



POLITICAL FRACTION ELECTION FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN A DISRUPTIVE ERA

Aufa Wildan Nuha Nurfauzi^{1*}, Rendra Widyatama²

¹Communication Science, Ahmad Dahlan University, 55191, Indonesia

²Communication Science, Ahmad Dahlan University, 55191, Indonesia

*Corresponding author's email: aufa11800030089@webmail.uad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Keywords
gender perspective
political party
qualitative
questionnaire
emotional
rational

This research aims to describe the different gender perspectives between male and female in choosing political fraction; describe the role of political fraction in forming perspectives; and explains the impact on regional government oligarchs who come from fraction. The approach used is qualitative with the main data source being questionnaires chosen randomly from the Yogyakarta region. The data collected, processed and analyzed is based on news or information related to political fraction, direct regional head elections and perspectives developing in a number of regions. The research results show that the perspectives between male and female grow in the same direction, not one of emotional and rational, but in a direction that is more rational. This is a necessary condition for the growth and proliferation of political fraction electoral perspectives in Indonesia. It is not surprising that in this disruptive era a new perspective emerged that could unite the thinking styles between male and female. As a result, in the perspective of fraction elections, female who tend to be emotional and male to be rational are no longer a measure in determining elections.

1. Introduction

Technological and social changes change aspects of human life, one of which is the election of political parties. The process of selecting political parties does not always reflect gender equality, and women's participation in politics is still a challenge faced by modern society.

From a gender perspective, women have long faced various obstacles and stereotypes that influence their participation in politics. Meanwhile, men do not face these obstacles, in fact men are more advantaged in this regard. Traditional stereotypes about gender roles often limit women from getting involved in politics, resulting in their less involvement in political institutions, including political parties.

Social and technological changes provide opportunities for women to take part and participate in the political decision-making process. Transformation opportunities also provide opportunities for political parties to interact with voters via social media, digital platforms and other technology.

Political parties can reach a wider audience and build better networks. In the context of a gender perspective, political parties can also use this tool to broaden their electoral base and illustrate their commitment to gender issues.

Previous studies related to the scope of research include "Construction of Gender Issues in Politics: Case Study of the 2004 General Election". This research examines gender issues and the results of these findings state that women's issues in politics develop and are constructed by various aspects, such as religion, social and culture (Sutarso, 2011).

This journal aims to find out how political party selection from a gender perspective has changed in this disruptive era. Apart from that, it also aims to discuss differences in perspectives on choosing political parties between men and women.

Researchers will also conduct an analysis regarding the factors that influence women's and men's political party choices in this disruptive era. For example, technology and social media can play an important role in disseminating political information and influencing public perceptions of certain political parties.

It is important to remember that these differences in understanding are general, and individuals may have significant variations in their thinking patterns. Each individual can have a combination of various characteristics and tendencies that reflect the unique influence of factors that occur, including women being constructed as gentle, sensitive, emotional and motherly creatures. These characteristics and traits are often referred to as feminine. Meanwhile, men are strong, rational, virile and powerful creatures. These characteristics and characteristics are called masculine. These traits and traits are interchangeable. This means there are men who are gentle, feeling and emotional. On the other hand, there are women who are strong, rational and powerful (Ermina Suryanti, 2020).

Therefore, researchers want to try to test whether there are different political viewpoints or thought patterns between men and women. In this way, researchers can provide information about differences in thought patterns from political viewpoints.

Integrated Political Communication Theory (Integrated Communication Theory): Glenn Hansen developed this theory by combining various political communication approaches, such as public relations, political campaigns, mass media, and government communication in one integrated framework.

A political party is an organization formed to fight for certain views, beliefs and ideals of a number of people regarding social life which is carried out by means of political struggle, namely managing power in order to influence the process of forming public policy (Suimi Fales, 2018).

Gender is a characteristic inherent in men and women which is socially and culturally constructed (Hasanah & Musyafak, 2018).

Women are known to be gentle, emotional while men are known to be strong, strong and very rational or known as feminine and masculine.

