

Analysis of Tri Riyanti's Failure in Political Contestation in The Village Head Election in Purbamas Village

Anteng Nirwanto¹ Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni² Didik Gunawan³

Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

Abstract: *It has become a declining culture that places women in the domestic sector and men in the public sector, resulting in very low access and participation of women in politics. The people of Purbamas villages still viewed women as weak creatures in daily life and everything, including in the world of politics and leadership. In addition to patriarchal cultural factors, political, economic, and social modalities also contributed to the cause of Tri Riyanti's failure in political contestation in the election of village heads. This study aimed to determine the factors causing Tri Riyanti's failure in the election of village heads. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach with the main data sources of female candidates, Tri Riyanti, and the people of Purbamas Village, who already had the right to vote in the village head election. Secondary data sources were obtained through documentation. The results showed that Tri Riyanti's strength in the election of village heads was political modalities. Her political modalities had a solid success team. The factors that caused Tri Riyanti's failure in the election of the village head were, first, the patriarchal culture that was still inherent in the people of Purbamas Village. Second, Tri Riyanti's lack of social modalities, such as the lack of supportive relationships or networks. In addition, the lack of social spirit possessed by Tri Riyanti made people less confident in their abilities. Third, the lack of economic modalities such as the funds owned made Tri Riyanti unable to campaign optimally to the people of Purbamas Village regarding the vision, mission, and work programs that would be carried out if elected as village head, causing Tri Riyanti to fail in the election of village heads in Purbamas Village.*

Keywords: *patriarchal culture, modalities, women*

Introduction

Talking about the state system called democracy seems endless. Evidently, in the 21st century, known as the century of scientific and technological progress, democracy is still the main choice in some countries in parts of the world. It can even be said that democracy became a virus that declared itself to be the single best system ever. It is inseparable from the role of the United States, which has always vigorously campaigned for democracy as the only system that brings the benefit of the state to its people. The acceptance of democracy as the best system of a country is simply because democracy reflects the plurality of all factions and calls for coexistence with one another (Riyanto,2010).

For women, the concept of democracy is desirable but also a nightmare. Democracy inherited from the Greek tradition excludes women. Even the liberal system that originally said that everyone

antengnirwanto289@gmail.com

has the same rights and, in practice, still discriminates against women's rights. According to them, democracy is only for certain groups and justifies gender super-priority (Adriana,2004).

Realistically, women's struggle for political participation faces many obstacles. Although there are more women than men, women show helplessness because of their presence in formal political institutions such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary, which are still not represented in a balanced way. The reasons are, first, the existence of a patriarchal culture that must be strongly recognized as having polluted all dimensions of the life of the Indonesian nation, including the political system we have. Most of society, even women themselves, still greatly views the sexual division of labor. As a result, there are unequivocal differences in the area of work that belongs to women and men. Second, it is related to the quality of women, who lag behind a lot compared to men. Although this is a classic problem, it cannot be considered simple. Third, it is related to the dual role that women must play, namely as women who cannot extricate themselves from reproductive functions that cannot be represented (Firman,2008).

The opportunity for Indonesian women to become politicians, especially in the executive sector, has been hindered by various obstacles due to public perceptions regarding the division of the roles of men and women, which tend to be biased towards limiting the role of women in domestic affairs. Ironically, there are more women in Indonesia than men, but there are very few who are elected in the political sphere. It is due to many perceptions that politics is dirty and cruel, so women are prohibited from entering the political realm. In addition, the lack of modalities such as social, economic, and political owned by prospective female candidates also contributes to the causes of women's failure. Evidence of the low representation of women in politics, especially in the executive sphere, can be seen in the 2018 regional elections, where most of the female candidates who competed in the simultaneous regional elections suffered defeats. Most ironically, the pair of candidates elected in the gubernatorial election, only one candidate out of sixteen places contested was almost all won by male candidates. It proves that Indonesian society does not fully believe in the presence of women in the world of politics.

Under Indonesian law, men and women have the same rights and obligations as Indonesian citizens. It is stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 28, which affirms the right of citizens and residents to associate and assemble to express their thoughts verbally or in writing and so on. This article is a description of the Indonesian state that adheres to a democratic system that provides the widest opportunities for Indonesian citizens. However, Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution has not been appropriately implemented. It is proven that the representation of women who become village heads in the Lahat Regency is still relatively low. In 2018, the representation of women who became village heads in the Lahat Regency amounted to 6 out of 377 villages, or 2.79%.

