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# The Phenomenon Of Violence Against Women And Children In Households

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## Abstract

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This research aims to conduct a study and conduct more in-depth research regarding the phenomenon of domestic violence that occurs in the Tangerang City community. The background to the problem in this writing is that there are still many cases of domestic violence that occur in Tangerang City, there are people who have reported it but there are still many who have not reported it because of threats from their husbands, embarrassment, and so on. Therefore, this writing has an urgency that must be discussed and studied in depth by conducting research on various institutions that handle cases of domestic violence in Tangerang City. This research method uses a qualitative juridical method using data collection in the form of observations, interviews and documents carried out at the Tangerang City Metro Police, the Tangerang City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) Service, the Tangerang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Integrated Service Center (P2TP2A), and the Tangerang City District Court. The results of the research and discussion are that the violence that often occurs is physical violence, sexual violence, physical violence and child neglect. The factors that cause this include economic factors, infidelity factors, educational factors, and employment factors. Efforts made to prevent domestic violence include education and outreach on violence against women and children in schools, Islamic boarding schools and universities.

**Keywords:** Children; Domestic Violence (KDRT); Phenomenon; Tangerang City; Women

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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Domestic violence is possible for all members of the household, according to Article 2 of Law Number 23 of 2004 regarding the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Domestic violence was previously considered a form of abuse, as defined in Articles 351 to 355 of the Criminal Code<sup>1</sup>. Domestic violence is a global problem that has a wide-ranging impact on health, both emotionally and physically, especially for individuals who are mistreated.<sup>2</sup>

In this regard, acts of violence against women and children can occur anywhere on the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, with one example being violence against women and children in Tangerang City, where victims of violence against women are on the rise. Tangerang has once again obtained a Child Friendly City designation, however there have been incidences of abuse against women and children in the family by those closest to them.

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<sup>1</sup> Yuliana Nur Hayati and Muhammad Iftar Aryaputra, "Implementasi Asas Ultimum Remedium Terhadap Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Putusan No. 148/PID.SUS/2020/PN.SMN," *Semarang Law Review (SLR)* 4, no. 2 (October 8, 2023): 109. <https://doi.org/10.26623/slr.v4i2.7720>.

<sup>2</sup> Wafda Vivid Izziyana and Subaidah Ratna Juita, "Peningkatan Pemahaman Anggota Pemberdayaan Dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Desa Soko Kidul Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *TEMATIK* 4, no. 1 (January 8, 2024): 149. <https://doi.org/10.26623/tmt.v4i1.8394>.

Many cases of violence have been documented both inside and outside the household, involving women and children in Tangerang City. An example of a domestic violence case is a husband abusing his wife which resulted in many body parts being injured. The perpetrator was subject to article 44 paragraph (1) of Law number 23 of 2004 concerning the eradication of domestic violence.<sup>3</sup>

According to data compiled on the Simfoni-PPA website by the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment (PPA), the number of cases of violence in Indonesia and Banten Province recorded from 2021-2023 is:<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1.** Number of Violence Cases in Indonesia and Banten Province

Year	Cases of Violence		Cases of Violence	
	Indonesian	Household Incident Scene	Banten	Household Incident Scene
2021	25.210	14.752	829	539
2022	27.593	16.902	1.131	736
2023	29.883	18.007	1.026	719

Source: Simfoni Website of the Ministry of PPA

In table 1. In Banten Province alone, in 2021 there were 829 cases of violence, and 539 were cases based on the location of the incident in the household. In 2022 there will be 1,131 cases, and 736 are cases based on the location of the incident in the household. In 2023 there will be 1,026 cases, and 719 are cases based on the location of the incident in the household.

Apart from that, the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment (PPA) has collected and described cases of violence on the Simfoni-PPA website based on districts or cities in Banten Province from 2021-2023, namely:<sup>5</sup>

**Table 2.** Number of Violence Cases in Districts and Cities of Banten Province

Year	Violence Cases in Banten Province							
	Pandeglang	Lebak	Tangerang Regency	Serang Regency	Cilegon City	Tangerang City	South Tangerang City	Serang City
2021	30	83	34	152	189	136	150	55
2022	47	149	91	143	156	234	230	81
2023	86	129	92	86	133	208	237	55
Total	163	361	217	381	478	578	617	191

Source: Simfoni Website of the Ministry of PPA

<sup>3</sup> Antara. "KDRT, Suami Penganiaya Istri Di Tangerang Terancam 5 Tahun Penjara." Tempo. TEMPO.CO, June 6, 2021. <https://metro.tempo.co/read/1469621/kdrt-suami-penganiaya-istri-di-tangerang-terancam-5-tahun-penjara>.

