

A Critical Analysis of Trauma Resilience among Domestic Violence Victims Seeking Divorce at the Semarang Religious Court

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Abstract

Traumatic experiences resulting from domestic violence can adversely affect the psychological well-being and mental development of mumayyiz children, particularly those involved in parental divorce proceedings. In the first semester of 2025, the Semarang Religious Court recorded 1,442 divorce cases, primarily associated with economic problems, including online loans and online gambling, domestic violence, and prolonged marital conflicts, with wives filing the majority of cases. This study critically examines the trauma resilience of children affected by domestic violence in the context of divorce proceedings at the Semarang Religious Court. It employs a normative-empirical legal method, combining literature reviews and field studies to examine the gap between legal norms and their implementation, as well as their implications for child protection. The findings indicate that children's resilience is influenced by family support, community involvement, government assistance, personal motivation, problem-solving skills, and emotional regulation. These factors play an important role in mitigating adverse consequences, including declining academic performance, psychological disorders, and school dropout. The legal framework includes Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, as amended by Law No. 35 of 2014, and Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. These laws provide a basis for protecting children affected by domestic violence through physical, psychological, and social recovery, alongside legal measures against perpetrators. However, the implementation of legal protection and access to sustained recovery services remain inadequate. This study highlights the need for coordinated action among law enforcement agencies, courts, social services, and other relevant institutions to ensure accessible counseling, rehabilitation, social assistance, and consistent law enforcement. Such measures are essential to strengthening children's trauma resilience, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring access to justice.

Keywords: Trauma Resilience, Domestic Violence, Divorce Proceedings.

I. Introduction

Domestic violence can cause post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and behavioral problems such as aggressiveness or difficulty trusting others. For children, the impact can include difficulty concentrating and a feeling of insecurity, which can persist into adulthood. Furthermore, domestic violence can cause physical trauma, such as brain injury, and other mental health problems. The impact of domestic violence on an individual's mental health is one of the most common and long-lasting consequences.¹ Domestic violence, especially psychological violence, is highly associated with depression. Victims may experience severe anxiety, even panic attacks, accompanied by substance abuse disorders and sexual and reproductive health problems. Domestic violence can cause physical injuries, including traumatic brain injury. The long-term health problems from physical and emotional trauma can lead to lasting neurological, emotional, and cognitive issues.² The impact of domestic violence on children includes emotional and behavioral problems, children often feel restless and live in fear because they do not know when the next act of violence will occur. They may mimic the violent behavior they witness, seeing it as normal. Difficulty trusting others, due to experiences in their closest environment, can make them feel the world is unsafe and struggle to build healthy relationships. Long-term impacts can lead to concentration problems and other symptoms of depression, even into adulthood. Children who witness domestic violence should seek professional help. Psychotherapy treatments like cognitive processing therapy or eye movement desensitization and reprocessing can help address PTSD.³ Securing oneself by leaving the dangerous environment is crucial. In addition to family, seek support from friends, school counselors, or other trustworthy adults.⁴

Children who are traumatized by domestic violence are entitled to legal protection, including medical and psychological treatment, as well as legal aid. Perpetrators of domestic violence can face criminal charges based on the type of violence committed, as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. Victims have the right to quick handling through physical and psychological treatment and rehabilitation.⁵ Children have the right to psychosocial support during recovery. Victims are entitled to legal aid and protection from authorities such as the police, prosecutor's office, and court. The victim's identity is guaranteed confidentiality. The penalty for perpetrators of violence against children is a maximum of 3 years and 6 months in prison or a maximum fine of Rp72,000,000. If it results in serious injury, the maximum penalty is 5 years in prison or a maximum fine of Rp100,000,000. If it results in death, the maximum prison sentence is 15 years or a

¹ Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis-Viktimologis* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2011).

² Syifa Martiaz Arifin and Dedeh Fardiah, "Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Kasus KDRT Pada Media Sosial Tiktok Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Tidak Menikah Muda," *Bandung Conference Series: Public Relations* 3, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.29313/bcspr.v3i2.7595>.

³ Imanuddin Abdurrahman, "Daftar Kasus KDRT Di Indonesia 2024, Korban Mayoritas Perempuan," *tirto.id*, 2024.

⁴ Muladi, *Hak Asasi Manusia: Konsep Dan Implikasinya Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Masyarakat* (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2000).

