



Legal Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence: A Legal and Sociological Perspective

Ira Putri Rahmasari^{1*}, Mia Amalia², Aji Mulyana³

¹²³ Faculty of Law, Suryakancana University

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.47134/jpa.v2i2.1143>

*Correspondence: Ira Putri Rahmasari

Email: irap1799@gmail.com

Received: 20-11-2024

Accepted: 21-12-2024

Published: 22-01-2025



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: A household is a social unit where there is a sense of protection and comfort. In the context of a household, it refers to a husband, wife, and children, as well as people who are related to them by blood, marriage, breastfeeding, nurturing, or guardianship who reside in the household. In addition, people who work to help the household are also seen as family members as long as they live there. An act of violence is a situation where a person commits an act that can cause physical harm, both to themselves and others accompanied by uncontrollable anger and distress. These acts of violence can occur within the household, which can be called Domestic Violence. Domestic violence is an act that harms a person, especially women, which causes suffering physically, sexually, psychologically and / or domestic quarrels both threats in acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of independence within the scope of the household. Through this analysis, it is hoped that readers can understand the complexity of the problem of domestic violence and the urgency of preventive measures and stricter law enforcement. The family is the smallest organization in society formed through marriage. A family usually consists of a father, mother and children. However, in many cases, relatives such as parents, husbands or wives, brothers or sisters are also involved.

Keywords: Violence, Women, Household, Family

Introduction

A household is a social unit where there is a sense of protection and comfort. In the context of households, it refers to husbands, wives, and children, as well as people who are related to the family by blood, marriage, breastfeeding, nurturing, or guardianship who reside in the household. In addition, people who work to help the household are also considered family members as long as they live there (Fatma, 2018). Children, as an important part of the household, always need love and attention from all family members.

In the dimension of family law, the ties that bind husband and wife require the family to love each other, respect, be loyal, and provide physical and mental support. Husbands and wives have equal rights and positions in society and are entitled to take legal action. The arrangement of equal rights and obligations for husbands and wives in domestic life and community life shows that the family is a noble institution (Harijanto, 2022). Nevertheless, the family as the smallest unit in society often faces various problems. Problems faced by families are actual and dynamic, considering that the situation and

conditions of each family are different. Domestic violence is one of the problems that arise in this modern era (Arifin & Lukman Santoso, 2016).

Each family member has their own role that includes rights and obligations. Families are obliged to respect each other, give each other their rights, and create an atmosphere of love through care and protection. These obligations include the livelihood given by the husband to his wife and children, the wife's responsibility to her husband and children, and the children's obedience to their parents. In addition, taking care of each other between family members is also an important part of maintaining harmony (Septiawan & Satria, 2024).

Good relationships in the family are characterized by harmony and positive interactions between all members. A family can be called harmonious if all members feel happy, characterized by the absence of conflict, tension, and disappointment, as well as satisfaction with physical, emotional, and social conditions. Conversely, a family is called disharmonious if these conditions are not met (Andriyani et al., 2023).

However, reality shows that not all families can achieve harmony. Various forms of violence, both against wives, children, and husbands, often occur in the family environment. Physical, sexual, and emotional abuse of children from other family members is an ongoing problem despite the existence of laws regulating domestic violence, such as Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Violence against women is often considered normal and an internal household problem, especially in husband-wife relationships, which is often considered shameful if revealed (Andriyani et al., 2023).

Domestic violence is often understood as a type of gender-based violence with an increasing frequency over time. This understanding is motivated by a patriarchal culture that continues to last, gender equality that has not yet appeared and the cultural values of a society that always wants to live in harmony so that it tends to always blame women. When the culture of society tends to be patriarchal, this culture will also color family life in the form of asymmetrical, hierarchical, vertical relationships between men and women as husband and wife and family members (Andrizal et al., 2023).

Implementing and maintaining a patriarchal culture will have a negative impact on the family. One form of the impact of patriarchal culture is domestic violence (KDRT). The occurrence of domestic violence will consequently lead to new problems, one of which is divorce (Minyailov, 2024). In principle, the application of this patriarchal culture is detrimental. In addition, in this position, the target audience is women. In general, in Hindu families, women have roles that cannot be replaced by men. For example, about the preparation of arrangements/offerings in a religious ceremony. Because Hinduism is always associated with continuous religious rituals. Although the offerings in this ritual can only be done by women, because the offerings are considered important and sacred, not all women can do it (Widhiyana, 2024).

