

## **The Phenomenon of Violence Against Women and Children in Households**

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### **Abstract**

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; Phenomenon; Women

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

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 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 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.<sup>4</sup>

There is previous research that discusses the phenomenon of domestic violence. The first research related to this research is Widiyawati (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>5</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 (2020). This research discusses the handling of domestic violence cases using a restorative justice approach.<sup>6</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.

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<sup>3</sup> Antara. "KDRT, Suami Penganiaya Istri Di Tangerang Terancam 5 Tahun Penjara." *Tempo*. tempo.com, 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.kempppa.go.id/ringkasan>.

<sup>5</sup> Fransiska Widiyawati and Floriana Sesi 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 2024): 151–72, <https://doi.org/10.33541/ji.v6i2.5824>.

<sup>6</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 2020), <https://doi.org/10.37950/ijd.v2i3.68>.

The third research related to this research is Mumpuni (2022). This research provides legal education by discussing joint prevention efforts to minimize cases of domestic violence in the surrounding environment.<sup>7</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 the current writing does not focus on one research location.

From the description explained above, the author intends to conduct a study and more in-depth research regarding what is happening to the people of Tangerang City due to 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.

## 2. METHOD

The method used to analyze data in this research is a qualitative juridical method. The 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>8</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 produce analytical descriptive data, namely data stated by respondents in writing or orally, and real behavior is researched and studied as a whole.

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<sup>7</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 2022): 197–207, <https://doi.org/10.25134/empowerment.v5i02.5056>.

<sup>8</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), <https://doi.org/10.34010/rnlj.v1i1.2492>.

### 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>9</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>10</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, or even kicking women.<sup>11</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>12</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, especially women who are more often victims of domestic violence.<sup>13</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>14</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>15</sup>

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<sup>9</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 (October 2, 2021): 393–413, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09649069.2021.1996081>.

<sup>10</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 (October 2, 2018): 426–40, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09649069.2018.1519156>.

<sup>11</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 2023): 147–60, <https://doi.org/10.33369/jsh.31.2.147-160>.

<sup>12</sup> Sutiawati Sutiawati and Nur Fadhilah Mappaselleng, "Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Kota Makassar," *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika* 4, no. 1 (March 2020): 17, <https://doi.org/10.25072/jwy.v4i1.315>.

<sup>13</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>14</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>15</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

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, 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.

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.

**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

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 by AKP Rumanti as Head of Idik 6 Unit PPA of the Tangerang City Metro Police.

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 DP3AP2KB Tangerang City.

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 P2TP2A Task Force.

### **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>16</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>17</sup>

Based on data on the Central Statistics Agency website, the results of the 2016 National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPPHN) data collection show that 1 in 3 women aged 15-64 years experience physical and/or sexual violence by partners and non-partners during their lives, and around 1 in 10 women aged 15–64 years experienced it in the last 12 months. Physical and/or sexual violence tends to be more experienced by women who live in urban areas (36.3%) than those who live in rural areas (29.8%). In addition, physical and/or sexual violence is more often experienced by women aged 15–64 years with a high school educational background or above (39.4%) and non-working employment status (35.1%).<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, and 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 the 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. establishing 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

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<sup>16</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>17</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 2022): 118–30, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ipmhi.v2i1.53743>.

<sup>18</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), "Satu Dari Tiga Perempuan Usia 15-64 Tahun Pernah Mengalami Kekerasan Fisik dan/atau Seksual Selama Hidupnya". March 30, 2017

<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 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>.

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 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 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 that eventually lead to violence. When it comes to children, teenagers usually bully children 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 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 The Rights of Victims of Domestic Violence in Tangerang City**

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

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<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>.



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>

The rights to life, personal security, 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.

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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>.

<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>.

There are programs such as parenting programs, and children's forums at a 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), and BKR (Family Development for Teenagers). Recovery efforts include free counseling. The implementation of counseling is different for one victim and another victim. Some need 1 day of counseling to complete, some 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 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>

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>27</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> Margie Gladies Sopacua, "Konsep Ideal Pencegahan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perempuan," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (May 2022): 213–26, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i2.213-226>.

