

THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDONESIA AND EFFORTS TO OVERCOME IT

*Hesti Juli Yanti¹, Adang Muhamad Nasrallah²

^{1,2}UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

Email: hestijuliyantish@gmail.com¹, adangmnasrulloh@gmail.com²

Submitted: 11-03-2024

Accepted: 01-09-2024

Published: 05-11-2024

Abstract

Domestic violence is an act that can cause pain to the victim, domestic violence can be committed by one family member against another family member, but often victims feel scared and do not report this because they are afraid of the abuser. . Therefore, this study aims to examine what factors encourage domestic violence, its psychological impact and how to overcome it. This research method uses qualitative research that emphasizes understanding problems in life. This research was conducted by means of literature studies. The results obtained in this study are that basically the biggest factor causing domestic violence is from the internal and external environment or from the family itself, while dealing with domestic violence can be done as stated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

Keywords: *Problem, Domestic Violence, Indonesia*

Abstrak

Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga merupakan salah satu tindakan yang dapat menimbulkan rasa sakit pada korbannya, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga dapat dilakukan oleh salah satu anggota keluarga terhadap anggota keluarga lainnya, namun seringkali korban merasa takut dan tidak melaporkannya karena takut terhadap pelaku kekerasan tersebut. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji faktor apa saja yang mendorong terjadinya kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, dampak psikologisnya dan cara mengatasinya. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif yang menekankan pada pemahaman permasalahan dalam kehidupan, penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara studi literatur. Hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini bahwa pada dasarnya faktor terbesar penyebab terjadinya kekerasan dalam rumah tangga adalah dari lingkungan internal dan eksternal atau dari keluarga itu sendiri, adapun penanggulangan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga dapat dilakukan sebagaimana tertuang dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga.

Kata kunci: Problematika, Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

People's lives are increasingly changing one time with another resulting in the inhibition of one.¹ One of them is the study of the problem of crime, problems occurring in society, and in particular problems in the household. In general, domestic violence is not a common thing to hear, domestic violence is more dominant carried out by husbands against wives because of several factors such as economic, educational and environmental factors.²

"Domestic violence is often referred to as *a hidden crime*, because both the perpetrator and victim seek to keep the act or violence a secret from public view." Perpetrators of violence usually have a greater status of power, both in terms of economy, physical strength, and social status in the family, "in its development some victims of domestic violence find it difficult to file or complain violence committed by their own husbands to law enforcement officials, because domestic violence itself is often seen as a private part or domestic matter, "so it cannot be reported to the police. So that domestic violence is increasing and victims of domestic violence (wives) are getting longer without protection. The prohibition of domestic violence has been regulated in Article 5 of Law Number. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, the prohibition is in the form of: Physical violence, sexual violence, domestic neglect, and violence.³

Violent behavior is a response to the stressor that a person faces that is shown by the actual behavior of committing violence, either to oneself, others physically or psychologically. Violent behavior is a condition in which a person performs actions that can cause physical harm, both to himself and others, accompanied by tantrums and uncontrollable anxiety. Violent behavior is a state in which the client experiences behavior that can harm himself, the environment including other people and belongings . Violent behavior or violent acts are expressions of feelings by doing wrong actions due to loss of self-control

¹ Muhammad Maisan Abdul Ghani et al., "The Development of Islamic Law After the Taqlid Period," *Mawaddah: Journal of Islamic Family Law* Vol. 1 (2024): 68–85, <https://doi.org/10.52496/mjhki.v1i1.5>.

² IGN Partana Mandala, "Legal Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence as an Implementation of Victims' Rights," *Journal of Legal Analysis* Vol. 2 (2019), <http://jounal.undiknas.ac.id/index.php/JAH/index>.

