach. To obtain the needed data as well as information, the data collection way as under: The primary data is found based on observation result by in depth interview and structured interviewed which is already prepared before, for female and people individually.

The researcher was deciding himself the informan that based on purposive technique.

For the secondary data, data was collected from the library, books, magazines, journals and others. Gender Empowerment In the gender empowerment context, according to Nugroho (2008: 164) the objectives gender empowerment program are improving the gender ability to involve themselves in development program **as an active participant** (subject) as well as not becoming as a development object.

Second is to improve gender ability in leadership, in order to improve bargaining position and involvement in every management system as planning, executing, monitoring and evaluating activities, third is improving gender ability in managing small or big scale of self productive work. Fourth is improving gender organization role and function at locally as gender empowerment instrument Further Nugroho (2008) offers gender empowerment program, consist of strengthening gender organization group at village and national level.

Institutional strengthening is aimed at improving institutional ability to be more active as a planner, executor, and controller. Second, increasing the role and function of gender organization in marketing and empowering social program. This has put into account that imaging the existing empowerment program is less socialization and less involvement of social role.

Third is, gender group involvement in planning, executing and monitoring all developing agenda. The gender involvement covers physical development, human resource development and public knowledge development. Fourth is, gender leadership skill development, in order to get bargaining position and access and chance. Fifth is, developing gender group ability.

Empowerment becomes important strategy in progressing role and gender opportunity participating in their politics and kind of will development and self potential actualization. This research done is by conducting indepth interview upon 36 informans with 3 informans spreaded over 12 villages at North Aceh County, which covers 7 districts in 6 election areas which was grouped by the Election Independent Committeee (KIP) of North Aceh, That is are : Dewantara district, Kuta Makmur, Samudera, Nibong, Tanoh Jambo Aye and Lhoksukon district. Voter in Candidate Legislative Election year 2014 Tabel 4.1: Voter Number per District No _District _Village _TPS _Male _Female _1. _Baktiya _57 _79 _11.570 _12.178 _2. _Baktiya Barat _26 _38 _6.028 _6.376 _3.

_Banda Baro _9 _18 _2.865 _3.149 _4. _Cot Girek _24 _41 _6.958 _7.089 _5. _Dewantara _15 _79 _16.967 _17.429 _6. _Geuredong Pase _11 _12 _1.704 _1.707 _7. _Kuta Makmur _39 _52 _6.606 _7.009 _8. _Langkahan _23 _43 _7.369 _7.630 _9. _Lapang _11 _20 _3.014 _3.288 _10. _Lhoksukon _75 _105 _15.926 _16.113 _11. _Matang Kuli _49 _523

_5.598 _5.868 _ _12. _Murah Mulia _50 _54 _6.474 _6.852 _ _13. _Muara Batu _24 _48
_8.670 _9.355 _ _14. _Nibong _20 _27 _2.722 _2.949 _ _15.

_Nisam _29 _41 _6.257 _6.622 _ _16. _Nisam Antara _6 _20 _4.254 _4.373 _ _17. _Paya
Bakong _39 _40 _4.065 _4.368 _ _18. _Pirak Timur _23 _23 _2.466 _2.586 _ _19. _Samudera
_40 _59 _8.824 _9.334 _ _20. _Sawang _39 _69 _11.710 _12.594 _ _21. _Seunuddon _33 _50
_7.928 _8.374 _ _22. _Simpang Kramat _16 _21 _2.747 _2.764 _ _23. _Syamtalira Aron _34
_41 _6.061 _6.449 _ _24. _Syamtalira Bayu _38 _49 _7.020 _7.072 _ _25. _Tanah Jambo Aye
_47 _80 _10.114 _10.810 _ _26. _Tanah Luas _57 _65 _7.428 _7.963 _ _27. _Tanah Pasir _18
_21 _2.911 _3.228 _ _Source: KIP Aceh Utara 2014.

The above data indicates number of whole villages about 852, and election places (TPS) about 1.248, and number of total male voters around 189.958 and total whole voter in North Aceh is 388.688. Grafik 4.2: Informan Character based on age _ Informan character selection is done based on a lot of number of female voter in a particular village and refers to the age, job, and educational level. This qualification is regarded as part of factor that influences gender orientation in the election. Grafik 4.3

: Informan Charater based on job _ Graphic 4.3 shows that from 36 interviewed infromans, one third or 33 percent (12 peoples) work as house worker, does not have other jobs. 11 persons or 31 percent works as teacher or government civil servant (PNS), 6 informans or 17 percent work as interpreneur, 3 informans, 8 percent as private sector.

