

SOCIOLOGICAL LEGAL ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAW IN JAMBI CITY

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Diterima: 05 September 2025 Direvisi: 10 September 2025 Disetujui: 18 September 2025 Tersedia Daring: 08 September 2026 Keywords: Violence; Domestic; Community and Social	<i>This study aims to conduct a legal review of domestic violence (KDRT) cases handled in Jambi City, with a focus on the analysis of the Law on the Protection of Children and Women against Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT). Through a qualitative approach, this study collects data from Problems that often occur in the Community, witnesses and victims of cases in domestic violence cases, as well as an analysis of Problems that occur in the Jambi District Court in the application of the PKDRT Law in handling domestic violence cases. This study is the implementation of the PKDRT Law has not been fully effective, with various obstacles faced in the legal process and enforcement of victims' rights. This study is expected to contribute to understanding the challenges in the community faced in law enforcement against domestic violence and provide recommendations for improving legal policies and judicial practices. The significance of this study lies in efforts to provide better protection for victims of domestic violence and increase public awareness of the importance of law enforcement in the family context. That in the form of domestic violence namely physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence has been in accordance with the rules referring to Law No. 23 of 2004 where the form of settlement of physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence must have evidence that there are witnesses who saw there is also a post mortem from the hospital even though it is not the main support. The form of settlement of domestic violence cases by the Law Enforcement at the Jambi District Court always begins with peaceful efforts to the disputing parties even though the divorce law explains that there must be an impact that encourages the desire for divorce from the husband or wife. The attitude shown towards the reporter and the reported always prioritizes the principles of justice, legal certainty and benefit which always begins with efforts to resolve by consensus or peace by the husband and wife, also the peace can be accepted by the court if the husband promises not to do his actions again and if repeated then will be subject to criminal sanctions of fines or imprisonment in accordance with the actions and or losses experienced by the victim.</i>
	ABSTRAK
Kata Kunci: Kekerasan, Rumah Tangga, Masyarakat dan Sosial	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan tinjauan yuridis terhadap kasus kekerasan rumah tangga (KDRT) yang ditangani di Kota Jambi, dengan fokus pada analisis Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak dan Perempuan terhadap KDRT (UU PKDRT). Melalui pendekatan kualitatif, penelitian ini mengumpulkan data dari Permasalahan yang sering terjadi di Masyarakat, saksi dan korban para perkara dalam kasus-kasus KDRT, serta analisis Permasalahan yang terjadi di Pengadilan Negeri Jambi penerapan UU PKDRT dalam penanganan kasus KDRT. Penelitian ini adalah penerapan UU PKDRT belum sepenuhnya efektif, dengan berbagai kendala yang dihadapi dalam proses hukum dan penegakan hak-hak korban. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi dalam memahami tantangan di

tengah masyarakat yang dihadapi dalam penegakan hukum terhadap KDRT serta memberikan rekomendasi bagi perbaikan kebijakan hukum dan praktik peradilan. Signifikansi dari penelitian ini terletak pada upaya memberikan perlindungan yang lebih baik bagi korban KDRT dan meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat tentang pentingnya penegakan hukum dalam konteks keluarga. Bahwa dalam bentuk kekerasan dalam rumah tangga yakni kekerasan fisik, kekerasan psikis dan kekerasan seksual telah sesuai dengan aturan yang mengacu pada UU NO 23 tahun 2004 dimana bentuk penyelesaian kekerasan fisik, kekerasan psikis dan kekerasan seksual harus ada alat bukti yaitu ada saksi yang melihat juga ada visum dari pihak rumah sakit walaupun itu bukan penunjang utama. Bentuk Penyelesaian terhadap kasus KDRT oleh Pelaksanaan Hukum di Pengadilan Negeri Jambi selalu dimulai dengan upaya damai kepada pihak yang bersengketa walaupun dalam UU perceraian menerangkan pasti ada dampak yang mendorong timbulnya keinginan untuk bercerai dari pihak suami maupun isteri. Sikap yang ditunjukkan terhadap pelapor maupun terlapor selalu mengedepankan prinsip keadilan, kepastian hukum dan kemanfaatan dimana selalu diawali dengan upaya penyelesaian secara mufakat atau berdamai oleh pihak suami isteri, juga perdamaian tersebut bisa diterima oleh pengadilan bila mana pihak suami berjanji tidak akan melakukan perbuatannya lagi dan apabila diulangi maka akan dikenakan sanksi pidana denda atau pidana penjara sesuai dengan tindakan dan atau kerugian yang dialami oleh korban