An act of violence is a situation where a person commits an act that can cause physical harm, both to themselves and others accompanied by uncontrolled anger and pressure. This act of violence can occur in the household, which can be called Domestic Violence. Domestic violence is an act that harms a person, especially women, which causes suffering physically,

sexually, psychologically and / or domestic quarrels, including threats in actions, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of independence within the scope of the household (Santoso & Wibowo, 2024).

According to this definition of violence in the household, it can be explained as the uncontrolled and arbitrary use of power by the perpetrator, namely the husband or wife or other household members with actions or actions that use coercion and violent objects. It is an irony that the household is supposed to be a space that fulfills affectionate needs away from violence and instead becomes a hotbed of it (Haris & Tamrin, 2019).

In a very slow process, the problem of domestic violence against women can be said to be the main cause of women's low participation in social and economic development. The issue of violence against women in domestic life was originally a personal problem, but at this time the main focus is the lack of participation of women in various aspects of life that support development, which turns out to be the cause (Rifaldi & Senjaya, 2022).

The development of victims of domestic violence is very difficult to tell or submit the events of suffering experienced by them to law enforcers, because most of the victims think that what happens in the house, including the harsh treatment carried out by the husband, is part of a private event (Mestika, 2022).

According to information from the Ministry of PPPA, there were 1,411 domestic violence complaints between January 1 and February 21, 2022. Meanwhile, in 2021 there were 10,247 incidents with 10,365 victims. With the prevalence of this, sanctions have been established for the perpetrators, namely in article 44 of the Domestic Violence Law regarding sanctions for domestic violence (Nurfaizah, 2023).

One of the cases that had attracted the attention of the Indonesian people was a case that occurred by a public figure, LK, who received domestic violence by her husband RB. After the incident LK immediately reported her husband to the police for this crime. RB was named as a suspect and detained at the South Jakarta Metro Police Detention Center. L as the victim came to the South Jakarta Police Station to cancel the Domestic Violence Report. Both agreed to take a peaceful path to resolve family problems on the pretext of considering the fate of the children (Alifiyah, 2023). In addition, RB admitted all his actions and mistakes, and apologized to his family (CNN, 2022). This triggered anger and a lack of empathy from Indonesians who regretted LK's actions in withdrawing the report, Indonesians assumed that RB's actions would be repeated (Youtube et al., 2024).

As previous research according to (Rifaldi & Senjaya, 2022) with the title Crime of Domestic Violence Based on the Perspective of Legal Sociology, domestic violence is a common thing that occurs in people's lives. Domestic violence usually affects women/wives and can be experienced by everyone, regardless of place and time.

In addition, according to (Mestika, 2022) with the title Legal Protection for Women Victims of Domestic Violence in Indonesia, violence after violence experienced by women has left a very heavy traumatic impact. In general, victims feel anxious, stressed, depressed, traumatized and blame themselves. While the physical consequences are bruises, broken bones, damage to body parts and even death (Soenyono, 2020).

And the last one is according to (Sudarta, 2022) with the title Legal Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence in Review of Juridical and Psychological Aspects (Case Study in the Legal Area of the Brajaselebah Police in East Lampung), legal protection can be interpreted as all efforts or efforts to maintain and protect one's rights and obligations through regulations where the aim is to provide a sense of security to everyone or to every citizen.

Based on the analysis of several articles, it can be concluded that domestic violence (DV) is a serious problem that involves various social and legal dimensions. Rifaldi and Senjaya (2022) point out that domestic violence is often considered commonplace in society, with women and wives as the main victims who can experience violence regardless of time and place. Mestika (2022) adds that the impact of this violence is severe, with victims often experiencing psychological trauma such as anxiety, stress, and depression, as well as harmful physical consequences. To protect victims, Sudarta (2022) emphasizes the importance of legal protection as an effort to maintain individual rights and obligations. Thus, effective legal protection is necessary to provide a sense of security to every citizen and prevent the recurrence of domestic violence, which is a real challenge that must be overcome in today's society.