A mindset is a way of assessing and giving a conclusion to something based on a certain point of view or form of thought or the way we think about something. When discussing the mindset of men and women, there are no absolute generalizations or stereotypes that apply to each individual. Each person is unique, and factors such as culture, environment, education, and life experiences also influence a person's mindset. Women use feelings, while men use a more focused and analytical mindset (Ermina Suryanti, 2020).

Differences in communication styles between men and women. Generally, women tend to use communication that is more empathetic and focused on interpersonal relationships, while men are more goal and information oriented (Savannah & Drajat, 2017).

Women often show a tendency to consider various options and engage in cooperation in solving a problem. On the other hand, men often focus on immediate and action-oriented solutions (Sangra Juliano P, 2015).

Women's political participation is a voluntary activity of women who are members of the political women's caucus community. This caucus consists of various elements, including political observers, women activists, lecturers, women parliamentarians, cadres of women political parties and so on, so that in this caucus they take part in the process of electing rulers, either directly or indirectly in the process of forming public policies. Women's opportunities for politics are wide open, but there are several obstacles faced by women in politics, including: gender misunderstanding and the subordination of women in politics, patriarchal political culture, obstacles that can be overcome in order for women's political opportunities to overcome these obstacles, the East Java Women's Political Caucus recommends several things, namely: 1. Women must network together, both inside and outside political parties. 2. Women conduct intensive lobbying to urge political parties to issue clear rules in the candidate selection process. 3. Using mass media effectively to campaign for issues, and the needs of women to balance the participation and representation of women and men. 4. The need to mobilize the support, commitment and trust of men and all parties for women who will run for political parties or members of the legislature or executive; and 5. Islam provides opportunities for women who are involved in political activities, this can be seen in the many verses in the Qur'an that command *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar*. This applies to all kinds of activities, including politics and statehood. Women are also responsible for this. (Alip Yoga Kunandar, 2019)

2. Method

Researchers used qualitative descriptive methods. The data collection used was a questionnaire. The data collection method used is by giving a set of written statements to respondents to answer via Google Form and disseminated via media such as WhatsApp (Prawiyogi et al., 2021)

Political communication, as elucidated by the renowned Danish political scientist Gunnar Vest, or Vedel as he is widely known, is a multifaceted and intricate field that explores the dynamics of information dissemination and the interaction between political actors and the public within the context of a democratic society. Vedel's contributions to this field have significantly enriched our understanding of the complexities inherent in political communication.

Vedel's work highlights the central role of communication in the functioning of democratic systems. He emphasizes that political communication is the lifeblood of democracy, serving as the conduit through which citizens acquire information, express their opinions, and hold their elected representatives accountable. In this sense, political communication is not merely a one-way transmission of information but a dynamic and interactive process that underpins the very essence of democratic governance.

One of Vedel's key insights pertains to the concept of a "media-centered democracy." He argues that the mass media plays a pivotal role in shaping political communication by acting as an intermediary between the government and the governed. In this model, the media serves as the primary source of political information for citizens, and politicians, in turn, must navigate and utilize the media landscape to convey their messages and policy proposals effectively.

Moreover, Vedel's work delves into the notion of the "mediatization of politics." This concept posits that politics itself is transformed by the media's influence. Politicians are not only concerned with crafting policies but also with how these policies are framed and presented in the media. In this sense, the media exerts a profound influence on the political agenda, shaping which issues receive attention and how they are framed, thereby influencing public perceptions and policy outcomes.

Vedel also extensively discusses the role of political actors, such as political parties and interest groups, in shaping political communication. These actors use various communication strategies to engage with the public, mobilize support, and advance their agendas. Understanding the strategies and tactics employed by political actors is crucial in comprehending the dynamics of political communication and its impact on democratic decision-making.

Furthermore, Vedel emphasizes the importance of understanding the ever-evolving media landscape, with the advent of digital communication technologies. The rise of social media and online platforms has disrupted traditional communication channels, allowing for more direct and immediate interactions between politicians and the public. This shift has brought both opportunities

and challenges, as it has reshaped the dynamics of political communication, creating new avenues for engagement while also raising concerns about misinformation and polarization.