The election of the village head was held to provide a place for the people living in the village to carry out the democratic process. As stated by Ramdani et al. (2018:40), the election of village heads is a real process of democracy because, in the election of village heads, there is community participation and freedom of choice. In 2022, a village head election process was held in Lahat Regency, precisely Purbamas Village. In selecting the village head in Purbamas Village, some female candidates registered themselves. It is the first time in history that female candidates participated in the village head election in Purbamas Village, even though they had not been successfully elected as village heads.

When referring to the theory of Marijan (2006) states that there are three modalities that a candidate must have if he wants to win a political contest. First, prospective candidates' social

modalities can be seen from the level of education, initial employment, and shops in the community (religious leaders, traditional leaders, youth organizations, professions, and so on). Second, political modalities state that candidates in elections need political support from political parties. It is because, in the local (regional) context, many elites occupy political and strategic positions that have an essential role and influence on groups and communities in the area. Third, economic modalities state that in elections, every candidate preparing and facing political contestation needs large enough economic modalities based on the use of political funds. In political competitions such as village heads' elections, economic modalities are the main "driver" of the political machine. The election of the village head can be used during the campaign period because it requires a large number of funds to meet the needs that support campaign activities, ranging from banners, posters, successful team clothes, and the cost of successful team activities that support it.

This study aimed to determine what factors caused women's failure in the election of village heads in Purbamas Village. It is expected that the research can provide a positive contribution to the development of political science and thought ideas that can be useful for local political studies related to the modalities of prospective female candidates in village head elections and also become a reference for other researchers if they want to research about the theme.

Literature Review

Fikhri Andhito Putra and Haniah Hanafie (2019) with the title Social modalities in the village heads election (study of the Wandu character as a candidate for village heads election in Susukan Village, Cirebon Regency, West Java Province in 2019). The purpose research by Fikhri Andhito Putra and Haniah Hanafie (2019) to find out social modalities as the cause of the failure of wandu figures in political contestation in the village heads election in Susukan Village. The results of this study were in the village heads election in Susukan Village, Wandu's failure in the village heads election was caused by the lack of social modalities he had. Wandu only has courage and high motivation, not compared to his competitors who have full modalities both in terms of economic modalities, social modalities and political modalities. Fikhri Andhito Putra and Haniah Hanafie's research has a relationship with the author's research because they both discuss modalities in the political contestation. The research of Fikhri Andhito Putra and Haniah Hanafie focuses on social modalities, while the author's research focuses on three modalities, namely economic modalities, political modalities, social modalities and the development of patriarchal culture.

Utomo (2015) with the title The failure of female candidates in the 2013 regional elections in Merangin district (case study of Fauziah, SE). The purpose of Utomo's research is to find the cause of the failure of a female candidate, namely Fauziah, SE in political contestation in the regional head election in Merangin Regency in 2013. The results of Utomo's (2015) that the failure of a female candidate, namely Fauziah, SE is caused by a lack of economic modalities, which is related to funding. In addition, the primordial political modalities factor also caused the failure of Fauziah, SE in the regional heads election in the district of Merangin. Utomo's research has a relationship with the author's research because it both discusses the failure of women in political contestation and focuses more on the economic modalities that cause women's failure. in political contestation. What distinguishes Utomo's research from the author's research is that Utomo's research only focuses on economic Modalities and primordial political modalities. The author's research focuses on three modalities, namely economic modalities, political modalities, and social modalities as well as the development of a patriarchal culture.

Rini (2020) with the title obstacles and challenges for women legislative members after affirmative action. The purpose of this research is to find out the obstacles and challenges of women who come forward in legislative elections. The result of Rini's research is that with affirmative action, increasing the quantity of women in parliament cannot be separated from obstacles, including the patriarchal culture that is still developing in society and the lack of support from political parties. Rini's research has a relationship with the author's research, both of which discuss the presence of women in politics and are still shackled to the patriarchal culture that is still developing in society. What distinguishes Rini's research from the author's research is the scope, where the author's research discusses in the executive field and Rini's research in the legislative field.