This research aims to illustrate the important role of the household as a social unit that ideally provides protection and comfort for all its members, particularly in the context of husbands, wives and children. Although households are expected to be places of love, the reality is that many families face various problems, including domestic violence. This article will discuss the dynamics of family relationships, the rights and obligations of each member, and the impact of patriarchal culture that often triggers violence. By examining this situation, this article aims to raise awareness of the need for more effective legal protection for victims of domestic violence, as well as encourage discussion on the importance of gender equality and a deeper understanding of family issues in society. Through this analysis, it is hoped that readers will understand the complexity of the problem of domestic violence and the urgency of preventive measures and stricter law enforcement.

Methodology

This research uses a normative juridical research approach method, namely research based on library or secondary materials. This method will collect data from various fields relevant to the research. Descriptive analytical research is a research specification used to describe existing problems in a particular place or at a particular time. This method also involves providing data as complete and detailed as possible to describe the results of the research, and the purpose of the research is to reveal the facts as fully and completely as possible. The data collection method in this article uses a literature study, which includes the study of books, regulations, and related literature. The research specification used is descriptive analysis research, because it only describes the object that is the problem that occurs then analyzes and finally draws conclusions from the results of the research Data analysis is carried out by reviewing library materials and secondary data, which includes secondary legal materials, as well as a number of documents and applicable laws and regulations This method also involves providing data sources taken from research reports,

KPPA stage reports such as Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the elimination of domestic violence which came into force on September 22, 2004. The author will then conduct qualitative data analysis in which the researcher describes the facts and views of victims of domestic violence. In accordance with the title and existing conflicts that will be discussed in the research. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the legal issues at hand and utilizes a literature review to reach in-depth conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the law and its application.

Result and Discussion

The family is the smallest organization in society formed through marriage. A family usually consists of a father, mother and children. However, in many cases, relatives such as parents, husband or wife, brothers or half-brothers on both sides, nieces and nephews, and other biological relatives live in the household. Domestic violence is a form of crime committed by a husband against his wife, or vice versa by a wife against her husband in the family. To combat domestic violence, the Domestic Violence Law was passed to ensure safety and justice for married people. Based on Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, domestic violence is defined as an act that causes physical, sexual, or mental pain and suffering and/or neglect in the household, including threats of unlawful acts; means any act against a person, especially a woman. Domestic coercion or deprivation of liberty (Article 1(1)). Domestic violence experienced by wives is mostly committed by their husbands because wives are weak and helpless subjects, but when wives commit acts against their husbands, such as killing or mutilating their own husbands, there are also acts of violence (Ogan & Ulu, 2024).

A culture that places men in a position of sole power in the family and society is called patriarchy. This culture is also found on a wider scale, especially in education, economics, society and politics. Patriarchy itself is a structure that places men at the center of attention as the sole ruler. Patriarchal culture is the foundation or root of male domination over women. So there is an assumption that women are treated as a group of servants and everything they do is not highly valued, not even appreciated. Patriarchal culture gives men a position as a gallant party and tends to have the power to do everything he wants to women. This culture also provides a construction and mindset that men are closely related to the ego of masculinity while women as femininity are considered weak. Sometimes in social society if a man whistles and tries to flirt with a woman who is passing by, it is considered an ordinary and natural action. The doctrine is that men must be brave individuals, especially when facing women. This has resulted in the high rate of sexual harassment in Indonesia. This patriarchal paradigm then shapes the mindset of society, intellectuals, economic actors, and policy makers in their treatment of women. In the end, this kind of thing will become a culture. This patriarchal culture causes women to become a marginalized group in various lines of life, including in determining a policy.

In a patriarchal society, the position of women is structurally unequal in the family and society. The rights given to women are different from men. This created patriarchy is still maintained today using norms, values, traditions and social division based on gender

roles. In the end, if this patriarchy continues to be maintained and there is no effort to change it or adjust it to the times, it will cause injustice and violence experienced by women. Because actually the application of patriarchal culture has been taught and instilled since childhood and as early as possible. For example, parents advise boys not to cry because it can be considered whiny and weak. Then girls must be gentle. So this patriarchal culture will continue to exist and survive and there is no effort to change it, so forever women will continue to feel oppressed, especially in family and community life (Widhiyana, 2024).