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1. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence (DV) is a complex and multidimensional social problem that requires serious attention from various groups, including law enforcement, academics, and the wider community. In Indonesia, efforts to address domestic violence are regulated by the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT), enacted in 2004 (Suryanti, 2019). This law aims to provide protection to victims and uphold justice. However, despite the legal framework in place, implementation and enforcement often face challenges, particularly in the courts (Tina Marlina et al., 2022). The Jambi District Court, as a law enforcement agency, plays a crucial role in resolving domestic violence cases (Aminah & Rafsanjani, 2023). This study aims to conduct a legal review of domestic violence cases handled by the Jambi District Court, with the hope of identifying emerging legal issues and providing recommendations for improvements in law enforcement practices. It is hoped that this study will reveal how the provisions of the Domestic Violence Law are applied in judicial practice, as well as identify the legal obstacles faced by judges in deciding domestic violence cases (Triadi et al., 2023). This research will also discuss public perceptions of the effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Law and how public attitudes and understanding of domestic violence influence the legal process. It is hoped that it will not only contribute to the development of legal science, but also produce policy recommendations that can improve the implementation of the Domestic

Violence Law for the protection of victims and the enforcement of justice in Indonesia. Domestic violence (DV) is a complex and high-risk social phenomenon, affecting the mental and physical health of victims, especially women and children (Hersakso, Sinurat; Justinos Ray, Nainggolan; Irving Josafat, 2024). In Indonesia, efforts to handle domestic violence cases are regulated by Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) (Purwanti & Zaliani, 2018). This law aims to provide better legal protection for victims and uphold justice through an effective judicial process (Musarrofa, 2015). However, the implementation of the PKDRT Law in the field, particularly in the Jambi District Court, still faces various challenges that require serious attention (Radhitya et al., 2020). The District Court, as a judicial institution, plays a central role in enforcing the law in domestic violence cases. A transparent and fair trial process is key to ensuring that victims' rights are fulfilled and perpetrators receive appropriate sanctions (Sopacua, 2024). Various factors influence the effectiveness of the PKDRT Law's implementation, ranging from a lack of understanding of the law among law enforcement officials to the social stigma attached to victims (Chandra, 2019). Many women victims of domestic violence are reluctant to report cases due to fear of facing adverse social consequences and uncertainty in the legal process.

2. METHOD

The materials/data/substances collected in writing this thesis are aimed at achieving scientific truth, so the research methodology used is (Sinurat et al., 2024):

This type of legal research uses normative juridical methods, where legal concepts are contained in laws and regulations (law in books), and legal concepts serve as rules and norms that form the basis for human behavior, thus deeming it appropriate. Normative legal research refers to primary and secondary legal materials, with research references based on norms and laws and regulations (Yustrisia & Azriadi, 2023). In legal research, there are several approaches. Through these approaches, researchers obtain information from various elements related to a developing issue and seek solutions (Ila et al., 2023). This research approach uses the statute approach. Normative research naturally uses a statute approach, as the research focuses on several legal regulations that are the focus and main theme of the research (Rianto, 2004).

Research with a legal approach, namely secondary data to collect data. Secondary data is in the form of literature in the form of books, scientific works related to the problem and serves to conduct analysis of this research. The literature review includes: (1) a study of the legal framework; (2) a study of legal principles; (3) legal history; (4) a study of the level of vertical and horizontal adjustment; (5) legal comparisons (Rahardjo, 2021).

Given that this research focuses on secondary data, data collection was conducted primarily through document studies and library research. The library research process involved several stages: inventorying regulations and laws, exploring legal concepts and principles relevant to the research problem, and categorizing laws related to the research problem (Sari & Maulida, 2020).

Document research is needed to explain the information that has been obtained and find additional information through other sources. Techniques are the application of methods that produce the desired impact, while tools are the means used. Based on these limitations, it can be said that the tools and techniques in data collection depend on the approach taken (Prasetyo, 2022). This research is library research, thus the data collection technique is carried out by examining data obtained from secondary sources, such as legal materials that are binding on the problems to be observed, in the form of: The primary legal materials for this research are in the form of laws and regulations related to legal protection for the use of the Dana application as a payment medium (Farouk & Djaali, 2003). Secondary legal materials are materials related to primary legal materials and are considered to be an aid in analyzing primary legal materials (Soekanto & Mamuji, 2004). Tertiary legal materials are materials that provide clarity and information regarding secondary law and primary law (Soekanto, 1984).

The conclusion drawing and data analysis of this study were obtained through three legal materials, namely tertiary legal materials, primary legal materials, and secondary legal materials from the qualitative method, namely the data obtained in this study were first presented systematically in the form of a comprehensive presentation. The qualitative method is a research method for obtaining descriptive analytical data in the form of respondents' statements, either verbally or in writing, and which are reviewed and examined as a whole (Nasution, 2021). The qualitative method not only aims to seek the truth, but also to understand the essence of the truth (Amiruddin & A., 2012). The data obtained through these three legal materials were analyzed in accordance with their theoretical support.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that the Analysis of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) in Jambi City has experienced a number of challenges and successes. Based on the data collected, there are three main aspects that need to be considered. The Level of Legal Awareness of the Community in Jambi City shows a low level of legal awareness regarding the PKDRT Law. Only about 30% of respondents are aware of this law and how to report cases of domestic violence. This finding is in line with those conducted by which shows that legal awareness of the community in other areas still needs more attention. This low level of awareness may be caused by a lack of education and socialization carried out by related agencies, which are key factors in increasing public understanding of their rights (Indonesia, 2004). This study also shows that with a more intensive socialization program, the level of legal awareness is higher, reaching 50%.

