

ABSTRAK

Kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, khususnya Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT), masih tinggi dan membutuhkan pengawasan yang kuat dari lembaga legislatif. Anggota DPRD perempuan periode 2019-2024 diharapkan mampu memperjuangkan aspirasi perempuan melalui fungsi pengawasan, terutama terhadap implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 5 Tahun 2019 tentang Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi. Analisis mengacu pada teori feminisme liberal yang menekankan kesetaraan dan rasionalitas perempuan dalam politik, teori representasi tentang pentingnya keterwakilan substantif, serta teori pengawasan yang menjelaskan fungsi kontrol DPRD terhadap pelaksanaan kebijakan daerah. Informan penelitian meliputi anggota DPRD perempuan, Dinas P3AKB, Unit PPA Polres, dan Fatayat NU.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fungsi pengawasan belum sepenuhnya optimal. Keterlibatan anggota DPRD perempuan dalam pengawasan program perlindungan perempuan dari KDRT masih jauh dari optimal. Berdasarkan kerangka teori Dadang & Akmal (2016), kelemahan tampak pada tiga aspek utama: ketiadaan basis data, minimnya peran sejak tahap perumusan karena Perda merupakan inisiatif eksekutif, serta absennya telaahan kritis terhadap substansi. Pengawasan preventif dan represif berjalan formalistik, lebih banyak bersifat pasif dibanding aktif, tanpa forum evaluasi yang memadai. Kondisi ini menjadikan fungsi pengawasan DPRD perempuan sebatas administratif, belum substantif, sehingga belum mampu memastikan perlindungan perempuan korban KDRT secara efektif. Hambatan yang dihadapi meliputi keterbatasan posisi strategis di DPRD, rendahnya kapasitas politik, budaya diam di masyarakat, serta kendala teknis seperti minimnya anggaran dan lemahnya koordinasi lintas lembaga. Meski demikian, strategi yang dirumuskan antara lain edukasi masyarakat, penguatan anggaran, dan sinergi antarlembaga, yang dinilai potensial untuk mengoptimalkan fungsi pengawasan DPRD perempuan dalam isu perlindungan perempuan.

Kata Kunci: DPRD Perempuan, Pengawasan, Perlindungan Perempuan

ABSTRACT

Cases of violence against women in Tasikmalaya Regency, especially Domestic Violence (KDRT), are still high and require strong supervision from the legislature. Women DPRD members for the 2019-2024 period are expected to be able to fight for women's aspirations through the supervisory function, especially on the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with in-depth interview techniques and documentation. The analysis refers to the theory of liberal feminism that emphasizes the equality and rationality of women in politics, the theory of representation about the importance of substantive representation, and the theory of supervision that explains the control function of the DPRD over the implementation of regional policies. The research informants included members of the women's DPRD, the P3AKB Office, the PPA Unit of the Police, and Fatayat NU.

The results of the study show that the supervisory function is not fully optimal. The involvement of female DPRD members in supervising women's protection programs from domestic violence is still far from optimal. Based on the theoretical framework of Dadang & Akmal (2016), weaknesses can be seen in three main aspects: the absence of a database, the lack of role since the formulation stage because the Regional Regulation is an executive initiative, and the absence of a critical study of substance. Preventive and repressive supervision is formalistic, more passive than active, without an adequate evaluation forum. This condition makes the supervisory function of the women's DPRD administrative, not yet substantive, so it has not been able to ensure the effective protection of women victims of domestic violence. The obstacles faced include limited strategic positions in the DPRD, low political capacity, a culture of silence in the community, and technical obstacles such as a lack of budget and weak coordination across institutions. However, the strategies formulated include public education, strengthening the budget, and inter-institutional synergy, which are considered potential to optimize the supervisory function of the women's DPRD in the issue of women's protection.

Keywords: *Women's DPRD, Supervision, Women's Protection*