



## Juridical analysis of criminal law enforcement of documenters of household violence

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### ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is classified as a special crime, and is the most common case of violence in Indonesia. The focus of the problem in this study is the enforcement of criminal law against perpetrators of domestic violence based on Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The type used is normative juridical research with a statutory approach to further study the legal basis that causes disparities in sentencing of perpetrators of crimes in cases of domestic violence. Law enforcement against criminalizing perpetrators of domestic violence refers to the provisions in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. In fact, law enforcement for criminalizing perpetrators of domestic violence has not been implemented properly, which has resulted in more cases of domestic violence being resolved through mediation. In addition, the disparity in sentencing that occurs is also the cause of the increase in the number of cases of domestic violence, so that the application of sanctions that provide certainty and justice is very important in order to fortify families from all forms of domestic violence.

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### 1. Introduction

As a legal state based on Pancasila, Indonesia is of the view that all forms of violence, especially domestic violence, are violations of human rights, crimes against human dignity and forms of discrimination. This is as mandated in Article 28 B paragraphs (1) and (2) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which contains (1) Everyone has the right to form a family and continue offspring through a legal marriage; (2) Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination.

Furthermore, Article 28 G paragraph (1) also mandates that "Everyone is free to protect himself/herself, family, honor, dignity and property under his control, and has the right to feel safe and protected from threats of fear to do or not do something which is his human right".

Domestic violence, hereinafter referred to as domestic violence in this study, is included in a special crime, and is the most common case of violence in Indonesia (Fajrini et al., 2019); (Nababan et al., 2022; Sopacua, 2022). Domestic violence is a realm of cases with a high potential

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for incidents (Sembiring & Saleh, 2019). This was conveyed by the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (Simfoni-PPA), which recorded 5,654 out of 9,227 cases of violence as of September 2022 occurring in households. This number shows that 61.3% of most cases of violence occur in households, compared to workplaces, schools, public facilities, educational institutions and other places (Symphony-PPA, 2022).

In order to follow up on the high potential cases of domestic violence, the government issued Law Number 23 of 2004 Concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which in Article 1 Number 1 explains that domestic violence is "Any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the household sphere."

As for Article 5 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence states that "Everyone is prohibited from committing domestic violence against people within the scope of their household, by means of physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and neglect of the household".

Therefore, the existence of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence is expected to become an adequate legal instrument, which among other things regulates prevention (Sanda et al., 2020), protection of victims (Saimima et al., 2021), and prosecution of perpetrators of domestic violence (Iskandar, 2016), while maintaining integrity for the sake of family harmony (Ikhar & Bakti, 2021; Nurhikmah & Nur, 2021).

The increase in cases of domestic violence shows the need to control crimes of domestic violence through law enforcement (Mariana, 2018; Rizal et al., 2023). However, in reality 95% of cases of domestic violence, especially against wives as victims, prefer to resolve them in the Religious Courts as the reason for applying for divorce in the Religious Courts for Muslim victims and the District Court for non-Muslim victims (Amrullah & Dahliana, 2019; Aritonang & Eddy, 2022; Azzahra, 2017), rather than through the mechanisms of the criminal justice system to achieve justice for the victim because the right to life is safe (Soselisa et al., 2022), the right not to be tortured has been disturbed, and as a deterrent effect for the perpetrator (husband) (Delmiati, 2016; Putra, 2023; Robot et al., 2021).

Referring to the background, the focus of the problem in this study is the enforcement of criminal law against perpetrators of domestic violence based on Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

## **2. Method**

The type of research that can be used in legal research is the normative legal research method (Ali, 2018). Normative legal research is scientific research procedures to discover truth based on scientific logic law from a normative point of view to produce an acuity of legal analysis based on the doctrines and norms that have been established in the legal system through an analysis of the primary and secondary materials (Ibrahim, 2019). The type of normative legal research in this study is used to analyze whether legal norms related to domestic violence as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence have become a reference in resolving cases of domestic violence that occur (Bachtiar, 2018). The data collection technique used is literature study (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2019). Secondary data collection is carried out by first receiving sources of literature, books, laws and regulations and others related to the problem under study.

## **3. Analysis and Results**

### **3.1. Domestic Violence Law Regulations**

Domestic violence is a social problem that does not need to be covered up. This is stated in the rules contained in Article 11 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence which states "The government is responsible for efforts to prevent domestic violence."