⁵ Soeroso, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis-Viktimologis*.

maximum fine of Rp3,000,000,000. The penalty for parents who commit violence against their children will be increased by one-third of the threat of punishment.

II. Method

The legal research method used by the author is Normative Empirical, namely by combining legislation with the effectiveness of law in society (field study) in order to obtain research results validity that is appropriate.

III. The Criminal Justice System's Ineffectiveness in Handling Domestic Violence Cases

The assessment that the criminal justice system's response has not been effective in handling severe acts of violence is a frequent criticism and is rooted in several complex factors. These issues typically include aspects due to Long and Exhausting Legal Process the judicial process is often slow, taking months or even years. This delay can cause recurring trauma for victims and families, as well as draining their emotional and financial resources. The lengthy process also creates uncertainty about the final outcome of the case, which can reduce public trust in the system's ability to deliver timely justice. Inconsistency in Sentencing there are often significant differences in the verdicts handed down for similar cases of violence. This gives rise to a perception of injustice, where some perpetrators receive sentences that feel too lenient compared to the severity of the crime committed. Judges have discretion in determining sentences, but the use of mitigating factors deemed disproportionate to the impact of the crime can become a public concern.⁶ Focus on Retribution Rather Than Recovery although the concept of restorative justice is beginning to be applied, the criminal justice system often still focuses heavily on punishing the perpetrator (retributive) rather than on the recovery of the victims and affected communities. Victim's needs for medical, psychological, and rehabilitation support are often not effectively integrated into the formal justice system framework.⁷ Challenges in Proof and Law Enforcement cases of domestic violence or sexual violence are often difficult to prove due to the lack of eyewitnesses or physical evidence, as well as the stigma that prevents victims from reporting or testifying consistently. In some cases, social, cultural pressure, or even intervention from influential parties can weaken the process of fair law enforcement. Potential Solutions to address this ineffectiveness include increasing the capacity and professionalism of law enforcement officers, especially in handling sensitive violence cases. Consistent and massive implementation of the Sexual Violence Crime Law (UU TPKS) to provide a stronger legal framework for victims.⁸ Encouraging a restorative

⁶ Syifa Martiaz Arifin and Dedeh Fardiah, "Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Kasus KDRT Pada Media Sosial Tiktok Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Tidak Menikah Muda."

⁷ Soeroso, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis-Viktimologis*.

⁸ Eko Nurisman, "Risalah Tantangan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Pasca Lahirnya Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (2022): 170-96, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i2.170-196>; Wahyu Kurniadi, "Implementation of the TPKS Law in Addressing Violence against Children," *Siber International Journal of Advanced Law (SIJAL)* 1, no. 3 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.38035/sijal.v1i3.174>; Ermina Dwi Lestari, Achmad Adi Surya G S, and Rico Septian

justice approach that prioritizes victims' interests and their recovery process. Accelerating digitalization and simplification of the judicial process to reduce bureaucracy and delays. Overall, this criticism highlights the need for a justice system that not only punishes but is also fair, responsive to victims' trauma, and effective in preventing future violence.⁹

Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, as amended by Law Number 16 of 2019. Child custody is generally granted to the mother for children under the age of 12, unless the court decides otherwise.¹⁰ Once a child reaches the age of 12 (*mumayyiz*), the child has the right to choose whether to live with the mother or the father, subject to the court's consideration and applicable law. Even if the mother holds custody, the cost of the child's maintenance and education remains the father's responsibility. The mother has custody rights over children who have not reached the age of 12 or are not yet *mumayyiz* can distinguish, in accordance with Article 105 of the Islamic Law Compilation. This right applies even if the mother is the party filing for divorce. The mother may lose custody if it is proven that she cannot guarantee the child's physical and mental safety, or if there are other factors that do not meet the child's best interests according to the court's consideration. After the child reaches the age of 12 or is considered *mumayyiz*, the child has the right to choose their custodian, whether the mother or the father.¹¹

