ABSTRACT

This study investigates the power relations at the time of legislative elections from the point of view of gender relations that influence and regulate the political relations of women candidates and men, using Michel Foucault's theory of power relations. Power relations are where and not localized in a structure, making all things as a source of power to subdue the relations in the discourse which then manifests in practice - political practices. This study used a qualitative approach and in-depth interviews. The subjects of the study was obtained from the snowball method, whereby women candidates as an informant subject, and the subject is a non informant families, women voters and women candidates successful team.

Surabaya Parliament legislative elections from 2009 to 2014 have shown that the political parties meet quotas of women candidates at least 30%. However, not all political parties reflect the representation of women by 30%. Although later in the distribution structure/position Surabaya City Council, council members still placed women in a subordinate position.

Power relations women candidates in legislative elections diverse winning effort. Power relations women candidates to political parties, political party officials, candidates males pennetuan during registration and serial numbers are not profitable, but with a mutual successful team. Power relations when determining electoral district and political campaigns by political parties and election management bodies are not profitable. whereas mutual benefit with political parties, among female candidates, successful team, constituents. When voting, power relations with the witness is not profitable and mutually beneficial. While the male candidates, political parties and election management bodies are not profitable, as well as with women candidates among mutually beneficial and successful team.

Keywords: Power Relations, Women candidates, legislative elections.