To realize the provisions referred to in Article 11, according to Article 12 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, the Government is obliged to a) Formulate policies on eliminating domestic violence; b) Organizing communication, information and education about domestic violence. Organizing outreach and advocacy about domestic violence; c) Organizing gender-sensitive education and training on issues of domestic violence and establishing gender-sensitive service standards and accreditation.

To prevent, protect victims and take action against perpetrators of domestic violence (Amsori, 2022), Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence has been regulated in detail and completely. The following outlines the articles that regulate Domestic Violence, namely:

Article 5 which reads "Everyone is prohibited from committing domestic violence against people within the scope of his household by means of physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence or neglect of the household".

Article 10 which reads Victims are entitled to a) Protection from the family, police, prosecutors, courts, advocates, social institutions or other parties, either temporarily or based on a stipulation of a protection order from the court; b) Health services according to medical needs; c) Handling specifically related to victim confidentiality; d) Assistance by social workers and legal assistance at every level of the examination process in accordance with the provisions of statutory cases, and e) Spiritual guidance service.

Article 16 which reads (1) Within 1 x 24 (one time twenty-four) hours from knowing or receiving reports of domestic violence, the police are required to immediately provide temporary protection to the victim; (2) The temporary protection referred to in paragraph 1 is given no later than 7 (seven) days after the victim is received or handled; (3) Within 1 x 24 (one time twenty-four) hours from the granting of protection as referred to in paragraph 1, the police are required to request a letter of determination of protection from the court.

Article 17 which reads "In providing temporary protection, the police can cooperate with health workers, social workers, companion volunteers / or spiritual companions to assist victims."

Article 18 which reads "The police are obliged to provide information to victims about the victim's right to receive services and assistance.

Article 19 which reads "The police are obliged to immediately conduct an investigation after knowing or receiving a report about the occurrence of domestic violence".

Article 20 which reads "The police immediately inform the victim about a) Identity of the officer for identification of the victim; b) Domestic violence is a crime against human dignity; c) The duty of the police is to protect victims.

Article 26 which reads "(1) Victims have the right to directly report domestic violence to the police both where the victim is and at the scene of the incident; (2) Victims can authorize their families or other people to report domestic violence to the police, both where the victim is and at the scene of the incident.

Article 35 "(1) The police can arrest and then carry out detention without a warrant against the perpetrator who is believed to have violated the protection order, even though the violation was not carried out where the police were on duty; (2) The arrest and detention referred to in paragraph (1) must be given an arrest and detention warrant after 1 x 24 (one twenty-four) hours; (3) Suspension of detention does not apply to detention as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).

Article 36 which reads "(1) To provide protection to victims, the police can arrest perpetrators with sufficient preliminary evidence for violating protection orders; (2) The arrest as referred to in paragraph 1 (one) may be followed by detention accompanied by a detention order within 1 x 24 (one time twenty-four) hours.

Article 44 which reads "(1) Everyone who commits an act of physical violence within the scope of the household as referred to in Article 5 letter a shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiahs); (2) In the event that the act referred to in paragraph 1 (one) causes the victim to fall ill or be seriously injured, the penalty is imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a fine of up to Rp.

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30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah); (3) In the event that the act referred to in paragraph 2 (two) results in the death of the victim, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years or a fine of up to Rp. 45,000,000.00 (forty-five million rupiah); (4) In the event that the act referred to in paragraph 1 (one) is committed by a husband against his wife or vice versa which does not cause illness or impediments to carrying out work, position or livelihood or daily activities, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) months or a fine 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah) at most.

Article 45 which reads: "(1) Any person who commits acts of psychological violence within the scope of the household as referred to in Article 5 letter b shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine of up to Rp. 9,000,000.00 (nine million rupiahs); (2) In the event that the act referred to in paragraph 1 (one) is committed by a husband against his wife or vice versa which does not cause illness or impediment to carry out work, position or livelihood or daily activities, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) months or a fine 3,000,000.00 (three million rupiah) at most.

Article 46 which reads: "Every person who commits acts of sexual violence as referred to in Article 8 letter a shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 36,000,000.00 (thirty-six million rupiahs)."

Article 47 which reads: "Anyone who forces a person who lives in his household to have sexual intercourse as referred to in Article 8 letter b shall be subject to imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years or a fine of at least Rp. 12,000 000.00 (twelve million rupiah) or a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000.00 (three million rupiah)"

Article 48 which reads: "In the event that the acts referred to in Articles 46 and 47 result in the victim receiving an injury that gives no hope of recovery at all, experiencing mental or mental disorders for at least 4 (four) weeks continuously or 1 (one) year without successively the loss or death of the fetus in the womb, or causing the reproductive organs to malfunction shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years or a fine of at least Rp. 25,000,000.00 (twenty-five million rupiah) and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah)."