Violence is any form of action that harms or injures another person, either verbally (swearing, cursing, shouting) or physically such as injuring, killing, or destroying property. Human actions are considered a form of action when they are directed at other people. According to Max Weber, a German sociologist and historian, social action has subjective meaning and meaning for a person, and as long as it is directed at others, then social action is personal to that individual. An individual action directed at an inanimate object is not included in the category of social action if the action is actually directed at another person (another individual). So far, domestic violence is a form of behavior that is foreign to society.

Basically, these forms of violence are associated with certain forms of criminal acts such as murder, persecution, rape, and theft. The definition of violence is contained in Article 89 of the Criminal Code which states: "Making someone unconscious or incapacitated is tantamount to using violence." In this article, violence does not explain how it is committed. Likewise, it does not explain what forms of violence exist, but what is meant by "incapacitated" is having no strength or will at all, unable to put up any resistance. The formation of understanding must be objective. In other words, the subjective feelings of victims (women) are not used as criteria. Because if a subjective measure of what the victim feels is used, each subject has a different measure (other subjects do not consider it violence), thus making the definition of violence ambiguous. The term violence against women has the following characteristics: a. Can be physical or non-physical (psychological). b. Can be done actively or passively (don't do it). c. If willed or desired by the perpetrator. d. There is a possibility that there will be consequences (physical or psychological) that are not desired by the victim or have an impact on the state. The evolution of domestic violence and violence against women required the United Nations (UN) to define violence against women and children. According to Article 2 of the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women cited by Soeroso Hadiati M (2010: 60), it includes threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty to commit certain acts; emotional pressure or distress against women in both public and private life (Ogan & Ulu, 2024).

Based on information from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA), in the period January 1 to February 21, 2022, there were 1,411 complaints of domestic violence (KDRT). This shows that domestic violence cases are still a serious problem in Indonesia. Meanwhile, data from 2021 recorded 10,247 incidents of domestic violence with 10,365 victims. These figures indicate that domestic violence is a widespread and ongoing problem, so it requires special attention from various parties to prevent and overcome cases of this kind. In relation to sanctions for perpetrators of domestic violence,

Article 44 of Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Domestic Violence Law) regulates legal sanctions for perpetrators of physical violence in the household.

The article states that:

1. Paragraph (1): Perpetrators of physical violence in the household that results in minor pain or injury may be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years or a maximum fine of Rp 15,000,000.
2. Paragraph (2): If the violence results in serious injury, the perpetrator may be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 10 years or a maximum fine of Rp 30,000,000.
3. Paragraph (3): If the violence results in death, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of up to 15 years or a fine of up to Rp 45,000,000.
4. Paragraph (4): In the event that the victim is unable to carry out daily activities due to the injuries sustained, the perpetrator may be subject to additional punishment in accordance with applicable regulations (Nurfaizah, 2023).

The domestic violence case with the initials LK and RB occurred on Jalan Gaharu III, Cilandak, South Jakarta, on Thursday (29/9) at around 01.51 WIB and 09.47 WIB. The chronology of this case is due to the victim and the reported party (Rizky) who are husband and wife, and the reported party was caught having an affair behind the victim's back," said Head of Public Relations of Polda Metro Jaya Kombes Endra Zulpan in his statement at that time. After the domestic violence incident, Lesti then asked that she be sent home to her parents. However, this request actually ignited Rizky's emotions so that the husband committed acts of violence. Some of the violence committed by Rizky included choking and slamming Lesti Kejora onto the mattress. Not stopping there, Rizky also pulled Lesti's hand towards the bathroom and slammed her to the floor. Lesti then filed a report against Rizky which was registered under LP/B/2348/IX/2022/SPKT/POLRES METRO JAKARTA SELATAN/POLDA METRO JAYA. She reported Rizky under Article 4 of Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. After the incident, Lesti Kejora was treated at Bunda Menteng Hospital in Jakarta for two days. She reportedly suffered a number of injuries, ranging from bruises mostly in areas covered by clothing to a shift in her collar bone (Adi ibrahim, 2022).

