

ABSTRACT

This article is aimed to explain the advocacy process for increasing women's representation in Myanmar's Parliament by the local women's movements. The women in Myanmar have been underrepresented in all aspects, including in the parliament at the union and state/region level. The underrepresentation of women in Myanmar's Parliament only makes women more vulnerable. The number of women's representation in parliament at national and state/region level was increasing from 3.7% in 2010 to 10.08% in 2015. The author believed that the local women's movements played a central role in advocating this issue to increase the women MPs. In order to analyze the advocacy process of the local women's movements, the author used the Boomerang Pattern from Keck and Sikkink explaining about the Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs). In understanding the change of state behavior, the author reiterated the logic of appropriateness by March and Olsen. The data analyzed in this research was the secondary data using library research method. This research signified that the advocacy process for increasing the number of women in Myanmar's Parliament is: 1) The local women's movements establish the network with the foreign NGOs due to a non-functioning channel to the government and; 2) The INGOs set the issue in international level and push some foreign states and the United Nations to pressure Myanmar. In return, the state changed its behavior and began to increase the women's representation in the parliament.

Keyword(s): *Women's Representation, Local Women's Movement, Myanmar, Boomerang Pattern, Logic of Appropriateness*