The enactment of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning Domestic Violence, provides protection for the rights of victims of domestic violence, it is hoped that it can anticipate and reduce the occurrence of Domestic Violence (Islami & Khairulyadi, 2017), so that if a domestic violence case occurs, the victim can complain to the party mandatory.

### **3.2. Law Enforcement of Criminal Cases of Domestic Violence**

People's trust in the judiciary has decreased progressively, so that a condition occurs where the judiciary is no longer trusted as the home of justice for them or in other words there is a failure of the criminal justice system (Adawiha et al., 2022). This situation certainly gives rise to inconsistencies in judicial decisions and also contradicts the concept of rule of law adopted by the State of Indonesia, where government is organized based on law and is supported by the existence of a judicial institution, namely the judiciary to enforce the law (Prajna, 2017).

Domestic violence as a violation of human rights and a crime against human dignity must be understood contextually, by observing two international instruments on human rights, namely the convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the convention on the Rights of the Child. Domestic violence in this context is considered as a denial of the (fundamental) rights of and neglecting the dignity of women and children as vulnerable groups, which need to be protected by the two international conventions, which then demands the form of state responsibility under the two international human rights legal instruments.

With regard to the category of domestic violence as a form of discrimination, this can be specifically linked to the vulnerable position of women, both adults and children, in the family. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence can thus be seen as a form of state intervention to correct forms of discrimination against women that appear in society in the form of domestic violence.

Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence regulates criminal provisions in the form of sanctions as stipulated in Article 44. The sanctions imposed on perpetrators of domestic violence in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence are fairly severe compared to the Criminal Code, which impose criminal sanctions on an average of under 5 (five) years for acts of persecution. However, Article 44 paragraph (4) indicates that the crime of domestic violence is a criminal complaint, which means that investigators cannot detain perpetrators of domestic violence without a complaint. Because of that, law enforcement in terms of examination according to Article 25 paragraph (1) letter c Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence allows assistants who are not advocates to accompany victims in all legal processes. Even advocates who are required to coordinate with companions/volunteers/social workers in providing legal assistance.

Then Article 26 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence justifies the permissibility of victim reports both at the police station and at the crime scene. Victims can also authorize other people to report what happened to them. Thus victims of domestic violence do not always have to go to the police station to make a report when the victim's condition makes it impossible to report.

In Article 55 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence it has also regulated that there is sufficient evidence in domestic violence cases with the testimony of the witness-victim and 1 valid piece of evidence. Evidence of this kind makes it easier for victims in the judicial process, considering the difficulty of obtaining evidence of domestic violence. In general, the perpetrators have anticipated the legal process by eliminating evidence that will relieve themselves.

Regarding the criminal act of domestic violence that occurred in the legal area of the Banten Regional Police, based on the results of a study of documentation and literature, an overview of the stages of implementation of law enforcement in the investigation, investigation of the criminal act of domestic violence in the legal area of the Banten Regional Police was obtained in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, namely:

There are reports or complaints from victims of domestic violence

Article 108 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code states that: "Everyone who experiences, sees, witnesses and/or becomes a victim of an event which constitutes a crime has the right to file a report or complaint to investigators and/or investigators both orally and in writing."

While Article 26 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence states that: "Victims have the right to directly report domestic violence to the police both where the victim is and at the scene of the incident."

Article 26 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence states: "Victims can give power of attorney to families or other people to report domestic violence to the police both where the victim is and at the scene of the case."

Based on the legal reference above, a reporter may be a victim or a witness to a criminal act. In cases of domestic violence, the reporter who becomes the victim, especially the wife, is entitled to report the victim himself or can be authorized by his family or other person to the local police. The definition of a report or complaint can also be found in Article 1 point 24 and 25 of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely:

Article 1 paragraph (24) of the Criminal Procedure Code: "Report is a notification submitted by a person due to rights or obligations based on law to an authorized official about a criminal event that has occurred or is being or is suspected of occurring".

Article 1 paragraph (25) of the Criminal Procedure Code:

"Complaints are notifications accompanied by requests by interested parties to authorized officials to take action according to the law of someone who has committed a criminal complaint that is detrimental to him."