In fact, violence experienced by someone, especially a wife in married life, is not without reason or cause. Many women outside who receive violence for several reasons. Factors causing domestic violence, according to Moerti, The following are the causes of violence:

1. Monetary Issues Husband and wife arguments are frequently sparked by money. Salaries that are not enough to meet household needs every month, often lead to arguments, especially if the main breadwinner is the husband. Arguments can also arise when the husband loses his job (for example, being laid off). In addition, the high cost of living can lead to arguments that often result in violence.
2. A sense of jealousy Moreover, jealousy contributes to miscommunications and arguments that may ultimately result in domestic violence.
3. Issues with Children The topic of children is one of the things that sets off arguments between a husband and wife. If the husband and wife have different educational

patterns for their children, arguments may get more heated. This can apply both to biological children and to foster children or stepchildren.

4. **Parental Problems** Parents on both the husband's and wife's sides can trigger arguments and cause a breakdown in the relationship between husband and wife. In a 1999 study, it was found that parents who always intervene in their children's households, for example covering financial matters, children's education or work, often trigger arguments that end in violence. Moreover, this can be triggered by different attitudes towards each parent.
5. **Sibling Problems** Like parents, siblings who live under the same roof or not, can trigger a rift in the family and husband-wife relationship. Interference from relatives in domestic life, infidelity between husband and wife's siblings, causes a gap or creates a kind of distance between husband and wife. This condition is sometimes not realized by both husband and wife. If this situation is left without a way out, it will eventually lead to tension and arguments, especially if accompanied by hurtful words or demonizing each other's families. At the very least, it will lead to psychological violence.
6. **Courtesy Issues** Courtesy should be maintained even though the husband and wife have been married for many years. Old habits that may not be pleasing to each partner must be eliminated between husband and wife must respect and understand each other. If this is ignored, it can lead to misunderstandings that trigger quarrels and psychological violence. There is also the possibility of physical violence.
7. **Courtesy Issues** Courtesy should be maintained even though the husband and wife have been married for many years. Old habits that may not be pleasing to each partner must be eliminated The husband and wife need to appreciate and comprehend one another. Ignoring this might result in misconceptions that lead to arguments and psychological aggression. Physical violence is another possibility.
8. **Past Problems** The prospective husband and wife should be open before entering into marriage, each telling the other about their past. This openness is an effort to prevent one party from knowing the other's past history. In reality, stories obtained from third parties are unrealistic. Quarrels that are triggered because of each party's past story have the potential to encourage discord and violence.
9. **The Problem of Misunderstanding** Husband and wife are like two different poles. Therefore, efforts to adjust and respect each other's opinions need to be maintained because if not, misunderstandings will arise. This condition is often triggered by trivial things, but if left unchecked there will be no common ground. Misunderstandings that are not immediately resolved will lead to arguments and may even trigger violence.
10. **Excessive emotion or harshness** from the husband causes frequent beatings by the husband to his wife, causing bruises on the wife's body. The factors that cause domestic violence are divided into two, namely theoretically and empirically. Theoretically, it means that the factors that cause acts of violence within the scope of the household are categorized based on an expert theory. Empirically, it means that

the factors that cause domestic violence are based on experience, especially those obtained from experimental findings or observations that have been made.

The factors causing cases of sexual, physical, psychological and economic violence against informants, in this study indicate six factors causing violence, namely first, the unstable personality and psychological conditions of the wife and husband; second, the wife's economic independence; third, the husband's affair with another woman; fourth, jealousy; fifth, child problems; and sixth, third person interference.

When it comes to the issue of crime, violence is a supplement to the actual form of crime; in fact, it has developed its own traits within the field of criminal studies. The public's perception of the significance and gravity of violent crimes increases with the incidence and prevalence of such acts in society. As a result, the public has developed a unique view of this criminal model.

The term violent crime or some call it crime of violence only refers to certain crimes such as:

1. Murde
2. Rape
3. Aggravated assault
4. Armed robbery
5. Kidnapping 5.

The fact that women are more likely to become victims of domestic violence is not without explanation. The state, or the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, are more likely to present a number of issues pertaining to the interaction between men and women than the violence that takes place in the institution known as the family. Domestic violence is one of the most dangerous forms of violence against women. It is prevalent in society.

