

## ABSTRACT

The Constitutional Court Decision No. 88 / PUU-XIV / 2016 stated that a woman is entitled to be a candidate for Governor and Vice Governor in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This decision has become a polemic among the people of Yogyakarta and also among the internal members of the Yogyakarta Palace. This research aims to find out the institutional disputes settlement mechanism in Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate. This research is a normative legal research / library research and also an empirical legal research, which means that the research uses empirical facts that are obtained through interviews with several some respondents. The result of the research shows that in the *Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* Sultanate Palace there is no clear mechanism of resolving disputes among Sultanate family and there is no institution that has the authority to solve cases of institutional disputes. Now, Yogyakarta Sultanate is in a state of emergency, in which Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X does not have a son as the successor to the throne of the Kingdom. Basically, dispute settlement in Yogyakarta Sultanate Palace can be settled through discussion among Sultanate Family. Since the beginning Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate has had customary law or *paugeran adat* that regulates about the figure of female leaders in Yogyakarta Sultanate, a woman is able to become a governor and also become a leader or *Sulthanah* in the Yogyakarta Sultanate Palace. This research recommends that *Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* Sultanate Palace needs to initiate the establishment of an institution that has authority to settle any disputes happened in the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate Palace.

**Keywords:** *Institutional Disputes, Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate, State of Emergency, Sulthanah*