In conclusion, Gunnar Vedel's scholarship on political communication provides invaluable insights into the intricate and evolving nature of this field. His work underscores the vital role of communication in sustaining democracy, highlights the media's transformative power, and underscores the importance of understanding the strategies employed by political actors. Vedel's contributions continue to shape our understanding of political communication and its profound impact on the functioning of democratic societies. His insights remain relevant and instructive in a world where the dynamics of communication and politics continue to evolve at an unprecedented pace.

Almond's concept of political communication emphasizes the role of information and ideas in the functioning of political systems. He asserts that effective political communication is a critical element in maintaining social order and facilitating governance. It involves the transmission of political information, values, and ideologies, which are essential for citizens to understand and participate in the political process.

One of Almond's notable contributions is the development of the idea of the "political culture." He suggests that political communication is deeply intertwined with the culture of a society, as it shapes and is shaped by the shared beliefs, norms, and values that define a nation's political identity. In his seminal work with Sidney Verba, "The Civic Culture," Almond examines the relationship between political culture and political behavior, highlighting the impact of culture on citizens' willingness to engage in political activities and their communication patterns. (Hasfi, 2019)

Almond also delves into the concept of "political socialization." This aspect of political communication explores how individuals, particularly the younger generation, acquire their political beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors through various channels such as family, schools, media, and social networks. Almond's work underscores the role of socialization in shaping individuals' political orientations and participation.

Furthermore, Almond's research emphasizes the importance of feedback mechanisms within political systems. Effective political communication involves not only the dissemination of information from political elites to the public but also the reception of feedback from the citizens. This feedback loop enables governments to gauge public opinion and adapt policies accordingly, fostering responsive governance and accountability.

Almond's contributions to the study of political communication have had a lasting impact on the field, underlining the intricate relationship between politics, culture, and information dissemination. His work remains foundational in our understanding of how political systems operate and how political ideas are transmitted and received within societies. In an era of rapid technological advancements and evolving communication channels, Almond's insights continue to

offer valuable perspectives on the dynamics of political communication in contemporary democracies and non-democratic systems alike.(Warjiyati, 2016)

The aim is for researchers to get a wider range of respondents and be comprehensive. Researchers narrowed respondents to people who already have the right to vote.

Rasional

A comprehensive exploration of gender from a rational perspective involves understanding the multifaceted dimensions of gender identity, roles, and equality, while examining the complex interplay of biology, culture, and individual agency. This perspective, often associated with the field of gender studies, transcends traditional notions of male and female, offering a more nuanced and inclusive framework for understanding the diverse experiences of individuals across the gender spectrum.

First and foremost, a rational perspective on gender recognizes that gender identity is not solely determined by biological sex. While biological factors, such as chromosomes and hormones, play a role in shaping one's gender identity, they are not the sole determining factors. It acknowledges the existence of intersex individuals and those with non-binary or genderqueer identities, highlighting that gender is a complex and multifaceted concept.

From a rational standpoint, gender is seen as a social construct, meaning that it is largely shaped by societal norms, expectations, and cultural influences. These constructs can vary significantly across different cultures and time periods. A rational perspective acknowledges that gender roles and expectations can be limiting and prescriptive, often perpetuating stereotypes and inequalities. It underscores the importance of deconstructing these norms to allow individuals the freedom to express their gender identity authentically.

In this rational framework, gender equality is a fundamental principle. It argues that gender-based discrimination and inequality are irrational and unjust, as they limit the full participation and potential of individuals in society. A rational perspective on gender advocates for equal rights and opportunities for people of all gender identities and expressions, emphasizing that individuals should be judged on their abilities and character, rather than their gender.

Moreover, a rational perspective on gender recognizes the importance of intersectionality. It understands that an individual's gender identity is just one aspect of their identity and is often intersected with other factors such as race, class, sexual orientation, and ability. This intersectional lens highlights that gender inequality is often compounded by other forms of discrimination, and addressing these issues requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach.

From a rational standpoint, the concept of gender also extends beyond the binary understanding of male and female. It acknowledges and respects the experiences of transgender individuals who may transition from their assigned gender at birth to their true gender identity.