Child Support Obligation legally, the father remains obligated to finance the child's maintenance and education, even if custody is with the mother. If the father is unable to fulfill his obligation, the court can determine that the mother also shares the costs. The father must not abandon his responsibility and must ensure the child's safety and security. The father still has a legal obligation to provide for his children after divorce, even if the child lives with the mother. If the father is negligent in fulfilling this obligation, the mother or the child's guardian can sue him through legal channels, such as filing a child support lawsuit with the Religious Court if the divorce is based on Islamic law or the District Court if based on civil law, the lawsuit seeks to ask the judge to determine the amount of support that must be given, according to the child's needs and the father's ability, if there is already a court decision establishing the support obligation but the father does not fulfill it, the mother can request the execution of the decision. The head of the court will summon the ex-husband to warn him and give a deadline to comply, if the father deliberately fails to provide support and this action violates the law, the mother can report him to the police for further investigation, which could lead to criminal sanctions. The legal basis is Article 77 of the Child Protection Law, which states that anyone who intentionally fails to provide for their child can be punished with a maximum of 5 years in prison or a maximum fine of Rp100 million. Article 156 letter (d) of the Islamic Law Compilation states that the father

Noor, "Sexual Violence Crimes And Legal Protection For Victims: Law Number 12 Of 2022 On Sexual Violence Crimes And The Reality Of Handling Sexual Violence Cases In Indonesia," *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities* 5, no. 6 (August 24, 2025): 4683–94, <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v5i6.2196>.

⁹ Imanuddin Abdurrahman, "Daftar Kasus KDRT Di Indonesia 2024, Korban Mayoritas Perempuan."

¹⁰ The annulment of a marriage does not automatically extinguish the legal relationship between parents and their children or eliminate parental obligations to provide care, maintenance, education, and protection. Read on Maryana Lestari and Septhian Eka Adiyatma, "Marriage Cancelled, What about the Rights for Children?," *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 2, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijicle.v2i2.38172>.

¹¹ Anisa Nur Kanifah and Lukman Santoso, "Pemenuhan Hak Anak Pasca Perceraian Perspektif Hukum Positif Dan Teori Tujuan Hukum Gustav Radbruch," *Al-Syakhsyiah: Journal of Law & Family Studies* 6, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.21154/syakhsyiah.v6i1.9128>.

is obligated to provide for his child until they are an adult or capable of supporting themselves after the divorce.¹²

Mother's Traumatic Resilience, a single mother who is the custodial parent and is traumatized by domestic violence requires serious support and professional help for recovery, both physically and psychologically.¹³ Trauma from domestic violence can leave deep wounds and affect the mother's mental health and ability to parent, the main priority step is ensuring the physical and emotional safety of the mother and children, talking to a trusted person, such as a friend, family, or victim advocate, can be very helpful; social support is crucial in the recovery process, therapy is one of the most effective ways to overcome trauma.¹⁴ The mother can see a psychologist or psychiatrist for appropriate treatment, such as cognitive behavioral therapy or cognitive processing therapy, sharing experiences with other domestic violence victims can help the mother feel less alone and mutually strengthen each other, focusing on physical and mental health by improving lifestyle, getting enough rest, and engaging in positive, enjoyable activities is important, if the mother decides to pursue legal action, documenting every piece of evidence of violence photos of injuries, conversations, *visum et repertum* is necessary to strengthen her report.

Data and Challenges for Single Mothers, data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (*KemenPPPA*) until April 2025 and the National Commission on Violence Against Women (*Komnas Perempuan*) until August 2025 show that domestic violence remains one of the most common forms of violence. Single parents spend more quality time with their children.¹⁵ They tend to develop a strong and unique bond with their children, which may not be possible in a two-parent family. Children raised by single parents often grow up in a mutually supportive community. Previous year's data indicate that psychological violence is the most dominant form reported to *Komnas Perempuan*. Various studies show that children raised in single-mother families have a higher risk of substance abuse, depression, anxiety, and externalizing behaviors and disorders.¹⁶ Emotional challenges faced by single mothers include feelings of loneliness and depression when they cannot share good and bad experiences with someone or have a partner to share the workload. Lack of financial support is another issue; single mothers often feel guilty for

¹² Imanuddin Abdurrahman, "Daftar Kasus KDRT Di Indonesia 2024, Korban Mayoritas Perempuan."

¹³ Syifa Martiaz Arifin and Dedeh Fardiah, "Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Kasus KDRT Pada Media Sosial Tiktok Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Tidak Menikah Muda."

¹⁴ Soeroso, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis-Viktimologis*.