Baharuddin (2017) with the title modalities of regent candidates in the 2015 district head elections. The purpose of this study is to find out what modalities lead female candidates to win regional head elections in North Luwu Regency in 2015. The results of Baharuddin's research (2017) are that female candidates who advanced in regional elections in North Luwu Regency in 2015 succeeded in accumulating economic, social and political modalities to win themselves in the regional head elections in North Luwu Regency in 2015. Baharuddin's research has a relationship with the author's research, which has similarities by using modalities theory in analyzing the advancement of women in the political field. The difference between Baharudin's research and the author's research is that Baharudin's research analyzes the victories of female candidates and the author's research analyzes the failures of female candidates. In addition, the scope of Baharudin's research is on the election of regional heads, while the author's research is on the election of village heads.

Marno (2019) with the title Ahmad Hidayat Mus dynasty modalities in the regional head election in northern Maluku 2018. The purpose of this study is to determine the modalities that brought Ahmad Hidayat Mus to win the regional head election in northern Maluku 2018. The results of Marno's research are Ahmad Hidayat succeeded accumulates economic, social and political modalities in winning regional elections in northern Maluku 2018. Marno's research has a relationship with the author's research, which has similarities with using modalities theory in his research. The difference between Marno's research and the author's research is that Marno's research analyzes modalities theory to test the success of Ahmad Hidayat in the 2018 North Maluku regional head election.

Mbolang (2020) with the title social-political modalities: a case study of Ferdinandus Mazmur's victory the legislative election in East Manggarai Regency 2019. The purpose of this study was to determine the modalities that brought Ferdinandus mazmur to win the legislative election in East Manggarai Regency. The results of this study shows that social-political modalities have succeeded in bringing ferdinandus mazmur to win the legislative elections in East Manggarai Regency in 2019. The similarity between the research of mbolang (2019) and the author's research is that they have similarities in using modalities theory in their research. The difference between Mbolang's research and the author's research is that Mbolang's research uses social modalities and political modalities in its research, while the author's research uses economic modalities, social modalities and political modalities in author's research.

Machmud (2019) with the title women and local politics: a case study of regional head election in Southeast Sulawesi. The purpose of this study was to determine the failure of female candidates in regional heads elections in Southeast Sulawesi. The results show that female candidates have not been given the opportunity to pass the regional heads elections in Southeast Sulawesi. The similarity between Machmud's research and the author's research is the failure of women in politics. The

difference between Machmud's research and the author's research is that Machmud's research only analyzes the patriarchal culture that causes the failure of female candidates. While the author's research is the theory of modalities and patriarchal culture.

Kartika (2019) with the title female candidate modalities in the regional heads election, a case study of Tjhai Chui Mie as the elected mayor in Singkawang City. The purpose of this study was to determine the modalities of Tjhai Chui Mie in the 2017 regional heads election. The results of this study indicate that female candidates use economic modalities, social modalities and political modalities to win political contestation in the 2017 regional heads election. Similarities between Kartika's research and author's research has similarities using modalities theory. The difference between Kartika's research and the author's research is that Kartika's research examines the success of female candidates in local election in Singkawang City, while the author's research uses modalities theory to examine the failure of women in village head election.

Arowolo (2019) with the title women and political participation in nigeria. The purpose of the study was to determine the failure of women in political participation. The result of this research is that the failure of women in political participation is caused by culture and tradition. This study also found that if women enter the political sphere, it can lead to a *broken home*. The similarity between Beti's research and the author's research is in analyzing the failure of women and patriarchal culture. The difference between women's and the author's research is that women's research analyzes the causes of women's failures in politics due to patriarchal culture, while the research of women's failures in politics is caused by lack of political modalities, economic modalities and social modalities and patriarchal culture.

Sadri (2021) with the title of women's failure factors in the 2019 legislative elections in north kayong district. The objective of this study was to analyze the factors that cause the failure of women in legislative elections . The results showed that female candidates did not have economic modalities, social modalities and political modalities in the legislative elections in 2019. The similarity of sadri research (2021) with the author's research is to have similarities using modalities theory in his research. The difference between Sadri's research and the author's research is that the study adds patriarchy culture to author's research.