³ IGN Partana Mandala.

due to stressors that become physical and psychological problems that cause harm to oneself, other individuals and the environment.⁴

The percentage of violence cases registered in the Symphony of the Ministry of Women and Child Protection states that until 2021 there were 20.4% of violence cases occurring in men and 79.6% of violence cases occurring in women. Violence against women in the private sphere occurs in various types, such as violence against wives (KTI), dating violence (KdP), violence against girls (KTAP), violence committed by ex-husbands (KMS) and ex-boyfriend violence (KMP), violence that occurs in domestic workers, and other private domains (Komnas Perempuan 2021).⁵

Violence does not look at gender, but it is very clear from the data presented above that violence against women is very worrying. In addition, the Ministry of Women and Child Protection also presents data that Domestic Violence (KDRT) is the highest level of violence today. Forms of domestic violence are not only physical violence, but there are still other forms that are more complex. So laws are needed that can protect victims of domestic violence, especially for women who are more often victims of domestic violence. Listed in Article 5 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning Domestic Violence Related to Physical Violence, Psychological Violence, Sexual Violence or Domestic Neglect. The law aims to provide protection, special treatment, assistance by social workers, and spiritual guidance services to victims of domestic violence.⁶

However, in reality despite the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, there is still a lot of domestic violence that occurs in Indonesian society. Paying attention to various factors that cause domestic violence to arise, means that we must be careful in choosing the most appropriate handling of domestic violence problems. Therefore, we are interested in conducting this research entitled "The Problem of Domestic Violence in Indonesia and Efforts to Overcome It".⁷

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is to use qualitative research using a normative juridical approach. According to

⁴ Rosma Alimi and Nunung Nurwati, "Factors Causing Domestic Violence Against Women," *Journal of Community Service and Research* Vol. 2 (2021).

⁵ Alimi and Nunung Nurwati.

⁶ Alimi and Nunung Nurwati.

⁷ Abu Haneefah, "The Problem of Domestic Violence and Alternative Solutions to It," *Journal of Social Welfare Research and Development* Vol. 12 (2007): 46.

Koentjaraningrat, qualitative research is research in the field of disciplines to collect, explain, analyze, and interpret facts, as well as the relationship between natural facts, society, and human behavior to find the latest knowledge.⁸ This research emphasizes understanding problems in social life based on reality conditions or *natural settings* that are holistic, complex and detailed. Qualitative research is descriptive and tends to use analysis with an inductive approach.⁹

The data sources used in this study use secondary data and primary data, secondary data are data obtained through literature studies and document reviews such as books, journals, papers, legal dictionaries or other written legal materials. While primary data is data obtained directly from the source either through interviews or reports in the form of unofficial documents which then after the data is obtained, then the data is processed. The laws and regulations used in this study are Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.¹⁰

After the data is collected using research methods, namely descriptive analysis, the data analysis used is a qualitative approach to secondary data.¹¹

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Definition of domestic violence

In the Big Dictionary Indonesian, violence can be interpreted as something characteristic, violence, the actions of a person that cause injury or death to others, or cause physical harm. Thus, violence is a more physical form of action that results in injury, disability, illness or elements that need to be considered in the form of coercion or unwillingness of the injured party.¹²

The word violence is equivalent to "*violence*" which in English can be interpreted as an attack or invasion of the physical or mental, psychological integrity of a person. While the word violence in Indonesian generally only concerns physical attacks. If the definition of

⁸ Muhammad Rizal Pahleviannur et al., *Qualitative Research Methodology* (Sukoharjo: Pradina Pustaka, 2022).

⁹ Eko Murdiyanto, *Qualitative research methods, theories and applications accompanied by sample proposals* (Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta Press, 2020).

¹⁰ Zainudin Ali, *Legal Research Methods* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2014).

¹¹ Kornelius Benuf and Muhamad Azhar, "Legal Research Methodology as an Instrument to Unravel Contemporary Legal Problems," *Journal of Justice Echoes* Vol. 7 Edi (2020).

¹² Edwin Manumpahi, Shirley Y.V.I, and Hendrik W. Pongoh, "Study of Domestic Violence on Child Psychology in Soakonora Village, Jailolo District, West Halmahera Regency," *E-Journal Acta Diurna* Vol. V (2016).

violence is the same as violence, then violence refers to physical and psychological violence.¹³

According to Handayani, violence is an attack on a person's mental, physical and psychological integrity so that it can harm one of the weak parties. Violence is an attack on a person's physical or psychic so that as a result there is an act of oppression against one party that causes harm to one party in the form of a physical or psychological person.¹⁴

The definition of violence according to Article 1 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence is that domestic violence is any act against a person, especially women, that results in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or domestic misery or suffering including threats to commit unlawful acts, coercion, or deprivation of independence within the scope of the household.¹⁵

