

ABSTRAK

Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga merupakan pelanggaran hak asasi manusia yang serius dan memerlukan perhatian khusus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk perlindungan hukum bagi korban KDRT di Kota Kabanjahe dan menganalisis kendala yang dihadapi dalam implementasinya. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif melalui kajian kepustakaan terhadap bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier dengan fokus pada Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlindungan hukum terhadap korban KDRT diwujudkan melalui Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A) yang dibentuk tahun 2010 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Bupati Karo Nomor 147.121/Kep.402-Huk/2010. P2TP2A memberikan layanan litigasi (pendampingan hukum langsung dan tidak langsung untuk kasus KDRT, perkosaan, pencabulan) dan non-litigasi (konsultasi, mediasi), serta pelayanan medis, psikologis, dan informasi hukum. Kendala implementasi meliputi lima faktor: (1) hukum dan kelembagaan (delik aduan, perbedaan penafsiran, sanksi belum efek jera, proses panjang, keterbatasan anggaran); (2) sosial budaya (patriarki, stigma, rakut sitelu, minimnya sosialisasi); (3) psikologis korban (ketakutan, trauma, PTSD, ketergantungan emosional, learned helplessness); (4) ekonomi (ketergantungan finansial, kontrol ekonomi pelaku); (5) sistem peradilan (proses rumit, minimnya sensitivitas aparat, keterbatasan layanan pemulihan). Penelitian merekomendasikan sosialisasi masif P2TP2A melalui media sosial dan kemasyarakatan, jaminan privasi korban, serta program restitusi dan rehabilitasi agar korban tidak terpaksa memilih mediasi karena ketergantungan ekonomi.

Kata Kunci: Perlindungan Hukum, Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Korban KDRT, P2TP2A, Kabanjahe

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a serious violation of human rights that requires special attention. This research aims to identify forms of legal protection for domestic violence victims in Kabanjahe City and analyze obstacles encountered in its implementation. The research method uses a normative juridical approach through literature review of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials focusing on Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence. The results show that legal protection for domestic violence victims is realized through the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) established in 2010 based on Karo Regent Decree Number 147.121/Kep.402-Huk/2010. P2TP2A provides litigation services (direct and indirect legal assistance for domestic violence, rape, and sexual abuse cases) and non-litigation services (consultation, mediation), as well as medical, psychological, and legal information services. Implementation obstacles include five factors: (1) legal and institutional (complaint-based offense, differences in interpretation, sanctions not deterrent, lengthy processes, budget limitations); (2) socio-cultural (patriarchy, stigma, rakut sitelu, lack of socialization); (3) victims psychological (fear, trauma, PTSD, emotional dependence, learned helplessness); (4) economic (financial dependence, perpetrator economic control); (5) judicial system (complex processes, lack of officer sensitivity, limited recovery services). The research recommends massive socialization of P2TP2A through social media and community outreach, guarantees of victim privacy, and restitution and rehabilitation programs so victims are not forced to choose mediation due to economic dependence.

Key Words: Legal Protection, Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence Victims, P2TP2A, Kabanjahe