Methodology

The research design used a qualitative descriptive research approach. This approach had several definitions (Moleong, 2007:6). This method explained qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produced descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of observable behavior. For instance, according to Juliansyah (2011), a study seeks to describe an obstacle to the events of events that are currently occurring.

The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative. The research informants were prospective female candidates, the people of Purbamas Village, religious leaders, traditional leaders, youth, community organization leaders, and success teams. Primary data collection techniques involved direct interviews with spontaneous informants who objectively analyzed data and did not conduct engineering research (Salim, 2006: 223). In-depth interviews created a sense of familiarity by asking a few questions (Bungin, 2005:108). Case studies were researched that seek to understand social phenomena that occur by exploring a clear boundary on aspects of the case and in-depth data accompanied by various sources of accurate information to describe it fully and in-depth (Mujahideen, 2004). Data from the case study method can use various data sources that can describe

and explain various aspects of individuals comprehensively, groups, and organizations systematically (Krisyanto, 2010).

This research was conducted in Purbamas Village because, in Purbamas Village, female candidates participated in the village head election. The research design used was qualitative, producing descriptive data in the form of images sourced from various informants and modalities in the field. Therefore, the approach used in this study was descriptive research that aimed to present an overview of the problem of a situation or related modalities that were the cause of women's failure in the election of village heads.

Table 1
Desain of Research

No	Method of Research	Description
1	Type Of Research	Research descriptive qualitative
2	Focus of Research	Finding the causes of women's failure in political contestation in village head elections.
3	Informants Of Research	informants Informants in this study were Tri Riyanti, religious leaders, youth, community organization leaders, success teams and the community.
4	Data Collection Techniques	This study used primary data collection techniques, n: interviews and observations and secondary data collecti means of documentation..
5	Data Analysis Techniques.	this study the authors used descriptive analysis.

Source : researcher analysis,2022

1. Findings and Discussion

The results of the village head election in Purbamas, one of the candidates, is Tri Riyanti, had not been given the trust by the community to lead Purbamas Village. From the results of the village head election, the votes for number 1, represented by Tri Riyanti, a female candidate, got fewer votes when compared to candidate number 2. Based on the above votes, researchers could explain that the most votes were for candidate number 2 (Nurohman), got 545 votes, followed by the only representation of women who participated in the village head election on behalf of Tri Riyanti, got 31 votes, and Tri Riyanti's votes were far inferior to her competitors.

Village Heads Election Vote In Purbamas Village 2022

No	Name	Voter
1	Tri Riyanti	31
2	Nurohman	545
	Total	576
	Total Voter	671
	Abstains	95

Source : processed researchers from interviews, 2022

1.1 Tri Riyanti Economic Modalities

Economic modalities largely determine the victory or defeat of the candidacies in the election of the village head. Purbamas Village was classified as a large village; thus, Tri Riyanti needs accommodation for campaign activities and transportation of its supporters. Therefore, every candidate, especially Tri Riyanti, must have large financial modalities. Moreover, economic modalities strongly support Tri Riyanti to win the arena of political contestation in the village head election.

The results showed that economic modalities caused Tri Riyanti's failure in the village head election due to a lack of campaign funds. As a candidate in the village head election, Tri Riyanti should have prepared everything, including the funding used in the success of the village head election, in advance. Political contestation in the election of village heads certainly requires large funds, not only for campaign activities but, no less significantly, useful for building networks or relationships with supporters, such as the existence of transportation funds for voters. In addition, the main function of these economic modalities is used as a driving force in the success of campaign activities. The need for a large number of funds to meet the needs that support campaign activities and attributes ranging from banners, posters, successful team clothes, and the cost of successful team activities. The following results from a researcher's interview with female candidate Tri Riyanti regarding the lack of campaign funds:

"Yes, I admit that I do not think it is optimal during the campaign or socialization because my funds are minimal. That was all the result of my savings and extended family during this time. However, I wanted to tell the community, especially the people of Purbamas village, that women and men could lead a village." (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

In addition to conducting interviews with Tri Riyanti, researchers also interviewed the public regarding Tri Riyanti's campaign activities. Here is one of the participants' responses to Tri Riyanti's campaign. The initials **R** state that:

"I felt the campaign of Candidate 1 was less festive. Banners and posters were also not as numerous as their competitors. Honestly, I did not know her work program, the vision, and the mission she involved in the election of the village head. Her euphoria was not as lively as the number two candidate, who almost daily socializes on his work program. In addition, the number two work program was outstanding." (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