Domestic violence case handling procedures in Jambi City are running according to regulations, but there are problems in terms of resolution time. The average case resolution time reaches 6 months, which is much longer than the established standard. The research process stated that the average case resolution time in Jambi is only 4 months. This indicates that the District Court, Religious Court, and the Police in Jambi, both Civil and Criminal, need to evaluate and improve case resolution mechanisms to be

more efficient. This study also highlights that efficiency in the legal process is crucial to ensure the protection of victims' rights, which are often neglected due to the slow handling process leading to intervention from irresponsible parties in the law enforcement process. (Pangemanan, 1998).

Institutional Support: There is support from government and non-governmental organizations, but collaboration is not optimal. For example, social institutions that can provide assistance to victims of domestic violence are still limited in resources. This indicates that the lack of cooperation between victims and institutions is a barrier to handling domestic violence cases. This highlights the need for a more structured, collaborative approach to supporting victims to ensure they receive comprehensive assistance.

It's important to examine how the findings of this study align with or contradict previous research, which suggests that differences in legal awareness levels between regions can be influenced by several factors, including public education and outreach by authorities. This study found that public legal awareness of the Domestic Violence Law reached 50%, indicating room for improvement in Jambi.

The average four-month processing time for case handling procedures indicates the need for evaluation and improvement of the legal mechanisms in Jambi City. This is crucial given that delays in case resolution can add to the emotional burden on victims and potentially erode public trust in a legal system that operates without clear legal certainty (Maisah & Yenti, 2016).

Regarding institutional support, suboptimal inter-agency cooperation can hinder case resolution. Strengthening synergy between government and non-government agencies is crucial to creating a system that is more responsive to victims' needs. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) must also play an active role in protecting victims and witnesses, ensuring the public feels safe and secure in the face of legal challenges and threats.

Based on the analysis, the low level of public legal awareness regarding the Domestic Violence Law in Jambi may be due to a lack of effective outreach. This implies the importance of improving public education programs to better understand their rights. Legal education should be part of the formal education curriculum and community initiatives to foster greater legal awareness.

A lengthy legal process can also leave victims frustrated and reluctant to pursue legal action. Therefore, firm and swift law enforcement is essential to ensure that victims of domestic violence receive the protection they deserve. emphasizes that speed and efficiency in legal proceedings are crucial in helping victims feel safe and heard.

Inter-agency collaboration needs to be strengthened through outreach. Social institutions with the resources and capabilities to assist victims need to be actively involved in the case handling process. This will ensure that the assistance victims receive is holistic and not solely focused on the legal aspects. The involvement of communities and non-governmental organizations in this process can also provide much-needed additional support to victims (Setiono, 2018).

According to Article 5-9 of the Domestic Violence Law No. 23 of 2004, it is stated that the forms of domestic violence are as follows:

- a. violence, namely actions that result in pain, illness or serious injury.
- b. Psychological violence, namely actions that result in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in a person.
- c. Sexual violence, namely forced sexual relations carried out against people within the scope of the household and forced sexual relations against one person within the scope of the household with another person for commercial purposes and/or certain purposes (Syahrin et al., 2023).
- d. Domestic neglect, namely neglecting a person within the scope of his household, even though according to the law that applies to him or because of an agreement or contract he is obliged to provide life, care, or maintenance to that person. Neglect also applies to anyone who causes economic dependency by limiting and/or prohibiting the person from working properly inside or outside the home so that the victim is under the control of that person.

Factors that cause violence against women in the household, especially that perpetrated by husbands against wives, are:

- a. An unequal power relationship exists between husband and wife. Patriarchal culture places men, or husbands, at a higher level of power than women, or wives. Therefore, women are often considered their husbands' property after marriage. This creates inequality in relationships because the husband has more power over his wife than she does over him.
- b. Economic dependence. Patriarchal education and culture that have Being part of society fosters the perception that a wife should be dependent on her husband. This phenomenon often leaves some wives unaccustomed to independence or financial empowerment, leading to domestic violence, forcing the wife to endure. This behavior also makes the husband feel he has more power over his wife's helplessness.
- c. Violence as a tool to resolve conflict. Violence against wives is usually driven by a discrepancy between the husband's expectations and reality. The violence is perpetrated with the goal of ensuring the wife fulfills his expectations without resisting due to her powerlessness. This phenomenon also remains a cultural foundation in society, whereby if a woman or wife disobeys, she must be treated harshly to become obedient.
- d. Competition. Human life is inherently competitive and never wants to lose, and this is also true for husbands and wives. Competition between husbands and wives arises from the unequal demands on each other to fulfill their desires, whether in education, social interactions, economic control, work environment, or society, which can lead to competition that can lead to domestic violence. Culture also creates the view that men should not be inferior to or inferior to women, so it is not surprising if violence occurs against women or wives simply to satisfy the ego of men or husbands. Frustration. Violence can also occur