The two Articles have the meaning of report, a person can only report something good or of his own volition for the obligations imposed on him by law, while self-complaint shows that if someone feels that their right to punishment has been harmed by another person, then he can complain about this behavior accompanied by a wish, to obtain justice or law suits.

In cases of domestic violence crimes, those who report these complaints are the victims themselves or can be delegated to family or other people. So that it can be legally processed in accordance with applicable law. It is clearly seen that the Criminal Procedure Code has distinguished what is meant by a report and what is meant by a complaint, meaning that the handling must be carried out by the police when receiving reports and complaints must be different, because of the fundamental differences in the two forms of information.

Complaint, It can be concluded that the scope of the complaint material is the certainty of a criminal act that has occurred which is included in a complaint offense, where the actions of a complainant who complains about criminal offenses complaints are immediately followed up with a legal action in the form of a series of investigations based on statutory regulations. This means that in the process of complaints in society the police must be able to determine whether an incident reported by a complainant is a crime of complaint offense or not.

Report, A report is a form of notification to an authorized official that a criminal incident has occurred or is being or is suspected to have occurred. the reported incident is not necessarily a criminal act, so an investigative action is needed by the authorized official first to determine whether the act is a criminal act or not.

Receive reports or complaints from victims who have experienced domestic violence

The procedure for receiving reports or complaints from the public to the police, is that the victim, family or other person can as a reporter come to the nearest police station based on the place where the case will be reported. The complainant will be received by the police officer, the reporting officer will be asked for information to be poured in a format based on what was reported, after receiving the report the reporter will be given a letter of acceptance of the report. Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code which states that investigators, because of their obligations, have authority, including receiving reports or complaints from someone about a criminal act.

Article 102 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code then states that: "Investigators who know, receive reports or complaints about the occurrence of an event that should be presumed to be a criminal act must immediately take the necessary investigative action."

The process of settling criminal cases begins with an investigation by investigators. Due to the obligations of investigators, this authority has the following powers: a) Receive a report or complaint from someone about a crime; b) Looking for information and evidence; c) Ordering a suspect to stop and asking and checking personal identification; d) Take other actions according to responsible law.

Specifically regarding Article 5 paragraph (4) of the KUHAP elucidation explaining what is meant by "other actions" are actions of investigators for the purposes of investigations with the following conditions: a) Not contrary to a rule of law; b) In line with the legal obligations that require the action of office; c) The action must be appropriate and reasonable and included in the scope of his position; d) Upon reasonable consideration based on force majeure; e) Respect human rights.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Criminal Code, the person authorized to conduct an investigation is every official of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on the provisions of Article 4 and Article 5 paragraph (1) sub a of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is clear that every official of the state police of the Republic of Indonesia is the sole investigator who because of his position is obliged to have the authority as described in article 5 paragraph (1) sub a. Article 5 paragraph (1) sub b expands the powers of police officers to include the following powers: a) Arrest, prohibition of leaving premises, search and confiscation; b) Examination and confiscation of letters; c) Take fingerprints and take a picture of someone; d) Bring and bring someone to the investigator.

Examination of victims of domestic violence.

Examinations carried out by investigators on victims of domestic violence with the aim of obtaining information about the crime of domestic violence experienced by the victim, to assist investigators in the process of examining the perpetrators of crimes of domestic violence. Including asking *Visum et Repertum* against the victim, in order to prove the existence of violence

experienced. This is in accordance with Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code which states: "Investigators because of their obligations have the authority to seek information and evidence.

In Article 19 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence also states that: "The police are obliged to immediately conduct an investigation after knowing or receiving a report about the occurrence of domestic violence."

#### Examination of witnesses

Examination of witnesses aims to obtain information carried out by investigators of a criminal case that he himself heard and saw for himself. However, in general, it is difficult to obtain witness testimony in cases of domestic violence other than witness victims because those who know about problems or incidents of domestic violence are generally the family. Article 168 of the Criminal Procedure Code states that:

Unless otherwise stipulated in this Law, statements cannot be heard and can withdraw as witnesses: a) Blood relatives or relatives in a straight line up or down to the 3rd degree of the accused or who are together as the accused; b) Relatives of the defendant or co-defendant, siblings of the mother or father of the father, also those who are related by marriage and the children of the defendant's relatives up to the third degree; c) The husband or wife of the defendant even though they are divorced or are together as defendants.