Rationality supports the rights of transgender individuals to access healthcare, legal recognition, and societal acceptance in alignment with their true gender identity.

In summary, a rational perspective on gender is characterized by a commitment to equity, inclusivity, and a deep understanding of the complexities of gender identity, roles, and experiences. It recognizes that gender is a multi-dimensional concept influenced by biology, culture, and individual choice. It calls for a world where all individuals, regardless of their gender identity or expression, are free to live authentic and fulfilling lives, with equal opportunities and without discrimination. This perspective is instrumental in reshaping societal norms and policies to create a more just and equitable world for everyone, irrespective of their gender.

Emosional

An emotional perspective offers a profound and intricate lens through which we can comprehend the human experience, our interactions with others, and our responses to the world around us. This perspective delves into the intricate world of emotions, the essential role they play in our lives, and the profound impact they have on our mental, physical, and social well-being.

Emotions are fundamental to the human experience, serving as a means of processing and responding to various stimuli. From joy and love to anger and fear, emotions provide us with the cognitive and physiological tools to navigate the complexity of our daily lives. They are not merely spontaneous reactions but complex, multifaceted processes rooted in our neurobiology, personal experiences, and cultural backgrounds.

At the core of the emotional perspective is the recognition that emotions are universal yet highly individualized. While certain emotions are recognized across cultures, the way they are expressed and experienced can vary significantly. This recognition of individual differences emphasizes the uniqueness of each person's emotional landscape and the importance of understanding and respecting these differences in our interpersonal relationships. (Aprilia et al., 2020)

Emotions are also closely tied to our mental health and well-being. From a psychological standpoint, emotions can serve as valuable signals, offering insights into our needs, desires, and the state of our inner world. A rational emotional perspective encourages us to embrace and understand our emotions rather than suppress or deny them. This acknowledgment is fundamental to emotional intelligence, a concept that underscores the significance of recognizing and managing one's emotions effectively.

Moreover, the emotional perspective highlights the interpersonal dimension of emotions. Our emotions often serve as a powerful means of communication, expressing our feelings, needs, and intentions to others. They play a pivotal role in building and maintaining relationships, as understanding and empathizing with the emotions of those around us is crucial for effective communication and connection.

Emotions also have physiological manifestations, influencing our bodily responses. When we experience fear, for example, our heart rate may increase, and we may feel a rush of adrenaline. Conversely, positive emotions like happiness can lead to the release of endorphins, contributing to a sense of well-being. These physical reactions underscore the interconnectedness of our emotional and physical states.

Furthermore, from a social and cultural perspective, emotions are deeply ingrained in the fabric of societies. Cultural norms, traditions, and rituals often dictate how emotions are expressed, regulated, and understood. This perspective recognizes the role of culture in shaping emotional experiences and the significance of cultural competence in fostering harmonious relationships across diverse communities.

In summary, an emotional perspective offers a profound understanding of the role emotions play in our lives, encompassing their universality, individuality, psychological significance, and societal influence. It underscores the importance of emotional intelligence, empathy, and open communication in fostering healthy relationships and personal well-being. By embracing and comprehending the intricate world of emotions, individuals can lead more fulfilling lives and contribute to a more empathetic and harmonious society. (Abdullah, 2017)

The researcher's validation technique is internal and external validity. In (Bachtiar S. Bachri, 2010) explains that internal validity is related to the degree of accuracy of the research design with what is to be achieved, while external validity is related to whether the research results can be generalized or applied to the population from which the sample was taken.

3. Result and Discussion

The stereotype that women are inherently emotional beings has been deeply ingrained in societal perceptions for a significant part of human history. Women have often been portrayed as governed by their emotions, which has led to a variety of assumptions about their decision-making processes and capabilities. However, contemporary research is challenging and reshaping this stereotype, providing compelling evidence that women are not merely emotional but possess a considerable capacity for rational thinking. This evolving perspective highlights the need to move beyond the limitations of traditional gender roles and recognize the complex nature of women's cognitive abilities.