The researcher also interviewed one of Tri Riyanti's successful teams regarding Tri Riyanti's campaign. The initials **T** state that:

"I, as a successful team of candidate number 1, have done a great job campaigning according to orders from Tri Riyanti. I was also still part of their family, but I realized that it was difficult to beat the number 2 candidate who already had an outstanding societal reputation. The funds spent by Tri Riyanti were also relatively small when compared to candidate 2, who during the campaign period was always crowded with supporters." (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

In addition, the absence of donors supporting Tri Riyanti in the village head election process certainly makes the campaign activities not optimal. Tri Riyanti only had personal funds during the

campaign activities, so it had limitations. It was in contrast to its competitors, who had extensive relations starting with entrepreneurs because Nurohman was one of the members of the business organization in Purbamas Village, so it was very easy to get full support to succeed himself as elected village head. The absence of sufficient funds made Tri Riyanti only carry out campaigns of a small scope. Tri Riyanti posters were only a few installed around the house. Tri Riyanti focused more on campaigns through social media, which required relatively little funding. In rural communities, especially Purbamas Village, economic resources have an essential role in affecting the behavior of their communities. Candidates with significant economic resources certainly have great supporters to win the village head's election. It was proven by the absence of economic modalities that made Tri Riyanti lose the village head election in Purbamas Village.

"Talking about donors, honestly, there were no donors who helped me to run in the election of the village head in the village of Purbamas. Because, perhaps, they were not sure about women's leadership, so they did not want to risk giving me their help, and I did not mind that without donors, I could still run for office and would try the next period again." (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

Furthermore, the researcher interviewed one of the participants, a businessman in Purbamas Village with the initials A regarding his unwillingness to help Tri Riyanti's village head election.

"I learned that Tri Riyanti had no donors to assist in selecting the village head. Tri Riyanti should build relationships with entrepreneurs as well. In addition, Tri Riyanti had no experience in politics, so I was not sure if the Purbamas Village had progressed if Tri Riyanti led it. My friend Nurohman was advancing in selecting the village head. Indeed, we fully supported him. In addition to being a close friend of mine, he was also well known in the community of generous, helpful, and charismatic people. Those were the figure we were looking for to be a leader". (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

4.2. Tri Riyanti's Political Modalities

Table 3

List of Tri Riyanti Success Teams 2022.

No	Name Inisial	Age	Education	Position
1	A	43	Senior High School	Success Team Leader
2	DC	32	Senior High School	Success Team
3	HI	30	Senior High School	Success Team
4	PD	56	Junior High School	Success Team
5	WA	40	Junior High School	Success Team
6	TJ	26	Bachelor	Success Team
7	AS	24	Senior High School	Success Team

Source : processed researchers from interviews, 2022

Based on the research results, it was found that the political modalities possessed by Tri Riyanti in political contestation in the village head election were quite strong because she had a solid success team. It was evidenced by the implementation of the campaign even though it was on a small scale due to the limited funds owned by Tri Riyanti in the village head election. In addition, the cohesiveness of a successful team that relied on a family culture was an important factor for Tri Riyanti in her participation in political contestation.

The majority of the educational levels of Tri Riyanti's successful team were in high school. There were four out of seven successful teams that received high school education. All the successful teams selected by Tri Riyanti were made up of competent people with experience. For instance, the initials **A**, chosen by Tri Riyanti to be a successful team leader, had a good performance in the world of politics related to successful teams. In addition, the successful team leader, Tri Riyanti, was still part of the Tri Riyanti family. Tri Riyanti also said that she chose a successful team without considering the level of education because many were highly educated but less competent, lacked integrity, and were not good at communicating. Here were the results of the researcher's interview with Tri Riyanti related to her successful team.