Domestic violence can happen to anyone including mother, father, husband, wife and child or domestic servant as stipulated in Article 2 of Law No. 23 of 2004. However, in general, the definition of domestic violence is narrowed down to mistreatment by husbands against wives and children. This is understandable because most victims of domestic violence are wives and children. Of course, the culprit is her beloved husband. But there are also "husbands" who are victims of domestic violence by their wives. Based on some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that all acts of domestic violence are acts that violate human rights that can be subject to criminal and civil law sanctions.¹⁶

The forms of domestic violence according to Law No. 23 of 2004 are:¹⁷

- a. physical violence;
Physical violence is an act that results in pain, falling ill or serious injury.
- b. psychic violence;

¹³ Manumpahi, Y.V.I, and Pongoh.

¹⁴ Manumpahi, Y.V.I, and Pongoh.

¹⁵ Republic of Indonesia, "Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence," Pub. L. No. 12 (2004).

¹⁶ Manumpahi, Y.V.I, and Pongoh, "Study of Domestic Violence on Child Psychology in Soakonora Village, Jailolo District, West Halmahera Regency."

¹⁷ Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

Psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, a sense of helplessness, and/or psychological suffering in a person, as follows:

- 1) Humiliation
 - 2) Comments intended to demean and hurt the wife's self-esteem
 - 3) Prohibit wives from associating
 - 4) Threats in the form of returning the wife to parents
 - 5) Going to divorce
 - 6) Separating the wife from her children and others.
- c. sexual violence;
- 1) Coercion of sexual relations committed against people living within the scope of the household
 - 2) Coercion of sexual relations against one person within the scope of his household with another person for commercial purposes and/or certain purposes
- d. Domestic neglect Article 9:
- 1) Any person shall not abandon a person within the scope of his household, if, according to the law applicable to him, or by consent or consent, he is obliged to give life, care or maintenance to that person.
 - 2) Neglect also applies to any person who causes economic dependence by restricting and/or prohibiting decent work inside or outside the home so that the victim is under the control of that person.

In general, acts of domestic violence also include economic violence, in the form of:¹⁸

- a. Not providing for a wife
- b. Utilizing the wife's dependence economically to control the wife's life
- c. Letting the wife work for later income is controlled by the husband. For example, forcing the wife to be a "Call lady".

Causes of Domestic Violence

Strauss A. Murray identifies male dominance in the context of social and family structures, allowing domestic violence to occur as follows:¹⁹

¹⁸ Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, *Domestic Violence in a Victimological Juridical Perspective*, ed. Tarmizi, Mould Pe (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2010).

¹⁹ Joko Sriwidodo, *Introduction to Domestic Violence Law* (Yogyakarta: Kepel Press Publishers, 2021).

1. In maintaining power, men are considered a resource advantage compared to women, thus being able to regulate and control women.
2. Discrimination and restrictions in the economic field , Discrimination and restrictions on opportunities for women to work result in women's dependence (wives) on their husbands, and when husbands lose their jobs then wives experience acts of violence.
3. The burden of childcare, the wife who does not work, makes her bear the burden of being a babysitter. When unexpected things happen to children, husbands will blame their wives for domestic violence.
4. Women as children, The concept of women as men's property rights according to law, results in men's freedom to regulate and control all women's rights and obligations. Men feel they have the right to be violent just as a father abused his children in order to be orderly.

In addition to those mentioned above, the causes of domestic violence can be classified into two factors, namely internal factors and external factors:²⁰

1. Internal factors concern the personality of the offender that causes him to easily commit violent acts when faced with situations that cause anger or frustration. aggressive personality is usually formed through interaction in the family or with the social environment in childhood. It is not surprising that violence is usually hereditary, because children will learn about how to deal with the environment from their parents.
2. External violence, is a factor beyond the perpetrator. Those who are not classified as having aggressive behavior can commit violent acts when faced with frustrating situations such as prolonged economic hardship, spousal or spousal abuse, child involvement in juvenile delinquency or drug abuse and so on. Women should act passively, meekly and surrender. This has led to many cases of violence committed by husbands. Most wives try to hide the problem of violence in their family because they feel ashamed of the social environment and do not want to be considered a failure in the household.

²⁰ Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, *Domestic Violence in a Victimological Juridical Perspective*.