Research in psychology, neuroscience, and sociology is increasingly revealing that women exhibit rational thinking and decision-making skills on par with men. This understanding does not seek to deny the presence of emotions in women; rather, it underscores the multifaceted nature of their cognitive capacities, encompassing both emotional and rational dimensions.

One crucial revelation from this research is the recognition that societal expectations and cultural conditioning have shaped the perception of women as emotional beings. Women are often encouraged to prioritize empathy, communication, and nurturing roles, which can lead to the erroneous belief that they are inherently more emotional. However, this conditioning does not diminish their rational thinking capabilities; instead, it underscores their adaptability and ability to navigate complex interpersonal dynamics.

Moreover, studies examining the neurological and cognitive aspects of both genders have shown that there are no intrinsic cognitive differences that make women more emotional than men. Any distinctions in cognitive processes tend to be minimal and highly individualized, overshadowed by the significant overlap between the genders. This supports the idea that women's rational thinking should not be underestimated or overlooked.

In light of this research, it becomes increasingly imperative to challenge and deconstruct stereotypes that have limited women's opportunities and recognition in various domains. Embracing the rational capabilities of women is not just an act of gender equity but also a step toward a more inclusive and progressive society. It is a reminder that assumptions about gender roles and abilities should be continually reevaluated to foster a more equitable world where both men and women are acknowledged and valued for their unique perspectives, contributions, and, importantly, their rational thinking abilities. This research paves the way for a redefined, more balanced, and fair understanding of women's roles and capacities in our evolving society.

In the ever-evolving landscape of politics, one constant remains true: men are still, at their core, rational thinkers. With the passage of time, there has been a noticeable shift in the way they approach and choose their political alignments. In today's complex world, the discerning male electorate increasingly relies on logic and reason as guiding principles in their decision-making process. This shift represents a departure from emotion-driven politics, as more men recognize the importance of evaluating policies and candidates based on factual evidence and sound arguments. As they navigate the intricate web of political ideologies, it becomes evident that men are embracing a more cerebral and analytical approach to politics, striving to make informed choices that align with their values and the greater good. This logical evolution signifies a hopeful trend in the political arena, where reason and rationality take precedence, fostering a more informed and thoughtful electorate.

3.1. Presenting the Results

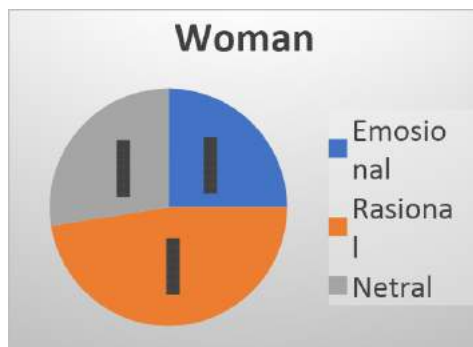


Figure 1. shows the results of the female perspective.

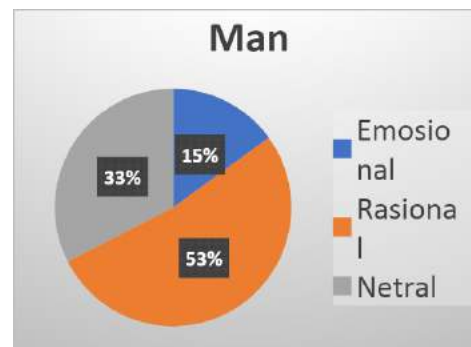


Figure 2. shows the results of the male perspective.

In the realm of politics, the idea that men and women have distinct approaches to choosing their political affiliations has long been a topic of interest and debate. However, a growing body of research and evolving societal dynamics are challenging the notion that gender fundamentally dictates one's political inclinations. Increasingly, it is becoming evident that both men and women share more similarities than differences in the way they make political choices.

Research indicates that when it comes to selecting political affiliations or voting for particular candidates, individuals of all genders primarily consider factors such as their personal values, economic well-being, and social and cultural beliefs. These core factors transcend gender boundaries and serve as common denominators in political decision-making.