<sup>4</sup> PPA. "Data Yang Tersaji Adalah 1. Data Yang Diinput Pada Tanggal 1 Januari 2024 Hingga Saat Ini (Real Time) 2. Data Terdiri Atas: A. Data Yang Telah Terverifikasi, Dan B. Data Yang Belum Terverifikasi (Yaitu Data Yang Diinput Pada Bulan Berjalan)." Accessed May 12, 2024. <https://kekerasan.kemenppa.go.id/ringkasan>.

<sup>5</sup> PPA. "Data Yang Tersaji Adalah 1. Data Yang Diinput Pada Tanggal 1 Januari 2024 Hingga Saat Ini (Real Time) 2. Data Terdiri Atas: A. Data Yang Telah Terverifikasi, Dan B. Data Yang Belum Terverifikasi (Yaitu Data Yang Diinput Pada Bulan Berjalan)." Accessed May 12, 2024. <https://kekerasan.kemenppa.go.id/ringkasan>.

Based on table 2, it is explained that the data above shows that the number of cases of violence in each city in Banten Province is still very high. If sorted based on the number of cities that experienced the highest cases of violence in 2021 to 2023, namely South Tangerang City, Tangerang City, Cilegon City, Serang Regency, Lebak, Tangerang Regency, Serang City and Pandeglang.

There is previous research that discusses the phenomenon of domestic violence. The first research related to this research is Widiyawati, and Dianti (2023). This research discusses the cultural practices of Manggarai dowry in East Nusa Tenggara and the existence of violence which can be caused by deviations in dowry practices as well as other factors, economic conditions, education, personal character, infidelity, gambling and drunkenness and the maturity of the couple in marriage.<sup>6</sup> Research now discusses domestic violence in more detail, such as how to handle it, types of violence, efforts to prevent it, and so on, therefore research has now become an advantage in discussing domestic violence. Apart from that, the weakness of this research is that it does not discuss the dowry culture that occurs in Tangerang City, which is one of the factors causing domestic violence with dowry in people living in Tangerang City.

The second research related to this research is Anggraeni, and Ardianto (2020). This research discusses the handling of domestic violence cases using a restorative justice approach.<sup>7</sup> The advantage of the current writing compared to the previous one is that the current writing discusses various sectoral agencies that handle domestic violence cases in society. The weakness of the current writing compared to the previous one is that the current writing does not discuss the resolution in detail in the police who resolved domestic violence cases using restorative justice.

The third research related to this research is Mumpuni, and Puspitaningrum (2022). This research provides legal education by discussing joint prevention efforts to minimize cases of domestic violence in the surrounding environment.<sup>8</sup> The advantage of writing now compared to previous writing is that writing now carries out research on various sources from agencies that handle domestic violence cases. The disadvantage of the current writing compared to the previous writing is that the current writing does not carry out research in one village so that the current writing does not focus on one research location.

From the description explained above, the author intends to conduct a study and conduct more in-depth research regarding what is happening to the people of Tangerang City regarding the many cases of violence against women and children in Tangerang City. Therefore, this research aims to determine and analyze the problems of domestic violence that occur in the people of Tangerang City, such as the types and factors that cause domestic violence, the flow of the process of handling and resolving it, efforts to prevent and resolve it, as well as the rights of victims of violence in the household.

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<sup>6</sup> Fransiska Widiyawati and Floriana Sesil Dianti, "Fenomena KDRT Dan Praktik Mahar Di Kampung Ndilek Lamba Leda, NTT," *Jurnal Inada: Kajian Perempuan Indonesia Di Daerah Tertinggal, Terdepan, Dan Terluar* 6, no. 2 (May 3, 2024): 151–72, <https://doi.org/10.33541/ji.v6i2.5824>.

<sup>7</sup> Anggia Putri Anggraeni and Hendra Try Ardianto, "Bagaimana Polisi Menangani Kasus Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT): Studi Kasus Polrestabes Semarang," *Ijd-Demos* 2, no. 3 (December 28, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.37950/ijid.v2i3.68>.

<sup>8</sup> Niken Wahyuning Mumpuni and Silvia Diah Puspitaningrum, "Pencegahan Permasalahan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Di Dusun Sembur Desa Tirtomartani," *Empowerment : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 5, no. 02 (April 19, 2022): 197–207, <https://doi.org/10.25134/empowerment.v5i02.5056>.



