

The Role of Law Enforcement Officers in Handling Domestic Violence Cases in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit

Zubaidah¹, Rahmayanti², Suci Ramadani³

Panca Budi Development University^{1,2,3}

Corresponding email: zubaidah.2012020423.tgd.1sia6@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Submission : 20-05-2026
Received : 25-05-2026
Revised : 27-05-2026
Accepted : 29-05-2026

Keywords

Domestic Violence;
Law Enforcement;
Southeast Aceh

DOI:

10.59066/ijoms.v5i1.2485

ABSTRACT

Domestic Violence (KDRT) is a criminal act that has a serious impact on the victim, both physically, psychologically, and socially. Case data in the jurisdiction of the Southeast Aceh Police shows an increase in the number of domestic violence cases from 2020 to 2024. This increase indicates that there is still low public legal awareness, strong patriarchal cultural factors, and an inoptimal victim protection system. This study formulates problems regarding the obstacles faced by law enforcement officials, legal efforts carried out, and the role of law enforcement officials in handling domestic violence cases in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit. The purpose of this research is to analyze obstacles, examine the form of legal remedies, and assess the effectiveness of the role of law enforcement officials based on the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. The research method used is empirical normative legal research with a legislative approach and a case approach, supported by domestic violence case data in the last five years. The results of the study show that obstacles to handling domestic violence include limited facilities and infrastructure, limited human resources, low victim participation in the legal process, and socio-cultural factors of the community. Legal remedies carried out by law enforcement officials include preventive, repressive, and combined measures in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2004 and the criminal procedure law. The role of law enforcement officials is a determining factor in ensuring victim protection and the effectiveness of law enforcement. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen institutional capacity, increase the professionalism of the apparatus, and increase public legal awareness in order to realize fair and victim-oriented domestic violence law enforcement.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.
Copyright© 2026 by Author. Published by CV. Era Digital Nusantara



Introduction

The state of Indonesia as a state of law places the law as the main instrument in regulating the life of society, nation, and state. The principle of the rule of law as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia requires that

there be a guarantee of protection of human rights, including protection from all forms of violence in domestic life. Domestic violence (KDRT) is a violation of human rights that has a serious impact on the dignity and safety of the victim.

Domestic violence not only causes physical suffering, but also psychological, social, and economic impacts on victims. In practice, domestic violence often occurs in secret because it is considered a private family matter, so victims are reluctant to report the events they experience to law enforcement officials. This condition causes the handling of domestic violence to be complex and requires the active role of the state through law enforcement officials.

As a form of state commitment to protecting victims of domestic violence, the government has promulgated Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. This law provides a clear legal basis regarding the types of domestic violence, the rights of victims, and the state's obligations to prevent, prosecute, and protect victims.³ However, the existence of these regulations does not fully guarantee the effectiveness of law enforcement in the field.

In the criminal justice system, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia plays a strategic role as the front line of law enforcement. Based on Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the function of the police is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, as well as protection, protection, and service to the community. This provision emphasizes that the handling of domestic violence cases is an integral part of the police's duties. Furthermore, Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 emphasizes that the main duties of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia include maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection, and services to the community. In the context of domestic violence, the task requires police officers to be oriented not only to the prosecution, but also to the protection of victims as a whole.

In the practice of handling domestic violence cases, police officers often face various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of law enforcement. These obstacles can come from limited facilities and infrastructure, limited human resources, and socio-cultural factors of people who still consider domestic violence as a domestic problem. This condition requires an in-depth academic study of the factors that hinder the enforcement of domestic violence laws.

In addition to structural obstacles, the victim factor is also a significant obstacle in the process of handling domestic violence cases. Not a few victims are uncooperative, inconsistent in following the legal process, or even retract reports due to family pressure and economic dependence on the perpetrators. This situation often hampers the investigation process and leads to suboptimal legal protection for victims.