Furthermore, societal shifts have played a significant role in blurring the lines between traditional gender roles and expectations. As more women have entered the workforce and taken on leadership positions in various sectors, their perspectives on political matters have become increasingly diverse, reflecting the breadth of experiences and opinions among women. Likewise, men have become more attuned to issues related to gender equality, family, and social welfare, contributing to a convergence of political interests between the genders.

In addition, it is essential to acknowledge that individuals, regardless of their gender, possess a spectrum of beliefs and ideologies that may not conform to stereotypical gender-based assumptions. Political preferences are influenced by a myriad of factors, including education, socioeconomic status, cultural background, and personal experiences, making it increasingly challenging to predict how one's gender alone will dictate their political choices.

In today's evolving political landscape, the influence of media, social networks, and online platforms plays a substantial role in shaping the perspectives of both men and women. This digital era offers a space for a diverse range of voices and opinions to be heard and considered, enabling

individuals to explore and adopt political ideologies that align with their unique values and experiences.

3.2. Create a Discussion

In this era of disruption and rapid societal transformation, it is increasingly evident that both men and women, regardless of their gender, share many commonalities in their political decision-making processes, particularly in the context of political faction elections in Indonesia. While gender-based distinctions have traditionally played a role in shaping political behavior, the contemporary landscape suggests a convergence of interests, values, and priorities between men and women. This transformation reflects a broader shift towards a more inclusive and equitable political environment, where the qualities and abilities of individuals are assessed without bias based on gender.

In Indonesia's political faction elections, we observe an evolving dynamic where the traditional gender-based divisions are giving way to a more inclusive and diverse political discourse. Men and women are increasingly participating in the political process with a shared commitment to shaping their nation's future. The disruptive era has ushered in an age of increased access to information, education, and digital platforms, which has allowed both genders to engage more actively in the political arena.

This change is not only driven by shifts in societal norms but also by the recognition that the challenges and opportunities facing Indonesia require a unified, gender-inclusive approach. Men and women are equally affected by issues such as economic stability, social justice, and environmental sustainability, and they recognize that these challenges demand rational, innovative solutions that transcend gender boundaries.

The disruptive era has also seen the rise of new political leaders and movements that prioritize gender equality and inclusivity. This has inspired a more balanced representation of men and women within political factions, thereby amplifying the voices of both genders in shaping policy and decision-making. The changing political landscape in Indonesia is gradually eroding the traditional gender-based assumptions and providing opportunities for individuals to contribute to the nation's progress based on their abilities and merit, rather than their gender.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the disruptive era has brought about a profound shift in the Indonesian political landscape, where men and women are increasingly united by their shared goals and the recognition that their collective efforts are essential in addressing the complex challenges of the modern world. This transformation underscores the importance of a gender-inclusive approach to politics,

fostering a more equitable and effective democratic process where the contributions of all individuals, regardless of gender, are valued and celebrated. As Indonesia moves forward, this convergence of perspectives and goals promises a more harmonious, progressive, and equitable political future.

In conclusion, the process of political faction selection in Indonesia demonstrates that both males and females have a relatively similar approach and influence in shaping their political affiliations. This parity has evolved over time, influenced by a complex interplay of cultural, social, and economic factors. It is essential to acknowledge that gender equality and women's participation in politics have made significant strides in Indonesia in recent years. Indonesian society has moved beyond traditional gender roles, allowing women to participate actively in the political process. Women's rights movements and changes in legislation have provided a more inclusive political landscape, ensuring that women have equal opportunities to engage in political decision-making.

Furthermore, men and women in Indonesia share common concerns when it comes to choosing their political affiliations. Economic stability, access to healthcare, education, and social services, as well as national security, are all issues that transcend gender boundaries. Both men and women seek political factions that align with their interests and concerns, reflecting a shared aspiration for a better future.

While gender-based stereotypes and biases may still exist, they are gradually diminishing. The younger generations in Indonesia are more progressive, and gender equality is becoming increasingly accepted as a societal norm. As a result, both men and women are more likely to make political choices based on their beliefs, values, and personal experiences, rather than being restricted by traditional gender roles.

