

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis upaya *International Dalit Solidarity Network* (IDSN) dalam memperjuangkan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) perempuan kaum Dalit di India pada periode 2020–2023. Di tengah realitas domestik yang ditandai dengan lonjakan kekerasan struktural, diskriminasi ganda (kasta dan gender), serta kebuntuan hukum nasional, IDSN hadir sebagai jaringan transnasional yang membawa isu tersebut ke tingkat internasional. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif dan kerangka teori *Transnational Advocacy Networks* (TANs) Keck dan Sikkink, studi ini membedah pengaplikasian tiga pilar utama: Politik Informasi, Politik Akuntabilitas, dan Pola Bumerang. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa IDSN secara efektif mengatasi hambatan di tingkat domestik pemerintah India dengan mentransformasikan isu kasta dari sekadar masalah budaya lokal menjadi pelanggaran HAM universal berbasis keturunan (*descent-based discrimination*). Melalui pengemasan data yang kredibel, lobi diplomatik, serta melibatkan peran penting European Union dan mekanisme *Universal Periodic Review* (UPR) PBB 2022, IDSN berhasil mendesak India mematuhi delapan rekomendasi internasional terkait perlindungan kasta-gender, yang puncaknya ditandai dengan keberhasilan IDSN meraih status akreditasi resmi ECOSOC PBB pada tahun 2023.

Kata Kunci: IDSN, Perempuan Dalit, Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs), Politik Akuntabilitas, Pola Bumerang.

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the efforts of the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) in advocating for the Human Rights of Dalit women in India during the 2020–2023 period. Amidst a domestic reality marked by a surge in structural violence, dual discrimination (caste and gender), and a gridlock in the national legal system, IDSN operates as a transnational network that elevates the issue to the international stage. Utilizing a qualitative-descriptive method and the framework of Keck and Sikkink’s Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs) theory, this study dissects the application of three core pillars: Information Politics, Accountability Politics, and the Boomerang Pattern. The analysis demonstrates that IDSN effectively addresses domestic-level obstacles imposed by the Indian government by transforming the caste issue from a mere local cultural matter into a universal human rights violation known as descent-based discrimination. Through the packaging of credible empirical data, diplomatic lobbying, as well as the strategic involvement of the European Union and the 2022 UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism, IDSN successfully urged India to accept eight international recommendations concerning caste-gender protection, culminating in IDSN successfully securing official UN ECOSOC consultative status in 2023.

Keywords: *IDSN, Dalit Women, Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs), Accountability Politics, Boomerang Pattern.*