The rise of domestic violence has made the government feel the need to create a law that can provide protection and security to the community. With this law, it is hoped that the community can be spared and free from violence or threats of violence, torture, or treatment that degrades the degree and dignity of humanity.

The existence of article 44 paragraph (4) has a purpose. The indirect mention of husband or wife is a form of affirmation of the role and function of husband and wife in the household. The formation of a household begins with the existence of a husband and wife, thus both have an equal responsibility for the existence, security, comfort and integrity of the household. That is, if the husband and wife can provide an example of behavior in the household, the household will be harmonious and good.

Forms of prohibition that include domestic violence are:

1. Physical violence: acts that cause pain, illness, or serious injury.
2. Psychological violence: acts that cause fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering to a person.
3. Sexual violence: coercion of sexual intercourse within the scope of the household.
4. Household neglect: actions that result in economic dependence. Basically, the relationship between humans in everyday life is very positive on the one hand because humans are interdependent on each other in fulfilling their needs. However, on the

other hand, these relationships sometimes lead to conflicts of interest that lead to crimes or violence from one party to another (victims).

As for the relationship between domestic violence and rights, it can be seen from various statements, among others, that violence against women is an obstacle to development, thus reducing the self-confidence of women, hampering women's ability to fully participate in various fields, namely the social, political and cultural fields. for this reason, violence in a household occurs, a legal umbrella or legal protection is needed for women who are victims of domestic violence. Legal protection of the community is very important because the community, both groups and individuals, can become victims or even perpetrators of the crime itself, legal protection of crime victims can be realized in various forms such as through the provision of restitution and compensation, medical services, and legal assistance. The integrity and harmony of a happy, safe, peaceful and peaceful household is the dream of everyone in the household, to realize this integrity and harmony is highly dependent on everyone in the household, especially the level of quality of behavior and control of each person in the household, the integrity and harmony of the household can be disrupted if the quality and self-control cannot be controlled, which in turn can occur domestic violence so that there is insecurity or injustice to people who are within the scope of the household.

According to Law Number 23 Year 2004, domestic violence can be divided into 4 (four) types:

1. Physical violence is an act that causes pain, death, or serious injury. Violence in this group includes hitting, beating, broadcasting, pulling hair (grabbing), kicking, smoking cigarettes, hitting/attacking with weapons, and others.
2. Mental or emotional violence, according to Article 7 of the Domestic Violence Law, psychological violence is an act that causes fear, loss of self-esteem, loss of ability to work, depression, and other severe mental disorders. Human violence includes emotional expressions, verbal conveys, comments that harm or affirm a person's self-esteem, separation from outside world partners, threats, threats as a means to determine human will. The impact of psychological abuse is worse than physical abuse, because it harms the victim and becomes a permanent burden in his or her life. If this happens, the victim will become desperate because there is no way to protect themselves or escape the violence.
3. Domestic violence, in Article 8 of Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, it is stated that violence is the act of committing violence against people who live in it and causing sexual relations between people in the household and other people to carry out this commercial activity. certain intent or purpose in this case sexual violence is an act in the form of intercourse arbitrarily or unwillingly, which befalls another person with commercial purposes and sexual violence that causes certain conditions. The relationship is as follows. If the sexual assault is for commercial purposes, people can report it to the police at home or in the neighborhood.

4. Economic violence or neglect in the household, Article 9 of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence According to the definition of economic violence or neglect in the home, it is illegal for anyone to ignore someone within their own household, even if they are required to do so by law or by a contract or agreement to provide for them. Any individual who restricts and forbids appropriate employment within or outside the house in order to place the victim under their control is also considered to have engaged in the neglect in issue (Pokhrel, 2024).

Conclusion

A household should be a social unit that provides a sense of protection and comfort for each of its members, especially for husbands, wives and children. However, reality shows that not all households succeed in achieving ideal harmony. Although there are legal regulations governing the elimination of domestic violence, its implementation still encounters various obstacles, including the victim's lack of courage to report and the stigma that develops in the community. This violence can be in the form of physical, psychological, sexual, or economic violence, and generally occurs in a husband and wife relationship.