"I was grateful to have a successful team that could help me to the maximum, even with my funding limitations. I also recruited them as a health team because I did not see their educational background. The most important thing for me was the experience. Most of my successful teams were also still big families. Indeed, they fully supported me in running the village head election in Purbamas Village."
 (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

4.3 Tri Riyanti's Social Modalities

Table 4
Background Of Candidates

Name	Nurohman	Tri Riyanti
Education	Bachelor of Politics	Bachelor of Education
Family Background	Businessman	Farmer
Work	Workshops, Brilink entrepreneurs and palm oil entrepreneurs	Teacher
Organization	Youth, businessmen.	None
Age	Young	Young
Assets	Cars, oil palm plantations, , workshops,	oil palm plantations
Norm	Likes to help the community, respected, generous, persistent and sociable	respected
Networking	Youth, businessmen, religious leaders, traditional leaders, farmers, village elders	Teacher profession

Source : Processed Researchers From Interviews, 2022

The social modalities owned by Tri Riyanti were far inferior to Nurohman's political contestation in the village head election. Tri Riyanti could not use social modalities to win the election of the village head. Agreeing with Pierre Bourdieu (2003), social modalities are a set of resources (assets) that have potential that a group of elites can utilize. Nurohman is a powerful opponent for Tri Riyanti. Apart from Nurohman's status as a businessman, he has enough assets to win himself the village head election in Purbamas Village. The lack of a network that supported Tri Riyanti in the election of the village head was one of the factors causing her failure. Of the several elite figures in the Purbamas village, no one supported Tri Riyanti's election as the village head. Nurohman's advancement in the village head election resulted from encouragement from elite leaders in Purbamas Village. The elite leaders encouraged Nurohman to become the village head because he was helpful,

respected, generous, persistent, and outgoing, so the people of Purbamas village believed that he could lead Purbamas Village well. Although Tri Riyanti lost, Tri Riyanti's presence in the village head election in Purbamas Village provided progress due to the participation of women. Tri Riyanti was the first woman to run for village head in Purbamas Village during the 37 years of Purbamas Village's existence. In addition, the presence of Tri Riyanti in the village head's election shows us that to run for the position of village head does not require large enough funds, only courage, high motivation, and the willingness to. (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

4.4 Patriarchal Culture in Purbamas Village

Indeed, it is not to blame an area led by men or women in Indonesia. In Indonesia, we often find that women lead villages, although not as many as men because they are elected under the same conditions that all candidates for the post of village head must have been issued by the government. Based on the 1945 Constitution, men and women have equal standing. Women have the opportunity to exercise their rights and obligations to themselves, society, and the state in the process of development. It is referred to in Law Number 12 of 2005, Article 3 concerning Equal Rights, that the state guarantees equal rights between men and women to enjoy all economic, social, political, and cultural rights. The recognition clearly emphasizes that women have equal rights with men, including the right to nominate themselves to be leaders.

Although women's opportunities are already regulated by applicable laws, from the results of research conducted by researchers, it was found that the election of village heads in Purbamas Village has not allowed Tri Riyanti to become a leader. The cause was none other than related to patriarchal cultural factors that are still very attached to the people of Purbamas Village. They still thought that women were weak figures. In addition, according to the people of Purbamas Village, the political realm is cruel, so a man only holds it. The following is the response of the people of Purbamas village regarding the presence of women in political contestation.

"In my opinion, a woman was less deserving of being a leader, because as long as there were men why women-led and judging from the energy to work, men must be stronger than women." (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

Researchers also conducted interviews with young men with initials who argued:

"The reason, I did not agree if women led the village of Purbamas because Tri Riyanti was incompetent or incapable of being a village head judging from her track record...." (Research interview, July 19, 2022).

Researchers also conducted interviews with participants who had higher education giving different responses to the presence of women at the village head election in Purbamas Village. Mr. B is of the opinion that

"I think all Purbamas villagers have the right to run in the village heads election, including Tri Riyanti, whose background is a woman. For me the most important thing is that the candidate has the qualities to be a good leader and think critically." (interview on 19 July 2022).

The level of education apparently affects the patriarchal culture of the Purbamas Village community. The level of education and knowledge of voters in the village heads election in Purbamas Village will affect the mindset of the community which will produce perceptions related to Tri Riyanti's in the village heads election. People who have a high level of education will view Tri

Riyanti's nomination in the village heads election as a natural thing and will provide an objective assessment because men and women have the same opportunity as Indonesian citizens and do not give negative perceptions just because they participate take part in roles in the public sphere, especially politics as female village heads. The public will judge based on the educational background and quality of the candidate. In contrast to people who have low education who will assess negative perceptions with the presence of women in the public sphere. They judge that women do not deserve to be involved in politics because they think that politics is dirty and cruel, so women are not able to be in that realm. Researchers found that the level of voter education in the Purbamas Village community was still at the junior high school level, therefore the patriarchal culture was still developing in the Purbamas Village community.