## 7 2. METHOD

The method used to analyze data in this research is a qualitative juridical method. Qualitative juridical method, namely a research method that starts from existing norms, principles and statutory regulations as positive legal norms which are then analyzed qualitatively<sup>9</sup>. Data collection techniques in this research are observation, interviews and documentation. This research was carried out in various places such as the Tangerang City Metro Police, the Tangerang City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) Service, the Tangerang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Integrated Service Center (P2TP2A), and the Tangerang City District Court. Data analysis techniques use several approaches, such as the approach in normative research using a statutory approach, which is an approach that uses legislation and regulations. This aims to ensure that researchers use statutory regulations as the initial basis for conducting analysis, and the approach in empirical research uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is a way of analyzing research results that produces analytical descriptive data, namely data stated by respondents in writing or orally and real behavior is researched and studied as a whole.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. Types of Domestic Violence in Tangerang City

Domestic violence cases are defined as crimes of 'threat' and contraventions of 'harassment' against a person with whom an intimate relation exists or by another family member.<sup>10</sup> For some survivors of domestic abuse, the troubles end with separation – a new life begins. For many others, however, the troubles continue after separation. For some, physical and sexual violence may end.<sup>11</sup>

Many cases of domestic violence take the form of physical, psychological, sexual violence, even domestic neglect. The types of violence vary, for example physical violence in the form of beating or slapping, pulling hair, even kicking women<sup>12</sup>. These various forms of crime are crimes that are prohibited and punishable as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence which aims to ensure that victims of domestic violence, especially women, receive legal protection.<sup>13</sup>

Forms of Domestic Violence are not only physical violence, but there are other and more complex forms. So laws are urgently needed that can protect victims of domestic violence,

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<sup>9</sup> Sahat Maruli Tua Situmeang, "Kebijakan Kriminal Dalam Penegakan Hukum Untuk Mewujudkan Keadilan Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia," *Res Nullius Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (November 25, 2019): 26-36. <https://doi.org/10.34010/rmlj.v1i1.2492>.

<sup>10</sup> Julieta Marotta, "Using the Justice System as a 'Magic Wand': Lessons from Victims of Domestic Violence in Buenos Aires (Argentina)," *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law* 43, no. 4 (November 26, 2021): 393–413. doi:10.1080/09649069.2021.1996081.

<sup>11</sup> Linnéa Bruno, "National Self-Image as an Obstacle to Ensuring Children's Rights in the Context of Domestic Violence and Family Law – the Case of Sweden," *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law* 40, no. 4 (September 17, 2018): 426–40. doi:10.1080/09649069.2018.1519156.

<sup>12</sup> Malia Dwi Putri et al., "Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Pada Perkawinan Usia Anak Di Wilayah Kota Bengkulu," *Supremasi Hukum: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 32, no. 2 (October 23, 2023): 147–60. <https://doi.org/10.33369/jsh.31.2.147-160>.

<sup>13</sup> Sutiawati Sutiawati and Nur Fadilah Mappaselleng, "Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Kota Makassar," *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika* 4, no. 1 (March 31, 2020): 17. <https://doi.org/10.25072/jwy.v4i1.315>.

especially women who are more often victims of domestic violence<sup>14</sup>. Domestic violence has several forms as regulated in Article 5 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, namely "Physical Violence, Psychological Violence, Sexual Violence and Domestic Neglect Violence".<sup>15</sup>

Physical violence commonly experienced in the household includes: being hit, having an object thrown at you, having your hair pulled, and being kicked. The type of crime "psychological violence" is a completely new crime because there is no crime in the Criminal Code.<sup>16</sup>

Tangerang city is a city where the rate of domestic violence often occurs in society and is increasing every year. Based on the results of research at the Tangerang City Metro Police for 2021 - May 2023, there were 188 cases of domestic violence reported, as per the data in table 1 as follows:

**Table 3.** Number of Domestic Violence at the Tangerang City Metro Police in 2021 - May 2023.

No	Types of Domestic Violence	2021	2022	May 2023	Total
1	Physical Violence	64	61	31	156
2	Psychic Violence	4	10	4	18
3	Family Neglect	4	7	3	14
	Total	72	78	38	188

Source: Tangerang City Metro Police

Based on the data in table 3, it can be explained that domestic violence cases that occurred in Tangerang City and were reported to the Tangerang City Metro Police included physical violence, psychological violence and family neglect. There is an increase in domestic violence cases reported every year by the Tangerang City Metro Police.