In addition to the above factors, acts of violence can also occur due to several factors that trigger or encourage violence, as follows:²¹

1. Financial problems, money can often be a trigger for disputes between husband and wife. Salary that does not meet household needs every month, often causes quarrels, especially if the main breadwinner is the husband.
2. Jealousy, jealousy problems can also be one of the emergence misunderstandings, disputes and even violence. There are many cases in Indonesia who have the heart to kill and mutilate their partner's body because they know they have committed fraud.
3. Child Problems, one of the triggers of disputes between husband and wife is child problems. Disputes can escalate if there are differences of opinion about the pattern of education towards children between husband and wife. This can apply to both biological children and stepchildren or foster children.
4. Parental problems, this is one of the triggers for quarrels and causes the relationship between husband and wife to crack. In the study, it was found that for parents who always interfere in their children's households, for example covering financial issues, education or children's work, often trigger quarrels that end in violence, moreover this can also be triggered because of differences in attitudes towards each parent.
5. Sibling problems, such as parents, siblings who live under the same roof or cannot trigger rifts in family and conjugal relationships. Interference from relatives in domestic life, infidelity between husband and wife's relatives, causing a gap or causing some kind of distance between husband and wife. Conditions like this are sometimes less realized by husband and wife.
6. Husband and wife come from families with different backgrounds. For this reason, there needs to be an effort to adjust to each other, especially with the habits brought from each family.
7. Husband and wife must be open, this openness is an attempt to prevent one party from knowing the past history of the couple from the other party. Quarrels triggered by each side's past stories have the potential to lead to disputes and violence.

²¹ Moerti Hadiati Soeroso.

8. The problem of misunderstanding, husband and wife are like two different poles. Therefore, efforts to adjust and respect the opinions of each party need to be maintained. Because if it will not cause misunderstandings, this condition is often triggered by trivial things but if left unchecked will not be found a common ground.
9. The problem of not cooking, there are indeed husbands who say they only want to eat their own wife's cooking, so that if the wife can't cook, they will do it. This attitude of the husband shows a dominant attitude, because nowadays the wife is not only demanded in the domestic sphere but also enters the public sphere. Often the wife feels pressured by this attitude will refuse, as a result of which a mouth quarrel arises that ends in violence.
10. The problem of wanting to win alone, in research obtained the picture that there are still husbands who feel "more" in everything compared to wives. Therefore, the husband wants all his desires to be a kind of "law", to which everyone who lives in the house must be subject to him.

The Psychological Impact of Domestic Violence

Every individual behavior can produce a good impact on oneself, other individuals and even groups. Domestic violence is a behavior that has a very complex impact on victims of domestic violence. As explained in the previous section, there are several forms of violence such as physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. These acts of violence produce psychological impacts for women victims of domestic violence, for example victims feel anxious, afraid, depressed, always alert, continue to imagine when seeing similar cases, often daydreaming, moody, easy to cry, difficulty sleeping, to nightmares.²²

In addition, the victim loses self-confidence to act because he feels helpless, loses interest in self-care so that the lifestyle he leads is irregular, and loses courage in arguing and acting, lowering the victim's concentration level, so often committing careless actions. The victim feels inferior and unsure of his abilities. The victim becomes quiet, reluctant to talk, often shuts himself in the room. Victims often injure

²² Alimi and Nunung Nurwati, "Factors Causing Domestic Violence Against Women."

themselves even to the point of attempting suicide. Behaving excessively and unusually tends to be difficult to control yourself.²³

The biggest impact that can occur is a sense of trauma to victims of domestic violence, traumatic events are events that cause fear in a person's life or a state of distress. *The Mental Health Channel* defines trauma as a wound or feeling of severe pain resulting from an extraordinary event that befalls a person directly or indirectly, either a physical injury or psychological injury or a combination of both. Trauma is a state of severe injury or pain caused by a sad, stressful or threatening event that befalls a person directly or indirectly affecting a physical injury or psychological injury that causes an intense reaction of fear and helplessness.²⁴

The psychological impact of victims of violence mentioned above is certainly observed and studied by psychologists who examine psychiatric symptoms that appear in victims after violence.²⁵ As Jalaluddin said, psychology in general does study human psychological symptoms related to thoughts (cognition), feelings (emotions), and will (conation). These symptoms generally have almost the same characteristics in adults, normal and civilized humans. Thus three main symptoms can be observed through human attitudes and behavior. But sometimes some statements in the activity that appear are mixed symptoms, so psychologists are thoughts, feelings, willpower and mixed symptoms such as intelligence, fatigue and suggestion.²⁶

In addition, the impact on the physical and psychic as mentioned above, there are still other consequences in the form of negative relationships with the environment that must be borne by children such as:²⁷

1. Having to move house and school if his mother or father had to move house to avoid violence
2. Unable to make friends or maintain friends because of parental attitudes that make children isolated.
3. Feeling wasted by parents.