¹⁵ In Indonesia, data published by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (*KemenPPPA*) recorded 17,388 reported cases of violence involving 14,944 female victims as of August 5, 2025. Meanwhile, Statistics Indonesia (BPS) reported that women headed 12.32% of households in 2025. Although these figures provide important context regarding violence against women and women's household responsibilities, they do not specifically identify single mothers who experience domestic violence. Therefore, further disaggregated data are needed to establish the specific challenges faced by single mothers in accessing protection, economic support, and child-rearing assistance. Read on Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, "Persentase Rumah Tangga Menurut Provinsi, Daerah Tempat Tinggal, Dan Jenis Kelamin Kepala Rumah Tangga, 2009-2025," BPS Susenas, 2025, <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/1/MTYwNCMx/persentase-rumah-tangga-menurut-provinsi-daerah-tempat-tinggal-dan-jenis-kelamin-kepala-rumah-tangga-2009-2021.html>; Assyifa, "PPID Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak," PPID *Kemenpppa*, 2025, <https://ppid.kemenpppa.go.id/informasi/press/119>; Assyifa, "PPID Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak," PPID *Kemenpppa*, 2025, <https://ppid.kemenpppa.go.id/informasi/press/121>.

¹⁶ Imanuddin Abdurrahman, "Daftar Kasus KDRT Di Indonesia 2024, Korban Mayoritas Perempuan."

not meeting their children's needs. Coping as a Single Parent involves: thinking positively, providing understanding to the child, meeting the financial needs of themselves and the children under their custody, involving close people to help with childcare, scheduling "me time" with the child, establishing house rules, and taking time for self-care.¹⁷

Domestic violence cases in the legal jurisdiction of the Semarang Religious Court, including Semarang Regency, typically involve Physical violence such as hitting with hands or objects, head-banging. Psychological violence involving threats, degradation of dignity.¹⁸ Sexual violence including forced sexual relations, even within the household. Economic neglect where the husband does not provide support, forbids the wife from working, or limits the economy so the wife becomes financially dependent. These cases often end in a divorce lawsuit, where the wife, as the victim, files for divorce due to the violence.¹⁹ Trigger factors are often economic, infidelity, and then domestic violence, as seen from the high number of divorce cases at the Semarang Religious Court, which frequently serve as the basis for domestic violence cases. Specific forms of domestic violence common in cases at the Semarang Religious Court include Physical Violence beating with bare hands, tools like wood or a machete, hair pulling, banging the head against a wall, causing pain, minor to severe injuries. Psychological Violence threats, self-degradation, making the victim afraid, helpless, or losing self-confidence. Sexual Violence forced sexual relations, including within the household. Household Neglect husband not providing support, prohibiting the wife from working, or restricting the economy so the wife is financially dependent.²⁰

General case examples in Semarang or its surroundings. A murder case of a *keris* craftsman in Semarang killing his wife due to domestic violence, which was later reconstructed and drew public attention, demonstrating the extreme impact of domestic violence. Many divorce lawsuits are filed at the Semarang Religious Court due to domestic violence, where the wife, as the plaintiff, seeks justice and freedom from the perpetrator of violence. There are criminal court decisions imposing prison sentences for perpetrators of psychological domestic violence. Process at the Religious Court, wife, as the plaintiff, files a divorce lawsuit with the Religious Court citing domestic violence. The Religious Court will examine evidence of violence, such as *visum et repertum* if physical, witness testimony, and psychological evidence. Mediation efforts are often carried out but are not always successful, and the trial continues to decide the divorce. Essentially, domestic violence cases at the Semarang Religious Court vary from minor to severe violence, but all lead to a divorce petition to end the trauma and violence, serving as the legal resolution venue.

Data on Violence, data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection shows an increase in cases of violence against women, almost two to three times annually. Until April 2025, *KemenPPPA* recorded 5,949 cases of violence against women. Domestic violence remains one of the most reported types of violence, along with sexual violence. Although the 2025 domestic violence data is incomplete, data from the previous year shows that psychological violence dominated the cases reported to *Komnas Perempuan*, followed by sexual, physical, and economic violence. The Online Information System for

¹⁷ Muladi, *Hak Asasi Manusia: Konsep Dan Implikasinya Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Masyarakat*.

¹⁸ Sukendar Sukendar et al., "Women's Access To Justice: Mediation For The Victims of Domestic Violence In Central Java, Indonesia," *Samarah* 7, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.22373/sjkh.v7i1.9471>.

¹⁹ Syifa Martiaz Arifin and Dedeh Fardiah, "Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Kasus KDRT Pada Media Sosial Tiktok Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Tidak Menikah Muda."