Based on the results of research on the Tangerang City DP2AP2KB for 2021 – 2022, there were 139 cases of domestic violence reported, as per the data in table 2 as follows:

**Table 4.** Number of Domestic Violence Cases in DP3AP2KB Tangerang City 2021 – 2022

No	Jenis-Jenis KDRT	2021	2022	Total
1	Physical Violence	35	59	94
2	Family Neglect	3	6	9
3	Psychic Violence	6	21	27
4	Sexual violence	1	8	9
	Total	45	94	139

Source: Tangerang City DP3AP2KB

Based on the data in table 4, it can be explained that domestic violence cases that occurred in Tangerang City and were reported in DP3AP2KB included physical violence, neglect,

<sup>14</sup> Rosma Alimi and Nunung Nurwati, "Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perempuan," *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (JPPM)* 2, no. 1 (May 22, 2021): 20, <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v2i1.33434>.

<sup>15</sup> Arianus Harefa, "Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Jurnal Panah Keadilan* 1, no. 1 (2021): 18–21, <https://doi.org/10.1234/jpk.v1i1.3>.

<sup>16</sup> Ulfi Ana Khaira, Ferdy Saputra, and T Saifullah, "Penelantaran Rumah Tangga Oleh Suami Sebagai Bentuk Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Ditinjau Dari UU Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum Universitas Malikussaleh* 5, no. 1 (January 22, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.29103/jimfh.v5i1.6569>.

psychological violence and sexual violence. Like the data from the Tangerang City Metro Police, data on physical violence in DP3AP2KB is also the dominant violence that often occurs in Tangerang City.

**Tabel 5.** Number of Domestic Violence Cases in Tangerang City District Court 2020-2024

No	Year	Total Number of Cases
1	2020	16
2	2021	9
3	2022	12
4	2023	18
5	Januari-Maret 2024	7

Source: Tangerang City District Court

Based on table 5, it is explained that the increase in the number of victims of Domestic Violence (KDRT) that has been collected at this time is a positive thing which indicates that the preventive and handling efforts carried out by competent Tangerang City government agencies have been successful. This also means the ability of the parties to educate the public so that they have the courage to report cases of Domestic Violence (KDRT) and not consider this as a disgrace if it is successfully implemented.

For cases of Domestic Violence (KDRT) that investigators from the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police handled, the most dominant report was physical violence. This is followed by sexual violence and psychological violence. This was conveyed in an interview by AKP Rumanti as Head of Idik 6 Unit for Women and Children Services (PPA) Tangerang City Metro Police on August 7 2023.

Many cases of violence handled by the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police include abuse of women both within the household and outside the household. Likewise, abuse of children, whether within the household or outside the household. This was conveyed through an interview by Ipda Wawan Baehaqi as Head of Sub-unit Idik 6 of the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police on August 29 2023.

For the type of Domestic Violence (KDRT) handled by investigators from the Women's and Children's Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police, it is balanced because there is physical violence as well as physical violence, due to the trauma experienced by the victim. Apart from that, there is sexual violence and child abuse in the form of sexual abuse. This was conveyed by Brigadier Inggriani Nur Fronnia as a member of the Idik 6 Unit of the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police on August 10 2023.

Most domestic violence (KDRT) is in the form of physical violence. So when the post-mortem was carried out, it appeared that the victim's physical injuries were there, even though in fact it was not only physical but also psychological. This was conveyed by Ida Dian Jayanti, as Supervisor of Women and Children at the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) Tangerang City on February 2 2024.

The most common form of violence is physical violence in the form of being hit and finally having a post-mortem, the main cause is arguing and fighting over small problems that become big. Apart from that, there is psychological violence in the form of being shouted at and can also take the form of threats. This was conveyed by Soimah as the

Tangerang City Women's and Children's Empowerment Integrated Service Center (P2TP2A) Task Force on January 29 2024.

### 3.2. Factors Causing Domestic Violence in Tangerang City

The main causal factors that cause violence include personal plastics "such as victims of neglect, psychological deviation, alcohol abuse and a history of violence in the past". The second causal factor arises from the family environment, such as poor parenting patterns, violence by a partner, conflict in marriage, and inadequate financial conditions<sup>17</sup>. The 2016 SPHPN results explain that there are 4 (four) causes of physical or sexual violence against women perpetrated by partners, namely individual factors, partner factors, socio-cultural factors and economic factors.<sup>18</sup>

Factors that influence the incidence of domestic violence include patriarchal culture where the role of men is considered more dominant than women. Apart from that, low levels of education and poverty also make women vulnerable to becoming victims of domestic violence.<sup>19</sup>