In carrying out preventive efforts against cases of domestic violence, several strategies must be aimed at making prevention efforts more focused. The strategies that can be implemented include: a) Family Counseling. 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 leader;<sup>28</sup> b) Providing Information and Understanding to the Community. 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>29</sup> c) Socialization. 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; d) Increasing Knowledge and Skills in Handling Domestic Violence Cases. There is a need to increase knowledge and skills in handling cases of women and children through education and training, so as to make the authorities more alert, responsive, and friendly in handling cases of women and children.<sup>30</sup>

The Tangerang City Metro Police Chief has an outreach program which is carried out by criminal investigation members, narcotics members, community service members, intelligence, and 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 Unit PPA of the Tangerang City Metro Police.

The efforts made by the Tangerang City Metro Police in dealing with domestic violence cases include: 1). Preemptive efforts taken include conducting legal education/socialization to educate the public to implement positive norms to prevent domestic violence. 2). The preventive effort taken is to socialize Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Law 3) The repressive efforts carried out, namely enforcing the law against perpetrators of domestic violence, are carried out by carrying out inquiries and investigations, identifying suspects, and determining criminal acts and criminal threats. The legal process for perpetrators of domestic violence is pursued so that the perpetrators do not repeat their actions.

In carrying out prevention efforts, Tangerang City Metro Police investigators faced obstacles in the field, such as the reporting party had reported it to investigators but the report was soon withdrawn. Apart from that, the reporting party (victim) when invited to be questioned did not come and the Tangerang City Metro Police investigators invited the reporting party to come,

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<sup>28</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>29</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>30</sup> Andang Sari and Anggreany Haryani Putri, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Krtha Bhayangkara* 14, no. 2 (December 2020): 236–45, <https://doi.org/10.31599/krtha.v14i2.291>.

however the reporting party (victim) was no longer at that address because the reporting party did not have a permanent home or stay rented.

As for the solution to overcome this obstacle, if the reporting party has been invited twice for questioning but has not even attended and has left the address of the place, then the Tangerang City Metro Police investigator will ask for an RT RW stamp stating that the person concerned no longer lives in that place, and will stop the investigation process.

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.

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 P2TP2A Task Force.

The efforts made by DP3AP2KB Tangerang City and P2TP2A Tangerang City in dealing with domestic violence cases include: 1). The preemptive efforts undertaken include socializing the dangers of domestic violence, involving community leaders in activities to protect women and children, mapping areas prone to domestic violence, as well as identifying factors that cause domestic violence, as well as involving the local government, namely the RT, RW and Village Head. 2). The preventive efforts undertaken include creating safe houses for residents to help overcome problems often faced by women and children, especially victims of violence. This community shelter is based on RT and RW which specifically handles women and children victims of violence. 3) The repressive efforts carried out are in collaboration with the Tangerang City Metro Police, especially the Tangerang City Metro Police PPA Unit in the protection of women and children.

In carrying out prevention efforts, DP3AP2KB and P2TP2A Tangerang City have obstacles in the field in the form of witnesses. On average, no one sees acts of violence against children, let alone sexual violence. Child abuse was carried out by people closest to him which occurred in Tangerang City. The violence was carried out by the biological father when the mother was working, and was carried out by the uncle when the child was entrusted to the child by his mother's working father. Not everyone sees sexual violence, maybe he was at home and didn't expect that he would receive that kind of treatment. Sometimes there are a lot of incidents in cramped houses by underprivileged families. An example of a case in the Tangerang City community is that his parents (mother and father) entrusted their work to his grandmother, and

his grandfather committed sexual violence against his grandson by holding his body parts. The way to overcome this is to ask neighbors who saw the incident to become witnesses and the DP3AP2KB and P2TP2A of Tangerang City can become witnesses with the victim telling us what is corroborating, and the results of the post-mortem are if there has been an injury.

