

ABSTRAK

INTAN NURMALA FAIRUZYAH, 1228040050, 2026: **Representasi Substantif Kepentingan Perempuan Oleh Anggota DPD RI: Advokasi Isu Pemberdayaan Perempuan oleh Agita Nurfianti di Jawa Barat.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis praktik representasi substantif yang dilakukan Agita Nurfianti sebagai Anggota DPD RI Daerah Pemilihan Jawa Barat dalam mengadvokasikan isu pemberdayaan perempuan, serta menganalisis dampaknya terhadap proses pemberdayaan perempuan di Jawa Barat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan Agita Nurfianti, staf ahli, serta masyarakat penerima manfaat program pemberdayaan perempuan, yang diperkuat dengan studi dokumentasi dari berbagai dokumen resmi, publikasi DPD RI, media daring, dan media sosial. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Representasi Politik Hanna Fenichel Pitkin, khususnya konsep representasi substantif, serta teori Pemberdayaan Perempuan Naila Kabeer melalui dimensi *resources*, *agency*, dan *achievements* sebagai kerangka analisis.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa praktik yang dilakukan Agita Nurfianti dapat dikategorikan sebagai representasi substantif perempuan karena tidak hanya berfokus pada penyampaian aspirasi masyarakat, tetapi juga diwujudkan melalui penetapan agenda representasi, advokasi kebijakan, pembangunan kolaborasi lintas pemangku kepentingan, dukungan terhadap implementasi Program DONUTS, serta pengawalan terhadap berbagai isu pemberdayaan perempuan. Praktik representasi tersebut diwujudkan melalui advokasi isu stunting, penguatan Program Keluarga Berencana (KB), dan pencegahan pernikahan dini. Meskipun ketiga isu tersebut sama-sama diperjuangkan melalui mekanisme kelembagaan DPD RI, bentuk tindakan representasi yang dilakukan tidak selalu sama sehingga menghasilkan dampak yang berbeda. Pada isu stunting, praktik representasi berkembang hingga mendukung implementasi Program DONUTS sehingga berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan akses perempuan terhadap informasi, pendampingan, dan layanan, memperkuat kapasitas perempuan dalam pengambilan keputusan mengenai pengasuhan anak, serta mendorong perubahan pada praktik pengasuhan dan kondisi gizi balita. Sementara itu, pada isu Program Keluarga Berencana (KB) dan pencegahan pernikahan dini, praktik representasi masih didominasi oleh advokasi kebijakan sehingga kontribusi lebih terlihat pada penguatan agenda kebijakan dibandingkan perubahan yang dapat diamati secara langsung di masyarakat. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa efektivitas representasi substantif dipengaruhi oleh bentuk tindakan representasi yang dilakukan serta tindak lanjut dari aktor yang memiliki kewenangan dalam mengimplementasikan kebijakan.

Kata kunci: Representasi substantif; DPD RI; Pemberdayaan Perempuan

ABSTRACT

INTAN NURMALA FAIRUZYAH, 1228040050, 2026: **Substantive Representation of Women's Interests by DPD RI Members: Advocacy for Women's Empowerment Issues by Agita Nurfianti in West Java**

This study aims to analyze the substantive representation practices carried out by Agita Nurfianti as a member of the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD RI) representing the West Java electoral district in advocating women's empowerment issues, as well as to analyze their impact on the women's empowerment process in West Java.

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with Agita Nurfianti, her expert staff, and women who benefited from women's empowerment programs, supported by documentary studies of various official documents, DPD RI publications, online media, and social media. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman model, which consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. This study applies Hanna Fenichel Pitkin's Political Representation theory, particularly the concept of substantive representation, as well as Naila Kabeer's Women's Empowerment theory through the dimensions of *resources*, *agency*, and *achievements* as the analytical framework.

The findings show that Agita Nurfianti's practices can be categorized as substantive representation of women because they involve not only conveying community aspirations but also establishing a representational agenda, conducting policy advocacy, developing cross-stakeholder collaboration, supporting the implementation of the DONUTS Program, and following up on various women's empowerment issues. These representational practices were carried out through advocacy on stunting, strengthening the Family Planning (KB) Program, and preventing child marriage. Although all three issues were pursued through the institutional mechanisms of the DPD RI, the forms of representational action varied, resulting in different impacts. On the issue of stunting, representational practices developed into support for the implementation of the DONUTS Program, contributing to increased women's access to information, assistance, and services; strengthening women's capacity to make decisions regarding childcare; and encouraging changes in childcare practices and the nutritional conditions of children under five. Meanwhile, in the issues of the Family Planning (KB) Program and child marriage prevention, representational practices remained predominantly focused on policy advocacy, with contributions being more evident in strengthening policy agendas than in directly observable changes at the community level. These findings demonstrate that the effectiveness of substantive representation is influenced by the forms of representational action undertaken and the follow-up actions of actors who have the authority to implement policies.

Keywords: Substantive Representation; DPD RI; Women's Empowerment.