

ABSTRAK

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam pembangunan desa kerap dibatasi oleh norma sosial dan struktur kuasa yang patriarkal, sehingga keberadaan program seperti Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak (DRPPA) menjadi ruang potensial untuk mengupayakan kesetaraan. Namun, keberhasilan program ini belum banyak dikaji secara mendalam dari perspektif perempuan itu sendiri, terutama dalam hal bagaimana mereka terlibat, mengartikulasikan perannya, dan merasakan capaian dari keterlibatan tersebut. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menjawab pertanyaan: bagaimana keterlibatan perempuan dalam program Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak (DRPPA) di Desa Wedomartani?

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori pemberdayaan Naila Kabeer (1999) yang menekankan proses perluasan kemampuan perempuan dalam membuat pilihan hidup strategis melalui tiga dimensi, yaitu sumber daya, agensi, dan capaian. Pemahaman ini diperkaya oleh Mahmood dan Butler yang melihat agensi tidak selalu berupa perlawanan, tetapi juga penghayatan nilai sosial secara reflektif. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan studi kasus di Desa Wedomartani, Sleman. Informan terdiri dari empat perempuan penggerak sebagai informan utama, serta empat informan pendukung. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi, lalu dianalisis secara tematik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tiga temuan utama: (1) Keterlibatan perempuan merupakan proses historis yang dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang keluarga, pengalaman sosial, dan modal simbolik; (2) Keterlibatan ini terwujud dalam partisipasi aktif, seperti edukasi, pendampingan kasus kekerasan, penyusunan regulasi, dan keikutsertaan dalam forum kelembagaan, di mana agensi perempuan tampak melalui tindakan reflektif yang merefleksikan nilai keibuan, religiusitas, dan pengabdian; (3) Keterlibatan tersebut menghasilkan capaian personal dan sosial, seperti meningkatnya kepercayaan diri, perluasan pengaruh, dan lahirnya inisiatif komunitas. Meski demikian, DRPPA belum sepenuhnya menjangkau perempuan marginal dan belum mendorong perubahan struktural kelembagaan. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa keterlibatan perempuan dalam DRPPA adalah proses dinamis yang belum selesai, sehingga pemberdayaan transformatif memerlukan pembongkaran struktur eksklusif, perluasan akses, dan penataan ulang kelembagaan yang adil gender.

Kata kunci: keterlibatan perempuan, DRPPA, pemberdayaan, agensi, desa

ABSTRACT

Women's involvement in village development is often constrained by social norms and patriarchal power structures, making programs such as the Women and Child Friendly Village (Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak/DRPPA) a potentially transformative space for advancing gender equality. However, the success of this program has not been thoroughly explored from the perspectives of women themselves particularly in terms of how they engage, articulate their roles, and experience the outcomes of their involvement. This research seeks to answer the question: How are women involved in the Women and Child Friendly Village (DRPPA) program in Wedomartani Village?

This study employs Naila Kabeer's (1999) theory of empowerment, which emphasizes the expansion of women's ability to make strategic life choices through three dimensions: resources, agency, and achievements. This framework is enriched by the insights of Mahmood and Butler, who argue that agency is not always expressed through resistance, but also through the reflective embodiment of social values. A qualitative approach was used, with a single case study conducted in Wedomartani Village, Sleman. The primary informants were four female community leaders, supported by four additional informants. Data were collected through indepth interviews, observations, and documentation, and analyzed thematically.

The findings reveal three key points: (1) Women's involvement is a historical process shaped by family background, social experiences, and symbolic capital; (2) Their engagement is manifested in active participation, such as in educational activities, assistance for violence cases, policy formulation, and involvement in institutional forums where women's agency is evident through reflective actions grounded in maternal values, religiosity, and dedication; (3) This involvement yields both personal and social outcomes, including increased self-confidence, expanded influence, and the emergence of community initiatives. Nevertheless, the DRPPA program has yet to fully reach marginalized women and has not significantly driven structural institutional change. This study underscores that women's involvement in DRPPA is an ongoing and dynamic process. Transformative empowerment requires dismantling exclusive structures, expanding access, and restructuring institutions to be more gender-just.

Keywords: women's involvement, DRPPA, empowerment, agency, village