²³ Alimi and Nunung Nurwati.

²⁴ Zunea Fariza Azya Harro Uasni, "Posttraumatic Growth in Victims of Domestic Violence," *Journal of Psychoborneo* Vol. 7 (2019).

²⁵ Maisah and SS Yenti, "The Psychological Impact of Victims of Domestic Violence in Jambi City," *Journal of Essentials* Vol. 17 (2016).

²⁶ Alimi and Nunung Nurwati, "Factors Causing Domestic Violence Against Women."

²⁷ Joko Sriwidodo, *Introduction to Domestic Violence Law*.

Domestic Violence Prevention Efforts

Legal protection for victims of criminal acts is part of community protection that can be realized through various efforts such as providing restitution and compensation as well as legal protection for victims of violence. The difference between compensation and restitution is that compensation is the request of the victim and is paid by the community in the form or accountability of the community and the state to the victim due to violence. While restitution is a form of liability whose nature is more likely to lead to crimes that are taken into account by the defendant as a convict. Victim protection can be direct (concrete) and indirect (abstract) and liability can be material or non-material.²⁸

In Article 11 of Law No. 23 of 2004 the Government is responsible for efforts to prevent domestic violence, as stated in Article 12 paragraph (1), namely:²⁹

1. Formulate policies on the elimination of domestic violence;
2. Organizing communication, information, and education on domestic violence;
3. Organizing socialization and advocacy of domestic violence
4. Organizing gender-sensitive education and training and domestic violence issues and establishing standards and accreditation of gender-sensitive services.

In addition, Article 22 also states that victims must receive services such as services from social workers, social workers are safe houses owned by the government, local government or community as follows:³⁰

- a. Conduct counseling to strengthen and provide a sense of security for victims.
- b. Provide information on victims' rights to police protection and the establishment of protection orders from courts.
- c. Drive the victim to a safe house or alternative residence.
- d. Conduct integrated coordination in providing services to victims, police, social services, social institutions needed by victims.

²⁸ Ayu Setyaningrum and Ridwan Arifin, "Analysis of Protection and Recovery Efforts for Victims of Domestic Violence (KDRT), especially Children and Women," *Muqoddimah Journal* Vol. 3 (2019).

²⁹ Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

³⁰ Umar Aris and Tiyyar Cahya Kusuma, "Criminal Acts of Domestic Psychological Violence (Case Study Number 1303/Pid.B/2012/PN. Jkt.Sel)," *Journal of Citizenship* Vol. 6 (2022).

As stated in Article 22 that not only the government provides protection to victims, the community also participates in protecting victims. Everyone who hears, sees or knows of domestic violence should make efforts to the best of his ability to:³¹

- a. Prevent criminal acts.
- b. Provide protection to victims.
- c. Provide emergency assistance, and;
- d. Assist in the process of submitting an application for a determination of protection.

Once it is discovered that the victim has been subjected to an act of violence, the victim has the right to redress. In this case, families and communities are expected not to look badly at victims due to violence which will actually affect the psychological condition of victims because they get bad assumptions from the surrounding environment. In this case, families and communities are expected not to look badly at victims due to violence which will actually affect the psychological condition of victims because they get bad assumptions from the surrounding environment.³²

The implementation of these efforts must be carried out in a coordinated and integrated manner from the central, provincial and district level sectors. Not only recovery for victims, for the smooth implementation of the recovery process for victims due to violence, there needs to be cooperation between government agencies and community involvement. The implementation of recovery is an action taken to victims of violence through services and assistance to victims. These services and assistance include health worker services, victim assistance, counseling, spiritual guidance and resocialization. The forms of service are as follows:³³

1. Through health services. Victims of violence have the right to recovery services and medical care, especially from health workers.
2. Victim assistance, health. Second, the help of victims. Victim assistance in this case is by counseling victims of violence.

³¹ Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, *Domestic Violence in a Victimological Juridical Perspective*.