References

- Adi Ibrahim. (2022). *Kronologi kasus kdrt Rizky Billar ke Lesti Kejora hingga resmi ditahan*-halaman 2. 1.
- Alifiyah, R. (2023). Legal Protection for Children in Cases of Domestic Violence in the Indonesian Households. *El-Usrah*, 6(2), 348–361. <https://doi.org/10.22373/ujhk.v6i2.19153>
- Andriyani, Y., Wasman, W., & Sukardi, D. (2023). Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Perspektif Hukum Pidana Islam. *Jurnal Ilmiah Galuh Justisi*, 11(2), 175. <https://doi.org/10.25157/justisi.v11i2.10425>
- Andrizal, Hertina, & Maghfirah. (2023). Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Sosiologi Hukum Islam. *Innovative: Journal Of Social ...*, 3(2), 7663–7677. <https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v3i2.1251%0Ahttps://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative%0AKekerasan>
- Arifin, B., & Santoso, L. (2016). Perlindungan Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah. *Jurnal Hukum Dan Syaria'ah*, 6(2), 113–125. <http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/syariah>
- Fatma, M. (2018). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Biram Samtani Sains*, 2(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.55542/jbss.v2i1.27>
- Hariyanto, A. (2022). The Model of Legal Protection for Children Victims of Domestic Violence Based on Justice. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 2(2), 100–112. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v2i2.33>
- Haris, H., & Tamrin, S. (2019). *Bagi Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Law Implementation and Social Protection*. 86–99.
- Mestika, H. F. (2022). Perlindungan Hukum Pada Perempuan Korban Kekerasan dalam

- Rumah Tangga di Indonesia. *Ikatan Penulis Mahasiswa Hukum Indonesia Law Journal*, 2(1), 118–130. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ipmhi.v2i1.53743>
- Minyailov, N. A. (2024). Legal Protection Of The Civilian Health Care System In Conditions Of Armed Conflict. *Medicina Katastrof*, 2023(4), 24–27. <https://doi.org/10.33266/2070-1004-2023-4-24-27>
- Nurfaizah, I. (2023). Dampak Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Kesehatan Mental Anak. *Gunung Djati Conference Series*, 19, 95–103.
- Ogan, T., & Ulu, K. (2024). *Tapis berseri*. 3(2), 66–72. <https://doi.org/10.36448/jpmtb.v3i2.88>
- Pokhrel, S. (2024). No TitleEΛENH. *Αγαν*, 15(1), 37–48.
- Rifaldi, M., & Senjaya, O. (2022). Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tanga Berdasarkan Perspektif Sosiologi Hukum. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 2022(13), 326–336. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6962506>
- Santoso, R. A., & Wibowo, A. (2024). Tinjauan Kriminologi Dan Perlindungan Hukum Korban Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Prosiding Seminar Hukum Aktual Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam Indonesia*, 2(2), 171–190.
- Septiawan, R. T., & Satria, I. (2024). Upaya Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga Khususnya Perempuan dalam Perspektif HAM. *Jurnal Publikasi Ilmu Hukum*, 2(3), 233–249.
- Soenyono. (2020). Form and trend of violence against women and the legal protection strategy. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(5), 3165–3174. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?partnerID=HzOxMe3b&scp=85084092764&origin=inward>
- Sudarta. (2022). *perlindungan hukum terhadap korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga di tinjau dari aspek yuridis dan psikologis (studi kasus di wilayah hukum polsek brajaselebah lampung timur)*. 16 (1), 1-23. 16(1), 1–23.
- Widhiyana, M. (2024). Pengaruh Budaya Patriarki Terhadap Kesetaraan Gender Dalam Keluarga Hindu. *Belom Bahadat*, 14(1), 83–99. <https://doi.org/10.33363/bb.v14i1.1179>
- Youtube, T., Savitri, G., Respon, D. ", Lesti, K., Netizen, P., Berempati #beropini Eps, K., Dini, W., Fournawati, S. M., Mirza, M., Studi, P., & Komunikasi, I. (2024). Analisis Resepsi Khalayak Dewasa Awal Terkait Toxic Relationship Melalui. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 10(8), 1030–1037.