ABSTRAK

Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) merupakan tindak pidana yang tidak hanya menimbulkan kerugian bagi korban, tetapi juga menuntut adanya perlindungan hukum yang cepat dan efektif. Pasal 16 ayat (1) UU PDRT mewajibkan kepolisian memberikan perlindungan sementara kepada korban dalam waktu 1 x 24 jam sejak mengetahui atau menerima laporan. Namun, pelaksanaan perlindungan tersebut masih menghadapi persoalan, khususnya terkait mekanisme perlindungan pada tingkat kewilayahan dan kewenangan Bhabinkamtibmas. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pelaksanaan perlindungan hukum terhadap korban KDRT setelah laporan diterima kepolisian serta kedudukan dan kewenangan Bhabinkamtibmas dalam memberikan perlindungan awal kepada korban. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan (*statute approach*) dan pendekatan konseptual (*conceptual approach*), dengan bahan hukum yang diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepolisian memiliki kewajiban memberikan perlindungan sementara secara segera kepada korban KDRT, sedangkan Pasal 16 ayat (3) berpotensi menimbulkan persoalan dalam pelaksanaan perlindungan karena adanya kewajiban meminta penetapan perintah perlindungan dari pengadilan. Bhabinkamtibmas memiliki peran strategis dalam memberikan tindakan awal karena berhubungan langsung dengan masyarakat, tetapi Perkap Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 belum mengatur secara khusus mekanisme dan batas kewenangannya dalam perlindungan korban KDRT. Kesimpulannya, diperlukan kejelasan mekanisme perlindungan dan pengaturan kewenangan Bhabinkamtibmas agar perlindungan korban KDRT dapat dilaksanakan secara cepat, tepat, dan efektif.

Kata Kunci: Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Kepolisian, Pelaporan, Perlindungan Hukum.

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence (DV) is a criminal act that not only causes harm to victims but also requires rapid and effective legal protection. Article 16 paragraph (1) of Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence obliges the police to provide temporary protection to victims within 1 × 24 hours from the time they become aware of or receive a report. However, the implementation of such protection still faces challenges, particularly concerning protection mechanisms at the local level and the authority of Bhabinkamtibmas. This study aims to analyze the implementation of legal protection for victims of domestic violence after a report has been received by the police, as well as the position and authority of Bhabinkamtibmas in providing initial protection to victims. This study employs normative legal research using a statutory approach and a conceptual approach, with legal materials obtained through library research. The results indicate that the police are obligated to provide immediate temporary protection to victims of domestic violence, while Article 16 paragraph (3) potentially creates obstacles in implementing such protection due to the requirement to request a protection order from the court. Bhabinkamtibmas plays a strategic role in providing initial assistance due to its direct interaction with the community; however, Police Regulation No. 7 of 2021 does not specifically regulate the mechanisms and limits of its authority in protecting victims of domestic violence. Therefore, greater clarity regarding protection mechanisms and the authority of Bhabinkamtibmas is necessary to ensure that protection for victims of domestic violence can be provided promptly, appropriately, and effectively.

Keywords: *Domestic Violence, Police, Reporting, Legal Protection.*