Household economic status, marital stability, and verbal conflict between husband and wife are related to domestic violence, poverty, and the inability to find solutions to overcome poverty often results in emotional destabilization of husband and wife, making them vulnerable to violence<sup>20</sup>. The factors in which violence against wives occurs are caused by societal cultural factors (gender), namely differences that place men more important than women (patriarchal culture), relationship factors in the family, namely the wife can only play a role in the domestic world, under perception that the husband is the leader.<sup>21</sup>

Fulfilling these rights is the full responsibility of the state, which can be done in several ways, including: a. establish policies at national and regional levels for the handling, protection and recovery of victims and victims' families; b. allocate costs for fulfilling victims' rights to treatment, protection and recovery into the APBN and APBD; and/or c. strengthen the roles and responsibilities of families, communities, society and corporations in implementing the fulfillment of victims' rights.<sup>22</sup>

The underlying factors are usually economic factors, especially those that are dominant, especially the victims who report it to the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police. From these economic factors, infidelity will emerge, resulting in domestic violence. This was conveyed by AKP Rumanti as Head of Idik 6 of

<sup>17</sup> Kilkoda Agus Saleh Melia Putri Purnama Sari, Veronica Komalawati, "Tanggung Jawab Alimentasi Anak Yang Sudah Dewasa Terhadap Orang Tua Lansia," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 7, no. 2 (2022): 293–306, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/jic.v7i2.5342>.

<sup>18</sup> Hana Fairuz Mestika, "Perlindungan Hukum Pada Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Indonesia," *Ikatan Penulis Mahasiswa Hukum Indonesia Law Journal* 2, no. 1 (February 2, 2022): 118–30, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ipmhi.v2i1.53743>.

<sup>19</sup> Wafa Noer Afifah Gita Raudhatul Zanah, Siti Nurbaetillah, "Problematisasi Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT)," *ULIL ALBAB : Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin* 3, no. 1 (2023): 35–44, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56799/jim.v3i1.2514>.

<sup>20</sup> Ridawati Sulaeman et al., "Faktor Penyebab Kekerasan Pada Perempuan," *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal* 8, no. 3 (September 1, 2022): 2311, <https://doi.org/10.37905/aksara.8.3.2311-2320.2022>.

<sup>21</sup> Muh Rizal Samad, "Analisis hukum Tentang Perceraian Yang Disebabkan Oleh Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) (Studi Kasus Di Pengadilan Agama Sidrap)," *El-Ahli : Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 2, no. 2 (January 12, 2022): 40–54, <https://doi.org/10.56874/el-ahli.v2i2.527>.

<sup>22</sup> Helen Intania Surayda, "Urgensi Rumah Perlindungan Bagi Perempuan Korban Kekerasan," *Jurnal Humani (Hukum Dan Masyarakat Madani)* 12, no. 1 (2022): 86–94, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/humani.v12i1.3120>.



<sup>1</sup> the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police on August 7 2023.

There are several incidents of violence against women in the domestic sphere caused by infidelity committed by women, or men who are cheating but to cover up their cheating behavior they commit violence against women<sup>7</sup> or wives. This was conveyed by Ipda Wawan Baehaqi as Head of Sub-unit Idik 6 of the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police on August 29 2023.

If it is a household, the economy usually continues to be unsuitable, whether there is a partner who is cheating or there are household problems which eventually lead to violence. When it comes to children, teenagers usually bully children and play with gangs and end up fighting. This was conveyed by Brigadier Inggriani Nur Fronnia as a member of the Idik 6 Unit of the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police on August 10 2023.

The factors that dominate in the form of incoming reports are economic factors that cause violence. An economy that is not sufficient for the family's needs results in disputes and quarrels within the household, resulting in violence. This was conveyed by Ida Dian Jayanti as Supervisor of Women and Children at the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) Tangerang City on the February 2 2024.

The factors that cause Domestic Violence (KDRT) in Tangerang City include economic factors, husband and wife relationship factors that lack communication, educational background factors, and early marriage factors. The majority of reporters reporting domestic violence (KDRT) in Tangerang City are<sup>8</sup> mostly based on economic factors. This was conveyed by Soimah as the Tangerang City Women's and Children's Empowerment Integrated Service Center (P2TP2A) Task Force on January 29 2024.