²⁰ Imanuddin Abdurrahman, "Daftar Kasus KDRT Di Indonesia 2024, Korban Mayoritas Perempuan."

Women and Child Protection (*SIMFONI-PPA*) owned by *KemenPPPA* is the system used to record cases of violence, including domestic violence.

IV. Empirical Assessment of Government Efforts to Provide Special Protection and Comprehensive Support for Domestic Violence Victims' Trauma Resilience

The government bases the handling of domestic violence on Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Victim's Rights, Victims are entitled to protection, medical treatment, legal assistance, and spiritual guidance. Establishment of Institutions, the government establishes institutions such as *Komnas Perempuan* to mobilize the enforcement of women's rights and provide services for victims.²¹ Reporting Services, Reporting services are available through the police or online via telephone services or social media and systems like *SIMFONI-PPA* for integrated case recording and reporting. Prevention Programs, Family strengthening prevention programs prioritize early education on gender equality, good communication, and faith to build harmonious families. Community outreach, organizing outreach to the community to better understand victims' rights and encourage them to report if domestic violence occurs.

Community Involvement in tackling domestic violence is crucial. This includes is, Prevention, through education and changing gender paradigms. Emergency Handling, such as providing first aid and temporary protection. Victim Assistance, in the legal and psychological process, including building a strong support network and encouraging early reporting and intervention.²² Awareness Raising, through socialization and campaigns to change biased gender views and educate on the dangers of domestic violence, involving youth, community leaders, and religious figures. Creating a Supportive Environment, by building sensitivity to recognize often veiled signs of violence and rejecting the patriarchal culture that normalizes violence. Educating Children, with affection and appreciation for individual potential so they grow up to be a strong generation that does not commit violence. Advocacy for Policy, urging the government to strengthen policies and services for handling domestic violence, and involving community and religious leaders as mediators.²³ Media Utilization, using mass media to voice the issue of domestic violence and build public opinion against violence. Involvement of Local Apparatus, through local officials like RT and RW heads, as well as customary and religious leaders, to assist in prevention and case handling. Involving Men, in domestic violence prevention through campaigns like "He for She."

Examples of divorce cases at the Semarang Religious Court (PA) in 2025 due to Domestic Violence can be seen from the list of divorce decisions available on the Supreme Court's website, such as PA Semarang Decision Number 117/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Smg dated February 19, 2025, and PA Semarang Decision Number 756/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Smg dated April 30, 2025. These decisions, although not detailing the full chronology of the domestic

²¹ Syifa Martiaz Arifin and Dedeh Fardiah, "Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Kasus KDRT Pada Media Sosial Tiktok Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Tidak Menikah Muda."

²² Muladi, *Hak Asasi Manusia: Konsep Dan Implikasinya Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Masyarakat*.

²³ Imanuddin Abdurrahman, "Daftar Kasus KDRT Di Indonesia 2024, Korban Mayoritas Perempuan."

violence, indicate that there were divorce cases filed on the basis of domestic violence. A list of divorce case decisions that have been decided in 2025 is available through the decision directory on the Supreme Court's website, which includes decisions from PA Semarang. Some example decision numbers include Decision No. 117/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Smg. (February 19, 2025) and Decision No. 756/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Smg. dated April 30, 2025. To find out the details of the domestic violence case, it is necessary to read the full copy of the decisions for those numbers, as the decision list only contains the case number and date. The method is to access the decision directory on the Supreme Court's website and search for decisions related to the Semarang Religious Court in 2025 to find more specific cases.