Article 168 of the Criminal Procedure Code is clear that those who are used as witnesses from family ties from marital relations who do not meet the requirements cannot be heard. However, if the person so wishes and the public prosecutor and the defendant expressly agree, they can testify under oath. As Article 55 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence which states that: "As one of the legal means of evidence, the testimony of a victim-witness alone is sufficient to prove that the defendant is guilty, if accompanied by other valid evidence."

It can be concluded that the evidence from the victim-witnesses who have provided information can fulfill the requirements and if supported by other evidence such as the results of the *Visum et Repertum*, the tools used by the perpetrator to commit physical violence against the victim, can already prove that the perpetrator has committed a crime of physical violence in the household.

#### Examination of perpetrators of domestic violence

Examination of perpetrators of domestic violence crimes with the aim of ascertaining whether or not the actions committed by the suspect are true. If the results of the examination of the perpetrator show that the person concerned committed an act that has elements of a criminal act, then from the time the report is received, an examination can be carried out in accordance with the criminal procedure law. All information submitted by the perpetrator is the clearest possible information set forth in the Minutes of Examination relating to the domestic violence that was carried out. This is in accordance with Article 8 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code which states that: "Investigators make Minutes of the implementation of the actions referred to in Article 75 without prejudice to other provisions in this Law".

Minutes are made by an official against the perpetrators who previously had to be sworn in with the aim of ensuring that the information to be set forth in the minutes is truly in accordance with the facts.

#### Confiscate the evidence used to commit the crime of domestic violence

Confiscation of evidence used to commit a crime of domestic violence must contain provisions that must be met by investigators, including: a) Must have a permit to conduct confiscation; b) Shows identification; c) The investigator ordered the suspect to hand over evidence that had been used to commit the crime.

This is in accordance with Article 7 paragraph (1) d of the Criminal Procedure Code which states that: "Investigators because of their obligations have the authority to make arrests, detentions, searches and confiscations.

Submit the case file to the Public Prosecutor

After the investigator has finished carrying out work in the process of examining criminal acts related to domestic violence, the investigator then submits the complete case files to the Court or the Public Prosecutor. However, if the file is considered incomplete, the court will return the file to the investigator to complete it and the investigator is obliged to carry out additional investigations to complete the file to be submitted to the court.

In accordance with Article 8 Paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the investigator submits the case files to the public prosecutor, and paragraph (3) Submission of the case files as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out: a) In the first stage the investigator only submits the case file; b) In the event that the investigation is considered complete, the investigator hands over responsibility for the suspect and evidence to the public prosecutor.

The process of carrying out the handling of domestic violence complaints that have been carried out can be said that law enforcement against the disparity in criminal prosecution of domestic violence perpetrators is in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, as stipulated in Article 54 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Violence in the Home Ladder mentions that: "Investigations, prosecutions, examinations at court hearings are carried out according to the provisions of the applicable criminal procedural law, unless otherwise provided for in this law."

The disparity in sentencing has a deep impact because it contains a constitutional balance between individual freedom and the state's right to convict. This criminal disparity problem will continue to occur because of the distance between minimum criminal sanctions and maximum criminal sanctions. The formulation process carried out by the legislature as the legislator also greatly influences criminal disparities, due to the absence of standards for formulating criminal sanctions.

This condition is very concerning and requires all parties, especially law enforcers, to increase their understanding, understanding and skills in their profession so that they can carry out their duties fairly and as well as possible. The existence of criminal disparities in a criminal justice system will cause public trust in the judiciary to weaken and will create stigma towards the sustainability of law in Indonesia, therefore legal research is needed to further discuss matters that are the factors causing criminal disparities in sentencing.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Law enforcement against criminalizing perpetrators of domestic violence refers to the provisions in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. In fact, law enforcement for criminalizing perpetrators of domestic violence has not been implemented properly, which has resulted in more cases of domestic violence being resolved through mediation. In addition, the disparity in sentencing that occurs is also the cause of the increase in the number of cases of domestic violence, so that the application of sanctions that provide certainty and justice is very important in order to fortify families from all forms of domestic violence. Therefore, it is suggested that law enforcers can categorize the resolution of domestic violence cases that are not a complaint offense category to resolve them legally in accordance with Indonesian legal regulations, not all cases that can be reconciled or mediated are advised to mediate. This is done so that the perpetrator realizes his mistake and considers not doing the same thing in the future. Domestic violence is not only an internal family or personal problem but a juridical issue, which is why it is suggested that the community can provide support in preventing domestic violence by providing protection and emergency assistance to victims instead of bullying them.

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