2 informans or 6 percent as health worker and the two rest or 5 percent are college students. Grafik 4.4: Informan Character on Education _ The above graphic canbe seen that most of the informans are graduated from university first degree, 12 informans or 33 percent. Further 11 informans or 31 percent were complited from senior high school. From junior high school around 5 informans or 14 percent.

Those who graduated from diploma is 4 informans or 11 percent. Lot of number of university final year student informans because of their more understanding about gender role and politics affair. Structural Characterisitc Reason Gender segmentation is one of the strategy in managing the female voter heterogently.

Female voter is very strategical target, due to their large number in compiring to male voter at North Aceh. Therefore, in 2014 legislative election, female voters became a target from legislative candidates. Observation result says some of legislative candidates were trying to obtain gender sympathy by arranging meeting with groups of gender within society and delivering the candidates vision and mission in front of the groups.

From the social opinion is that the gender is more in favour of electing male candidate rather than female candidate, and their trust level is relatively high on male candidate, by the reason that male candidate is more deserved, smart, accountable, hard, and accordingly to the religion and more effective in defending and protecting the country, comparing to female candidate.

In different side who elects female legislative candidate has argued that female candidate is more understandable amongs them, more communicated with female and alert to the gender situation. Social status is not always important in society and not merely accepted by the people. This because personal character, hospitality, charisma, experience and communicative skill in the social is more good and become indicator as consideration.

Educational factor for candidate is another important consideration, candidate who will be elected said that having education will be able in leading, understanding society, can change and develop the environment. But some may say that the richness is more considerable factor for legislative candidate. Social relation that existed in social character also can took place at educational level in society in which who has higher education can be more explaining coorelation between theory, logic and reality. Although, richness is another social structure phenomena which can influence voters.

For the example, Siti Arafah (27 years) from Nibong district says" For female, richness can influence candidate to win the seat in the parliament.....". Informan who does not belive in female candidate, by seeing their daily social activity in their society cannot protect the interst and fight for their constituent in the Aceh parliament.

"I don't trust to female candidate, because they are more likely comfortable staying at home and in politics (Zea Noviana, 25 years, Samakurok district). Susiana (27 years) fromMeunasah Tutong said "...I am less trust in female legislative candidate, because most of them is not expert in politics..." In reverse to that, there are some arguments which support the interference of female in politics. Like Eli Farida, 50 years age from Paloh Lada district. Saying that "it is good, but female....who has education and high wisdom".

In addition to that Karmila, 41 years old, from Tambon Baroeh district, says " so far I kenw the role of gender in politics is good, because they can be an example for child and young teenagers". The social opinions towards gender is regardless of their political communication skill among themselves. The political party must be very carefully in selecting it is candidates from female, it should scrutinize the potential one.

Bargaining politics with the society should be prioritized as equipped instrument. From the result of the research that found, there is lackness of lobbying done by gender, in the other words the female candidates did bargaining less twith their constituent.

Conclusion The role of internal family has been playing structural condition in decing vote election, nevertheless, there is chance and possibilities, the role of external can also play another structural function, such as intellectual, higher officer, colleague, environment and media. Many reasons said that male is more suitable to be leader and to be elected, due to the stirma that male is smart as leader, accountable, charming, brave and more deserved.

By seeing female reputation of legislative candidate at North Aceh, female still less convident as they are inadequate as their daily life to be reference for aspiration. Political understanding for candidate in Aceh is low, by looking at their involvement in political party. Reason came up that gender much better **staying at home rather than joining politics**.

Female candidate is not direct touch to the society during political campaign and just used brocure, card name, calendar as their political communication. Reference A. M. W. **Pranarka dan Vidhandika Moeljarto**. 1996. Pemberdayaan (Empowerment), **dalam Onny S. Prijono dan A.M.W Pranarka (eds)**, Pemberdayaan: **Konsep, Kebijakan dan Implementasi**, CSIS, Jakarta, hal.44-46 **Ambar Teguh Sulistiyani**. 2004.

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