Overview of Government Efforts and Related Data

Aspect of Handling	Description of Government and Related Institutional Efforts	Legal Basis / Related Data
Legal Framework	Enacting and implementing the DV Elimination Law (<i>UU PKDRT</i>) aimed at preventing DV, protecting victims, prosecuting perpetrators, and maintaining household integrity. The Sexual Violence Crime Law (<i>UU TPKS</i>) also strengthens the handling of sexual violence cases, including in the household context. ²⁴	UU No. 23 of 2004, UU No. 12 of 2022 (UU TPKS)
Institutional Establishment	Establishing special institutions such as the National Commission on Violence Against Women (<i>Komnas Perempuan</i>) and the Integrated Service Center for Women's and Children's Empowerment (<i>P2TP2A</i>) in regions. ²⁵	The establishment of <i>Komnas Perempuan</i> was based on the May 1998 humanitarian tragedy.
Justice System	Implementing an integrated justice system in the handling of DV cases, from investigation to court trial, prioritizing victims' rights. Victims can report themselves or give power of attorney to family/others. ²⁶	Article 10 of the DV Elimination Law regulates victims' rights.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Syifa Martiaz Arifin and Dedeh Fardiah, "Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Kasus KDRT Pada Media Sosial Tiktok Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Tidak Menikah Muda"; Titania Tamaris, "Peran Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Anak (P2TP2A) Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan," *Jambura Journal of Community Empowerment*, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.37411/jjce.v2i1.775>; Emy Rosnawati, "Peran Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Anak (P2TP2A) Dalam Mengatasi Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Kosmik Hukum* 18, no. 1 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.30595/kosmikhukum.v18i1.2341>.

²⁶ Soeroso, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis-Viktimologis*.

Prevention and Socialization	Actively conducting campaigns and socialization regarding the DV Elimination Law and the dangers of DV to raise public legal awareness.	Socialization efforts need to be increased because many people still do not know the DV Elimination Law deeply.
Data Provision	The government, through related ministries and institutions (<i>KemenPPPA</i> , <i>Komnas Perempuan</i> , Central Statistics Agency/BPS), collects and publishes data and statistics on DV cases as a basis for policy.	Data from SIMFONI-PPA (Online Information System for Women and Child Protection) shows the number of verified cases and victims.

**Monitoring of Cases with Mother's and Child's Rights at the Semarang Religious Court
Year: 2025**

Case Type	Year of Decision	No. of Decisions	Included Cases	%	Detail
					Child Support
Polygamy Permit	2025	10	1	10.00%	0
<i>Cerai Talak</i> (Husband-filed Divorce)	2025	563	285	50.62%	16
<i>Cerai Gugat</i> (Wife-filed Divorce)	2025	2089	26	1.24%	11
TOTAL		312			27

Information:

Term	Definition
Child Support (<i>Nafkah Anak</i>)	Under Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, as amended by Law Number 16 of 2019, <i>hadhanah</i> (child custody) refers to the care and upbringing of a child who has not yet reached the age of <i>mumayyiz</i> (the stage of discernment, generally associated with the age of 12), or a child who has reached that age but chooses to be cared for by their mother, subject to applicable law and the court's decision.

<i>Mut'ah</i>	(Consolation gift), a gift from the ex-husband to his ex-wife who was divorced by <i>talak</i> , either in the form of money or other objects.
<i>Iddah Support</i> (<i>Nafkah Iddah</i>)	(Support during the waiting period), is the support that must be provided by the ex-husband to the ex-wife who was divorced by <i>talak</i> during the <i>iddah</i> period (waiting period), unless the ex-wife committed <i>nusyuz</i> (disobedience). ²⁷
<i>Madhiyah Support</i> (<i>Nafkah Madhiyah</i>)	(Past support), is previous support that was neglected or not carried out by the ex-husband to the ex-wife while the two were still bound by a valid marriage.

Source: Case Tracing Information System (SIPP) of the Semarang Religious Court

General Comparison Table for Domestic Violence Handling in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore

Comparison Element	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore
Main Legal Basis	Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of DV (UU PKDRT).	Domestic Violence Act 1994 (Act 521).	General criminal law (Penal Code) and Women's Charter.
Definition of DV	Includes physical, psychological, sexual violence, and household neglect.	Includes acts that place the victim in fear of physical injury, cause physical injury, sexual coercion, confinement, or property damage. ²⁸	Handled under general criminal law, focusing on acts of physical violence/injury.
Legal System	Civil Law (prioritizes codification of laws).	Common Law (uses legal precedents).	Common Law.

²⁷ Imanuddin Abdurrahman, "Daftar Kasus KDRT Di Indonesia 2024, Korban Mayoritas Perempuan."

²⁸ Syifa Martiaz Arifin and Dedeh Fardiah, "Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Kasus KDRT Pada Media Sosial Tiktok Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Tidak Menikah Muda."

Victim Protection	Victims are entitled to temporary protection, health services, legal aid, and safe houses. There is a complaint service SAPA 129. ²⁹	The police are obliged to explain victims' rights, provide counseling, legal aid, and protection after reporting.	Protection can be provided through a court order (Personal Protection Order).
Focus of Traumatic Handling	Emphasizes psychological and social recovery through social institutions and P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for Women's and Children's Empowerment). ³⁰	The police work with other institutions for counseling and psychological recovery.	Focus on medical and legal aspects, with support from social welfare institutions.