References

- Adriana, V. 2004. *Pesta Demokrasi : Berkah atau Mimpi Buruk?*. Jurnal Perempuan 34. Jakarta : Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan.
- Arowolo,D.Folorunso Aluko. (2010). Women and political Participation In Nigeria. European journal of Social Sciences. 14 (4),581-593
- Baharudin,T. Titin Purwaningsih. (2017). Modalitas calon bupati dalam pemilihan umum kepala daerah tahun 2015 (studi kasus indah putri indriani sebagai bupati terpilih di kabupaten luwu utara provinsi sulawesi selatan). Journal of governance and public policy, 4(1), 206-236. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.4176>
- Bourdiiu, P. (2003). Cultural Reproduksi and Social Reproduksi, London: Routledge
- Bungin,B.(2005). Metodologi Penelitian Sosial: Format-format Kuantitatif-Kulitatif. Surabaya:Airlangga University Press
- Firman,2018.partisipasi perempuan dalam bidang politik di sumatera barat.jurnal.universitas negeri padang
- Juliansyah, Noor. 2011. *Metode penelitian: Skripsi, Tesis,Disertasi, Dan Karya Ilmiah*, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Kartika,I. (2019). Modal kandidat perempuan dalam pemilihan kepala daerah tahun 2017 (studi kasus: tjhai chui mie sebagai walikota terpilih di kota singkawang tahun 2017). Jurnal tapis jurnal teropong aspirasi politik islam. 15(1):91-114. <http://doi.org/10.24042/tps.v15i1.4297>
- Machmud,H. (2020). Perempuan dan politik lokal (studi kasus pemilihan kepala daerah di sulawesi tenggara). Jurnal.14(1). 91-105
- Marijan, Kacung. 2006. *Sistem Politik Indonesia Konsolidasi Demokrasi Pasca-Orde Baru* . jakarta. Penadamedia Group
- Mbolang ,A. Tokan, V.I.A. Bora, (2020). modalitas sosial politik: studi kasus kemenangan ferdinandus mazmur pada pemilu legislatif di dapil V kecamatan kota komba kabupaten manggarai timur tahun 2019. Jurnal pemerintahan 1(2). 181-198
- Marno, W. Raoda, D. (2019). Modalitas dinasti ahmad hidayat mus pada pemilihan kepala daerah di maluku utara 2018. Jurnal ilmu-ilmu sosial dan humaniora 21(3). 256-268. <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v21i3.21547>
- Moleong, L. J (2007). Metodologi penelitian kualitatif (edisi Revisi), Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya
- Nasir, M. D. (1998:64). Metode penelitian. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia

- Ramdani, dkk. (2018). “Analisis pemilihan Kepala desa serentak terhadap demokrasi lokal di Desa Tanjung, kabupaten Aceh, Tamiyang”. Dalam jurnal perspekti. Vol 7 No.2
- Riyanto, A. 2010. Konsep Demokrasi di Indonesia dalam pemikiran Akbar Tandjung dan A. Muhaimin Iskandar.. Fakultas Syariah dan hukum. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan kalijaga.Yogyakarta.
- Rini (2020). Hambatan dan tantangan perempuan anggota legislatif pasca affirmative action. Jurnal. Vol. 1 NO 2 2022. <https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/k1>
- Sadri (2021). Faktor kegagalan caleg perempuan pada pemilu legislatif 2019 kabupaten kayong utara. Jurnal S-1 Ilmu Politik.
- Salim, A. (2006:223). Teori dan Paradigma Penelitian. Yogyakarta: PT. Tiara Wacana
- Utomo, S. (2015). Kegagalan calon perempuan dalam pemilukada kabupaten merangin tahun 2013 (studi kasus fauziah,S.E). jornal of politic and government studies, 4(3), 251-260

About the Author:

Chief Researcher
Anteng Nirwanto <i>Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia</i>
Researcher Member
Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni <i>Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia</i>
Didik Gunawan <i>Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia</i>

HISPISI 2022
ICHELSS