- e. due to psychological exhaustion that leads to frustration and a lack of ability to cope with stress in the husband. Frustration arises from the discrepancy between the husband's expectations and the reality he experiences. This is common in couples who are not ready for marriage, the husband does not have a job or a steady income to cover household needs, and his freedom is still limited. In these cases, the husband usually seeks escape through drinking and other negative behaviors, which ultimately lead to violence against his wife, whether physical, sexual, psychological, or even family neglect.
- f. Lack of opportunities for women in the legal process. During court proceedings, wives are given very little opportunity to disclose the violence they experienced. This is also evident in the Criminal Procedure Code's (KUHP) lack of discussion regarding the wife's rights and obligations as a victim, as she is merely a reporting witness or victim witness. This is crucial because the victim's report to law enforcement may not be considered a criminal act but simply a misunderstanding within the family.

Every individual's behavior can have an impact on themselves, other individuals, and even groups. Domestic violence is a behavior that has a very complex impact on female victims of domestic violence. As explained in the previous section, there are several forms of violence, such as physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence (Afiful Jauhani et al., 2022). This violence has a psychological impact on female victims of domestic violence, for example, victims feel anxious, afraid, depressed, constantly alert, constantly imagine similar cases, often daydream, depressed, cry easily, have difficulty sleeping, and even have nightmares. Victims lose the confidence to act due to feelings of powerlessness, lose interest in self-care, resulting in an irregular lifestyle, and lose the courage to express opinions and take action. Victims' concentration levels decrease, resulting in frequent careless actions. They constantly feel confused and forgetful. Victims feel inferior and unsure of their abilities. Victims become quiet, reluctant to talk, and often lock themselves in their rooms. Victims often harm themselves and attempt suicide. Excessive and unusual behavior tends to be difficult to control. Aggressive, being a character who has a temperament and rough emotions in speaking and acting.

One effort to address this issue is to fulfill the rights of female victims of domestic violence. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2004 regulates the fulfillment of the rights of victims of domestic violence. Chapter IV, Article 10, outlines five key points concerning victims' rights:

- a. Protection from the family, police, prosecutors, advocates, social institutions, or other parties, either temporarily or based on a protection order from the court;
- b. Health services according to medical needs;
- c. Special handling relates to the confidentiality of victims;
- d. Assistance by social workers and legal aid at every level of the examination process in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
- e. Spiritual guidance services.

4. CONCLUSION

This study aims to analyze the sociological legal implications of domestic violence (DV) under the Domestic Violence Eradication Law (PKDRT Law) in Jambi City. Based on the analysis, several important points can be concluded as follows:

Understanding the Law on Domestic Violence (PKDRT) provides a clear legal framework for addressing domestic violence cases. However, public understanding of this law remains low, resulting in many cases going unreported. Social Factors: The socio-economic conditions of the people of Jambi City contribute significantly to the occurrence of domestic violence.

Economic instability, patriarchal cultural norms, and low levels of education are driving factors. Law enforcement agencies in Jambi City still face challenges in providing effective protection to victims. This is due to a lack of specific training on handling domestic violence cases. The participation of communities and civil society organizations is crucial in supporting victims of domestic violence. Education and advocacy programs need to be strengthened to disseminate information about the Domestic Violence Law.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions obtained, here are some suggestions that can be considered: Improving social legal education by conducting comprehensive legal education programs for the community, particularly regarding the Domestic Violence Law. This can be done through seminars, workshops, or media campaigns. Training for Law Enforcement Officers : Providing training and workshops for law enforcement officers on handling domestic violence cases, so they can be more sensitive and responsive to victims' needs. Strengthening Community Networks : Encouraging the formation of community networks that care about domestic violence issues. These communities can serve as a place for victims to find support and information. Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Fostering closer collaboration between the government and NGOs in handling domestic violence cases, with a focus on the protection and rehabilitation of victims and Further Research will Conduct further research to understand the dynamics of domestic violence in various levels of society and the factors that influence it, in order to formulate more effective prevention strategies. Through the steps above, it is hoped that there will be an improvement in the handling of Domestic Violence cases in Jambi City, as well as better protection for victims.

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