V. Kesimpulan

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa epistemologi indigenous merupakan sistem pengetahuan yang terbentuk melalui keterkaitan antara pengalaman ekologis, mekanisme validasi pengetahuan, nilai etis-spiritual, transmisi antargenerasi, dan kelembagaan komunitas. Enam dimensi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berfungsi sebagai perangkat analisis kontekstual, bukan sebagai karakteristik universal seluruh masyarakat adat. Telaah kepustakaan terhadap Subak, Sasi, dan Ammatoa Kajang memperlihatkan relevansi kerangka tersebut dalam memahami hubungan antara pengetahuan adat dan pengelolaan lingkungan, sekaligus menegaskan bahwa penerapannya harus mempertimbangkan kekhasan masing-masing komunitas.

Penelitian ini juga menegaskan bahwa kritik epistemologi indigenous terhadap dominasi pengetahuan berkaitan dengan praktik yang mendiskreditkan pemegang pengetahuan adat dan membatasi pengakuan terhadap cara mereka memahami pengalaman ekologis. Oleh karena itu, keadilan epistemik dalam hukum lingkungan memerlukan penilaian kredibilitas yang tidak diskriminatif, partisipasi yang bermakna, perlindungan pengetahuan adat, serta dialog yang setara antara pengetahuan adat dan sains. Pengakuan tersebut tidak berarti meniadakan pengujian ilmiah, tetapi memastikan bahwa pengetahuan adat dinilai secara kontekstual dan tidak ditempatkan dalam posisi subordinat sejak awal.

Sebagai kontribusi konseptual, penelitian ini mengusulkan Model REKOGNISI yang mengintegrasikan enam dimensi epistemik, yaitu relasionalitas ontologis, ekologisitas pengetahuan, validasi komunal, orientasi etis-spiritual, transmisi antargenerasi, serta norma dan institusionalisasi, ke dalam kerangka pengambilan keputusan lingkungan. Model ini

²⁹ Soeroso, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis-Viktimologis*.

³⁰ Muladi, *Hak Asasi Manusia: Konsep Dan Implikasinya Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Masyarakat*; Rosnawati, "Peran Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Anak (P2TP2A) Dalam Mengatasi Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga."

menawarkan landasan untuk menghubungkan pengakuan terhadap pengetahuan adat dengan identifikasi pemegang pengetahuan, kesepakatan penggunaan informasi, penilaian bukti secara kontekstual, pemberian tanggapan yang beralasan, dan evaluasi keputusan. Namun, karena dikembangkan melalui penelitian yuridis normatif dan telaah kepustakaan, Model REKOGNISI masih merupakan kerangka konseptual awal dan belum dapat dianggap tervalidasi secara empiris.

Implikasi penelitian ini adalah perlunya pengujian Model REKOGNISI melalui proyek percontohan dalam penilaian lingkungan atau pengelolaan sumber daya alam bersama komunitas adat yang bersedia berpartisipasi. Pengujian tersebut perlu melindungi hak pemegang pengetahuan, menjaga kerahasiaan informasi sensitif, serta mengevaluasi dimensi epistemik, prosedural, hak, dan ekologis. Penelitian selanjutnya perlu melibatkan beragam kelompok di dalam dan di luar komunitas, termasuk perempuan, pemuda, pemimpin adat, pejabat pemerintah, penyusun kajian lingkungan, dan pelaku usaha, untuk menilai keterterapan model serta mengidentifikasi ketimpangan representasi dan kewenangan. Hasil pengujian tersebut dapat menjadi dasar untuk menentukan kebutuhan pengembangan pedoman administratif atau perubahan regulasi guna memperkuat tata kelola lingkungan yang inklusif, akuntabel, dan berkeadilan ekologis.

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The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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The authors declare that generative artificial intelligence was used as an assistive tool during the preparation of this manuscript. Specifically, ChatGPT and Grammarly were used to improve the overall language quality and readability of the text.

All AI-generated outputs were critically reviewed, edited, and verified by the authors to ensure accuracy and maintain scientific integrity. The authors take full responsibility for the final content of the manuscript.

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Ethics Approval and Consent

Not applicable.

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