### 3.3. Rights Of Victims Of Domestic Violence In Tangerang City

<sup>6</sup> Social services are provided in the form of counseling to strengthen and provide a sense of security for victims, providing information about victims' rights to obtain protection. Volunteer companion services are provided to victims regarding the victim's right to get a volunteer companion to accompany someone to objectively explain the domestic violence they have experienced in the process of investigation, prosecution and examination in court, listen and provide psychological and physical strengthening to the victim.<sup>23</sup>

Another right that can also be given to victims is "providing information to the police that is free from pressure and threats from other parties. This right can also help in disclosing cases that have occurred." Information is not only provided by victims to law enforcement officials, but on the other hand, information regarding the process of resolving the case from law enforcement officials given to victims is also felt to be very beneficial and important for victims.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Damara Wibowo, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Menurut Hak Asasi Manusia Selama Proses Penyidikan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Menurut Hak Asasi Manusia Selama Proses Penyidikan," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 4, no. 2 (November 29, 2021): 818, <https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v4i2.4187>.

<sup>24</sup> Ogiandhafiz Juanda Angkasa, Rili Windiasih, "Efektivitas Rancangan Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual Sebagai Hukum Positif Dalam Perspektif Viktimologi," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 4, no. 1 (2021): 117–45, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/julr.v4i1.2696>.

The rights to life, personal security, <sup>4</sup> torture and other types of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are regulated by international human rights law. To fulfill their obligations under international human rights law, all parties must take action to prevent and stop violence, including punishing perpetrators of violent crimes in accordance with established laws and programs.<sup>25</sup>

In handling domestic violence cases, the Tangerang City Metro Police has provided a special service space in the form of the formation of a Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) with the appointment of an investigator as Head of the Unit and several Assistant Investigators to assist in carrying out their duties. As for other officers, namely health workers, social workers and spiritual guides, there are no specific appointments for handling cases of domestic violence that occur in the community.

The parties were first directed to conduct consultations with the Head of the Tangerang City Metro Police PPA Unit. During the consultation, explanations and suggestions are given, if violence occurs, you must report it immediately so that the reported party is immediately invited to hear their statement. Apart from that, for victims who experienced trauma due to the violence they received, the Tangerang City Metro Police referred the victim to a psychologist at the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Tangerang City. Members of the Tangerang City P2TP2A sector consist of the Police, Prosecutor's Office, Judiciary, Health Service, Social Service, Bapas, Religious Courts and District Courts. Tangerang City Metro Police investigators referred the victim to the Tangerang City P2TP2A psychologist for trauma recovery at least 2 meetings. This was conveyed by AKP Rumanti, as Head of Idik 6 Unit for Women and Children Services (PPA) Tangerang City Metro Police on August 7 2023.

There are programs such as parenting programs, children's forums at city level and sub-district level, there are PUSPAGA (Family Learning Center) activities such as pre-marital provision. In other fields there are BKB (Family Development for Toddlers), BKR (Family Development for Teenagers). Recovery efforts include free counseling. The implementation of counseling is different for one victim and another victim. There are some who need 1 day of counseling to complete, there are also those who need it several times, and there are also those who have already been to a psychologist who are unable to work so the psychologist from DP3AP2KAB suggests going to a psychiatrist. So, the victims must have a psychiatric post-mortem. When the psychiatric post-mortem is carried out, the psychiatric doctor prescribes medication. This program is also free and is located at the Tangerang Regency Regional Hospital. This was conveyed by Ida Dian Jayanti, as Supervisor of Women and Children at DP3AP2KB Tangerang City on February 2 2024.

The programs available at P2TP2A Tangerang City include case assistance, counseling, legal consultation and post mortem. The nature of P2TP2A Tangerang City only accompanies victims such as undergoing the process in cases, police case reports (BAP), post-mortems, and in carrying out trials. So the services available at P2TP2A Tangerang City are free services without any costs being charged to the victim. If the victim needs a safe house, it is the victim's right to stay until there is a truly safe family who can make it safe for the victim. If the conditions and situation are safe and under control, P2TP2A Tangerang City hands over the victim to the family. If the victim experiences psychological violence, the recovery effort is to carry out counseling with the victim. Apart

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<sup>25</sup> Khikmah Muhammad Junaidi, "Perlindungan Hukum Dan Penempatan Pekerja Migran Indonesia Di Luar Negeri," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2024): 490–501, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/julr.v7i1.8127>.

from that, if the victim suffers injuries, they are treated with treatment. This was conveyed by Soimah as the Task Force for the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Tangerang City on January 29 2024.

