

Abstract

*Women Political Participation in the Context of Gender: Comparison between  
Indonesia and Germany*

By

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The issue about gender inequality reflected in Indonesia's representative institution as the proportion of women is lower than men. Every year, Indonesia election never reach a 30 percent quota. Lower number of women representation happened as women experiences restrictions such as men domination and patriarchal culture. On the other hand, political parties often not to fulfil the conditions for placement of female candidates. In comparison with Germany, German gender identity shows more in political parties where the left-wing parties promotes idea of social equality and tend more supportive with woman policies that encouraging on social gender equality. German women gender quotas considered higher than in Indonesia. The purpose of this research is to explain the differences between Germany and Indonesia politics in terms of women representation in parliament and to explain the development of both countries as a factor of today's women political participation. This research is using journals, newspapers and data from electronic materials as the way to compare Indonesia and Germany number of women in parliament. The result showed that Indonesia women participation is lower than Germany because of patriarchy system and gap between candidates. Indonesia quota also decreasing because of various factors that connected with one another such as education, role of media, religion, personal reasons, networking between organizations, socio-culture and political parties. These factors can change how women should do and should be without seeing women have bigger abilities in politics, in a way to give contribution for Indonesia growth. Participation is key important aspects for the development of each citizens independence.

*Keywords: women, gender quotas, participation*