³² Setyaningrum and Arifin, "Analysis of Protection and Recovery Efforts for Victims of Domestic Violence (KDRT), especially Children and Women."

³³ Setyaningrum and Arifin.

3. Provision of counseling, Provision of counseling is carried out by experts related to the ability of psychological understanding of self to help solve problems faced by victims of violence.
4. through spiritual guidance. Spiritual guidance aims to provide explanations and directions regarding the rights and obligations to God that must be carried out by victims of violence as a strengthening of faith and piety in accordance with their respective beliefs.
5. Resocialization services. Resocialization is a service carried out by social institutions by providing direction to victims of violence so that victims can return to carrying out their social functions in community life.

CONCLUSION

Domestic violence is a frequent occurrence of violence within the family, but many cases of domestic violence are actually kept secret by some couples because they think it is their own domestic problem and there is a fear of reporting the violence. This is what actually makes violence cases more and more occur because victims of violence themselves do not report to the authorities. Because the biggest factors that encourage domestic violence are external factors or from the outside environment and internal factors or from the family environment itself. So with domestic violence psychologically they experience mental disorders such as not confident, prefer to be alone or become temperamental because they have often experienced domestic violence. As for the form of handling efforts carried out by the government must be able to anticipate the violence, it's just that not all victims know how to report the violence to the authorities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abu Haneefah. "The problem of domestic violence and alternative solutions." *Journal of Social Welfare Research and Development* Vol. 12 (2007): 46.
- Alimi, Rosma, and Nunung Nurwati. "Factors causing domestic violence against women." *Journal of Community Service and Research* Vol. 2 (2021).
- Aris, Umar, and Tiyar Cahya Kusuma. "Criminal Acts of Domestic Psychological Violence (Case Study Number 1303/Pid.B/2012/PN. Jkt.Sel)." *Journal of Citizenship* Vol. 6 (2022).
- Eko Murdiyanto. *Qualitative research methods, theories and applications accompanied by sample proposals*. Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta Press, 2020.
- Ghani, Muhammad Maisan Abdul, Ghina Ulpah, Muhammad Husni Abdullah Pakarti, and Diana Farid. "The Development of Islamic Law After the Taqlid Period." *Mawaddah: Journal of Islamic Family Law* Vol. 1 (2024): 68–85. <https://doi.org/10.52496/mhjhki.v1i1.5>.
- IGN Partana Mandala. "Legal protection of victims of domestic violence as an implementation of victims' rights." *Journal of Legal Analysis* Vol. 2 (2019). <http://journal.undiknas.ac.id/index.php/JAH/index>.
- Indonesia, Republic. Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Pub. L. No. 12 (2004).
- Joko Sriwidodo. *Introduction to Domestic Violence Law*. Yogyakarta: Kepel Press Publishers, 2021.
- Cornelius Benuf and Muhammad Azhar. "Legal research methodology as an instrument to unravel contemporary legal problems." *Journal of Gema Justice*, Vol. 7, Edi (2020).
- Maisah, and SS Yenti. "The psychological impact of victims of domestic violence in Jambi City." *Journal of Essentials* Vol. 17 (2016).
- Manumpahi, Edwin, Shirley Y.V.I, and Hendrik W. Pongoh. "Study of Domestic Violence on Child Psychology in Soakonora Village, Jailolo District, West Halmahera Regency." *E-Journal Acta Diurna* Vol. V (2016).
- Moerti Hadiati Soeroso. *Domestic violence in a victimological juridical perspective*. Edited by Tarmizi. Pe Mold. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2010.
- Pahleviannur, Muhammad Rizal, Anita De Grave, Dani Nur Saputra, Dedi Mardianto, Ns Debby Sinthania, Lis Hafrida, Vidriana

Oktovia Bano, et al. *Qualitative Research Methodology*. Sukoharjo: Pradina Pustaka, 2022.

Setyaningrum, Ayu, and Ridwan Arifin. "Analysis of protection and recovery efforts for victims of domestic violence, especially children and women." *Journal of Muqoddimah* Vol. 3 (2019).

Zainudin Ali. *Legal Research Methods*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2014.

Zunea Fariza Azya Harro Uasni. "Posttraumatic Growth in Victims of Domestic Violence." *Journal of Psychoborneo* Vol. 7 (2019).



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).