### 3.4. Efforts to Prevent Domestic Violence Cases in Tangerang City

Efforts to overcome acts of physical violence against women also include those that can be carried out in three (3) stages including: 1) Preemptive efforts are carried out by the police to prevent criminal acts from occurring; 2) Preventive efforts are follow-up efforts to preemptive efforts which are still at the level of prevention before a crime occurs; 3) Repressive efforts are carried out when a criminal act.<sup>26</sup>

Reconstructing Soerjono Soekanto's opinion, law enforcement is a process of adjusting value relationships reflected in rules in order to create, maintain and maintain peace and social life. Reflecting again on Satjipto Rahardjo's opinion, law enforcement is a process to realize ideas about justice, legal certainty and social benefits. In this case, the process of realizing this idea is the main essence of law enforcement.<sup>27</sup>

Prevention of Domestic Violence (KDRT) aims to eliminate the opportunity for domestic violence to occur. The intended prevention is, for example, the act of stopping consciously and spontaneously by someone when they see a difference of mind or a difference of will between husbands, and another example is the act of preventing physical harm to wives.<sup>28</sup>

Efforts to prevent domestic violence in the community can be carried out through the implementation of Family Counseling. Family counseling activities will be effective if there is synergy between professional counselors and community and religious leaders<sup>29</sup>. It is hoped that providing information and understanding to the community can reduce the number of domestic violence through activities that can lead Indonesian society towards a better quality of life.<sup>30</sup>

Prevention efforts by carrying out socialization activities from institutions and recovery for victims of domestic violence are directed at recovering victims to their original condition, both physically and psychologically. The next effort is to make the authorities more alert, responsive and friendly in handling cases of women and children, so it is necessary to increase knowledge and skills to handle cases of women and children through education and training.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Iqbal Taufik Stevano G Lekatompessy, Margie Gladies Sopacua, "Pencegahan Kekerasan Fisik Terhadap Istri Oleh Suami (Studi Kasus Pada Polresta Pulau Ambon Dan Pulau-Pulau Lease)," *PATTIMURA Law Study Review* 1, no. 2 (2023): 319–31, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47268/palasrev.v1i2.12038>.

<sup>27</sup> Khoerina Azzizah and Beniharmoni Harefa, "Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Anak Pelaku Kejahatan Klitih," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 6, no. 2 (August 17, 2023): 468, <https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v6i2.6990>.

<sup>28</sup> Margie Gladies Sopacua, "Konsep Ideal Pencegahan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perempuan," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (May 31, 2022): 213–26, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i2.213-226>.

<sup>29</sup> Syarifuddin, "Penanganan Dan Pencegahan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak," *Jurnal Hukum Al-Hikmah: Media Komunikasi Dan Informasi Hukum Dan Masyarakat* 2, no. 4 (2021): 623–34, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30743/jhah.v1i1.4617>.

<sup>30</sup> Khomsiatul Inayah and Rini Laili Prihatini, "Peran Penyuluh Agama Dalam Menjalankan Fungsi Profesi Untuk Kasus Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Di Parung Bogor," *Jurnal Penyuluhan Agama (JPA)* 8, no. 1 (January 2022): 57–72, <https://doi.org/10.15408/jpa.v8i1.24377>.

<sup>31</sup> Andang Sari and Anggreany Haryani Putri, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *KRTHA BHAYANGKARA* 14, no. 2 (December 7, 2020): 236–45, <https://doi.org/10.31599/krtha.v14i2.291>.



The Tangerang City Metro Police Chief has an outreach program which is carried out by criminal investigation members, narcotics members, community service members, intelligence, even direct. To carry out outreach in schools, PPA members then join the service to schools, RT and RW. This was conveyed by AKP Rumanti as Head of Idik 6 of the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police on August 7 2023.

Prevention efforts include conducting outreach on violence against women and children in schools, Islamic boarding schools and universities. For 2024, DP3AP2KB will carry out outreach in every school in Tangerang City. The outreach includes understanding violence against women and children, how to handle it, and how to report it. This outreach activity gives victims the courage to speak out and understand more about violence against women and children. This was conveyed by Ida Dian Jayanti as Supervisor of Women and Children at DP3AP2KB Tangerang City on February 2 2024.

We do more socialization. We have a PATBM (community-based integrated child protection) team at the lowest RT level. We have a team consisting of community leaders, RT, RW, women and cadres so their job is to help prevent and respond quickly if an act of violence occurs. This was conveyed by Soimah as the Tangerang City Women's and Children's Empowerment Integrated Service Center (P2TP2A) Task Force on January 29 2024.