In the modern era, technology and social media play a pivotal role in shaping political affiliations, and this influence is not constrained by gender. Both men and women can access information, engage in political discussions, and connect with like-minded individuals regardless of their gender. This democratization of information has contributed to a more inclusive and equitable political environment.

It is important to emphasize that while the process of political faction selection is increasingly similar between males and females in Indonesia, there is still work to be done to ensure full gender equality in politics. Women's representation in leadership positions, both in political parties and in government, remains an area of concern. Encouraging more women to participate in politics and providing support for their political careers will further enhance the equity in political faction selection.

In summary, the political faction selection process in Indonesia is gradually becoming a more equitable and gender-inclusive endeavor. Both men and women are influenced by common concerns and have access to the same resources for political engagement. As Indonesia continues to evolve, fostering gender equality and encouraging women's participation in politics will be essential to solidify this trend and create a more representative and responsive political landscape for all its citizens.

5. References

- Abdullah, A. (2017). MEMBACA KOMUNIKASI POLITIK GERAKAN AKSI BELA ISLAM 212: ANTARA POLITIK IDENTITAS DAN IJTihad POLITIK ALTERNATIF. *Jurnal Pemikiran Islam*.
- Alip Yoga Kunandar. (2019). *memahami teori-teori komunikasi*. Galuh Patria.
- Aprilia, B., Maria Surya, F., & Svarna Pertiwi, M. (2020). Analisis Pergeseran Makna Partisipasi Politik Perempuan Berdasarkan Karakteristik Feminitas dan Maskulinitas dalam Kepemimpinan Perempuan: Studi Kasus Penanganan COVID-19 di Jerman, Selandia Baru, dan Taiwan. *Jurnal Sentris*, 1(2), 91–108. <https://doi.org/10.26593/sentris.v1i2.4294.91-108>
- Bachtiar S. Bachri. (2010). MEYAKINKAN VALIDITAS DATA MELALUI TRIANGULASI PADA PENELITIAN KUALITATIF. *Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan*, 10. No 1., 46–62.
- Ermina Suryanti. (2020). Analisis Pola Pikir (MINDSET), Penilaian Kerja dan Kepemimpinan Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Pada Kantor Kecamatan Batumandi Kabupaten Balangan Kalimantan Selatan. *Kindai*, 16, 103–124.
- Hasanah, U., & Musyafak, N. (2018). GENDER AND POLITICS: Keterlibatan Perempuan dalam Pembangunan Politik. *Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender*, 12(3), 409. <https://doi.org/10.21580/sa.v12i3.2080>
- Hasfi, N. (2019). KOMUNIKASI POLITIK DI ERA DIGITAL. In *Jurnal Ilmu Politik* (Vol. 10, Issue 1).
- Prawiyogi, A. G., Sadiyah, T. L., Purwanugraha, A., & Elisa, P. N. (2021). Penggunaan Media Big Book untuk Menumbuhkan Minat Membaca di Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 5(1), 446–452. <https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v5i1.787>
- Sangra Juliano P. (2015). Komunikasi dan Gender : Perbandingan Gaya Komunikasi Dalam Budaya Maskulin dan Feminim. *Jurnal Ilmu Politik Dan Komunikasi*, V, No 1, 6–16. <http://jipsi.fisip.unikom.ac.id>
- Savannah, R. N., & Drajat, M. S. (2017). Pola Komunikasi Internal Penggiat Bisnis Wanita & Pria dalam Sektor Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Business Activists Internal Communication Patterns of Women and Men in the Sector of Small and Medium Enterprises. *Proceeding Hubungan Masyarakat*, 3–8.
- Suimi Fales. (2018). Fungsi Partai Politik Dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Politik Ditinjau Dari Hukum Positif. *Al-IMARAH : Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Politik Islam*, 3, No.2, 199–210.

Sutarso, J. (2011). Konstruksi Isu Gender Dalam Politik: Studi Kasus Pemilihan Umum 2004. *KomuniTi*, 2(Gender), 3–12.

Warjiyati, S. (2016). *PARTISIPASI POLITIK PEREMPUAN PERSPEKTIF HUKUM ISLAM* (Vol. 6, Issue 1).