### **3.5 Inter-Agency Coordination on Handling Domestic Violence in Tangerang City**

Collaboration is a systematic and integrated way for recovery providers to provide services to recover victims of domestic violence.<sup>31</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>32</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>33</sup> Strong commitment and collaboration between the government, non-government organizations, and the community in implementing the Law comprehensively and sustainably.<sup>34</sup>

One form of coordination between institutions is coordination in handling and preventing cases of domestic violence. According to the research results in this article, cooperation in dealing with domestic violence cases in Tangerang City is carried out with law enforcement officials such as the Tangerang City Metro Police, and government agencies, namely DP3AP2KB, and P2TP2A 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, KPAI, 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 Unit PPA of the Tangerang City Metro Police.

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<sup>31</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 2024): 73–96, <https://doi.org/10.61994/jsls.v2i1.410>.

<sup>32</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>33</sup> Satrio Ulil Albab, "Analisis Yuridis Tentang Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Pernikahan," *Ethics and Law Journal: Business and Notary* 2, no. 1 (January 2024): 120–26, <https://doi.org/10.61292/eljbn.111>.

<sup>34</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>.

Since the formation of the Task Force for Handling Violence against Women and Children in November 2015, the Tangerang City Metro Police has continued to make maximum efforts to reduce the number of violence that occurs against women and children. In overcoming the problem of domestic violence cases that occur in the Tangerang City community, the Tangerang City Metro Police carries out outreach through the media of appeal banners that provide advice to the community, holding seminars and improving the abilities of PPA investigators in the police. It is hoped that the community can report crimes against women and children at the office nearest the police.

The role of the City Metro Police PPA Unit in collaborating with other institutions is to play a major role in law enforcement in domestic violence cases, investigating domestic violence cases, collecting evidence, and identifying perpetrators. Apart from that, the Tangerang City Metro Police PPA Unit also took reports, examined victims and witnesses, and carried out investigations related to domestic violence incidents.

The challenges faced by the Tangerang City Metro Police in coordinating with other agencies, namely the Metro City Police PPA Unit and the Women and Children Protection Agency, may have different priorities and approaches in handling domestic violence cases. Apart from that, there is a social stigma in society towards victims of domestic violence which can affect collaboration. Police tend to focus on legal aspects, while protection agencies may be more oriented towards psychosocial aspects and support for victims. Some victims may be reluctant to report their cases or cooperate with the police for fear of the stigma and discrimination they may experience.

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.

In an effort to overcome and reduce cases of violence against women and children in Tangerang City, DP3AP2KB together with the Tangerang City Government held a special protection program for women and children both inside the household and outside the household in Tangerang City, such as the socialization of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Movement (PATBM) in 104 sub-districts. Apart from that, DP3AP2KB Tangerang City also routinely carries out violence prevention outreach to schools, youth organizations, religious study councils, and so on.

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 conveyed by Soimah as the Tangerang City P2TP2A Task Force.

Apart from that, DP3AP2KB and P2TP2A Tangerang City empower women victims of domestic violence. The role of DP3AP2KB and P2TP2A Tangerang City when collaborating with other institutions has a complete role in providing the services and protection needed by victims. An example of the results of empowerment through business training is the manufacture of cake products which are included in MSME products in Tangerang City. The role of women's empowerment in the household economy in this case is related to the benefits of women's income to meet household needs.

The challenge faced by DP3AP2KB, and P2TP2A Tangerang City when coordinating with other institutions is communication during coordination, because delays or lack of communication can hamper the case-handling process. Apart from that, differences in the interpretation or implementation of policies and regulations related to handling domestic violence can become an obstacle because each coordinating agency carries out the main rules and duties as well as the functions that it has and carries out respectively.

To overcome these challenges when coordinating, it is important to promote open communication, joint training, and the development of coordinated procedures between the Tangerang City Metro Police PPA unit, DP3AP2KB, and Tangerang City P2TP2A. Strong and efficient collaboration will enable better handling of domestic violence cases and better protection for victims.

#### **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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