### 3.5. Inter-Agency Coordination In Handling Domestic Violence In Tangerang City

Collaboration is a systematic and integrated way between recovery providers in providing services to recover victims of domestic violence<sup>32</sup>. A joint activity involving several parts, components, groups or organizations requires coordination in order to perfect joint efforts to achieve an effective and efficient goal.<sup>33</sup>

Collaboration between the government, law enforcement agencies the private sector and local communities can create stronger synergy in efforts to prevent and handle cases of marital violence<sup>34</sup>. Strong commitment and collaboration between the government, non-government organizations and the community in implementing the Law in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.<sup>35</sup>

Collaboration between the government, civil society institutions and non-governmental organizations is the key to providing justice to victims of sexual violence. This is not only a legal responsibility, but also a commitment to create cultural change that supports human rights and provides justice to those affected by violence.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Saidah Siagian, John Kenedi, and Miti Yarmunida, "Implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Perspektif Fiqh Siyasah Dusturiyah," *Journal of Sharia and Legal Science* 2, no. 1 (April 30, 2018): 73–96, <https://doi.org/10.61994/jsls.v2i1.410>.

<sup>33</sup> Oktovianus Kondorura, Sutadji Sutadji, and Fajar Apriani, "Layanan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Anak Pada Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Anak 'Citra Tepian' Kota Samarinda," *Jurnal Administrative Reform* 8, no. 2 (January 25, 2021): 95, <https://doi.org/10.52239/jar.v8i2.5091>.

<sup>34</sup> Satrio Uhlil Albab, "Analisis Yuridis Tentang Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Pernikahan," *Ethics and Law Journal: Business and Notary* 2, no. 1 (January 16, 2024): 120–26, <https://doi.org/10.61292/eljbn.1111>.

<sup>35</sup> Masrufa, and Evi Retno Wulan, "Konstruksi Kekerasan Psikis Dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak," *IBLAM Law Review* 4, no. 1 (January 31, 2024): 516–26, <https://doi.org/10.52249/ilr.v4i1.339>.

<sup>36</sup> Maulana Ibrahim San Mikael Sinambela, Manotar Leryaldo Sinaga, Reh Bungana Br Perangin-angin, "Pemberian Perlindungan Dan Pemberlakuan Keadilan Bagi Korban Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Sistem Hukum Pidana



To overcome and handle cases of Domestic Violence (KDRT) that occur in the Tangerang City community, preventive efforts are needed with a comprehensive and collaborative approach between the various parties involved and in authority, including the police and women's and child protection institutions in Tangerang City.

To increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in dealing with perpetrators of Domestic Violence (KDRT), Tangerang City Metro Police have coordinated with other agencies such as P2TP2A Tangerang City, Tangerang City Social Service, LPSK, KPAl, Ministry of PPA, and schools in Tangerang City. For coordination, for example in handling cases of children in conflict with the law, the Tangerang City Metro Police coordinates with the Tangerang City Fathers for assistance during examinations. Then P2TP2A for victims, then LBH for assistance to children in conflict with the law. This was conveyed by AKP Rumanti as Head of Idik 6 of the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) of the Tangerang City Metro Police on August 7 2023.

Tangerang City DP3AP2KB has carried out cross-sectoral coordination with other agencies such as the Tangerang City Metro Police, Tangerang City District Court, Tangerang City District Prosecutor's Office, Special Child Development Institute (LPKA), Tangerang City Police Department, Tangerang City Health Service, and Tangerang City Education Service. DP3AP2KB Tangerang City holds coordination meetings once every 3 months, so 4 times a year. This was conveyed by Ida Dian Jayanti as Supervisor of Women and Children at DP3AP2KB Tangerang City on February 2 2024.

The Tangerang City P2TP2A Program and other related agencies have participated in resolving Domestic Violence (KDRT) cases. Communication with the Tangerang City Metro Police regarding complaints, the Tangerang City Social Service regarding assistance, the Education Service regarding bullying at school, the Religious Affairs Department regarding religious issues, the Health Service regarding injuries suffered by victims and the need for treatment, all of this is free. This was represented by Soimah as the Tangerang City Integrated Service Center for Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Task Force on January 29 2024.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The conclusion of this research aims to discuss the phoneme of domestic violence in Tangerang City by conducting research at the Tangerang City Metro Police, Tangerang City DP3AP2KB, Tangerang City P2TP2A, and Tangerang City District Court. The conclusions drawn from this writing are: The conclusion of this research is that domestic violence that occurs in Tangerang City is caused by several factors, such as economic factors, infidelity factors, work factors, and educational factors. The forms of violence that occur in Tangerang City against women and children are physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and neglect of the family. The majority of victims who report domestic violence occurring in the Tangerang City community are wives and children. There is coordination between Tangerang City government agencies or institutions in the context of preventing and minimizing violence that occurs in households in Tangerang City.

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