The phenomenon of domestic violence also occurs in various regions, including in Southeast Aceh Regency. One of the cases that received attention was the case of Suprizal alias Sup bin Kamidin (deceased) who was reported to the Southeast Aceh Police with Police

Report Number LP/B/198/VII/2020/ACEH/RES-AGARA. This case involved an act of physical violence against the wife, which caused the victim to suffer injuries to the head and eyes. The case is a clear example of how law enforcement officials at the regional level play a role in enforcing the law against domestic violence.

Within the framework of the criminal procedure law, the process of handling domestic violence cases must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), starting from investigation to investigation stage. Law enforcement officials are required to collect evidence as stipulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Code so that a criminal event can be proven legally and convincingly. This is a challenge in a domestic violence case that often lacks witnesses and evidence.

To improve professionalism and uniformity in handling criminal cases, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia has stipulated Regulation of the Head of the National Police Criminal Investigation Agency Number 1 of 2022 concerning Operational Standards for Criminal Investigation Procedures. This regulation is an important guideline for investigators in carrying out investigative duties, including in handling domestic violence cases.¹⁰ However, the implementation of these regulations at the regional unit level still requires evaluation.

Based on data on Domestic Violence cases in the jurisdiction of the Southeast Aceh Police in the last five years, the number of domestic violence cases shows a tendency to increase from year to year. This increase reflects the still high rate of domestic violence and is an indicator of the need to strengthen the role of law enforcement officials in handling it. These data are an important empirical basis in this study.

Table 1. Data on Domestic Violence cases in the Jurisdiction of the Southeast Aceh Police in the last 5 years

Year	Number of Domestic Violence Crimes
2020	16 cases
2021	17 cases
2022	22 cases
2023	27 cases
2024	31 cases

The increase in the number of domestic violence cases from 2020 to 2024 in the jurisdiction of the Southeast Aceh Police cannot be seen solely as a quantitative increase, but must be analyzed comprehensively from a social and legal perspective. Sociologically, the increasing rate of domestic violence can be influenced by several factors, including family economic pressure, low levels of education and legal awareness in the community, unresolved domestic conflicts, and a strong patriarchal culture that places women in subordinate positions in the family structure. In addition, the development of access to information and the increase in the courage of victims to report also contributed to the increase in the number of officially recorded reports.

From a juridical perspective, the increase in domestic violence cases shows that the implementation of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence has not been fully effective in preventing domestic violence. This can indicate that there are still weaknesses in preventive efforts, both through legal socialization and family development, so that the function of law as a tool of social engineering has not been optimally implemented.

The consequences of the increase in domestic violence cases not only have an impact on individual victims, but also have a wide impact on family resilience and social stability of the community. Victims of domestic violence have the potential to experience prolonged psychological trauma, health problems, and economic instability. In the long run, these conditions can affect children's development and increase the risk of a cycle of violence in the next generation. Institutionally, the increase in cases also increases the workload of law enforcement officials and demands increased professionalism and institutional capacity in handling cases.

The Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit, especially the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA), has a strategic role in handling domestic violence cases. This unit is not only tasked with conducting investigations and investigations, but also plays a role in providing a sense of security and legal protection to victims. Therefore, the effectiveness of the role of law enforcement officials in this unit is an important aspect to be studied academically.

A number of previous studies have shown that the success of handling domestic violence is greatly influenced by the professionalism of law enforcement officials, institutional support, and synergy between the authorities and the community. However, research that specifically examines the barriers, legal remedies, and the role of law enforcement officials in handling domestic violence in the Southeast Aceh region is still limited.

Based on this description, this research is important to be carried out to analyze the obstacles faced by law enforcement officials, the legal efforts carried out, and the role of law enforcement officials in handling cases of Domestic Violence in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit. The results of this research are expected to make an academic and practical contribution in the context of strengthening law enforcement and legal protection for victims of domestic violence in Indonesia

Method

This research is an empirical normative legal research, which is a research that examines law as a norm in laws and regulations as well as examining its application in practice in the field. A normative approach is used to analyze the legal provisions that govern Domestic Violence (KDRT), the duties and authority of the police, and the criminal procedure law. Meanwhile, an empirical approach is used to see the implementation of these provisions in handling domestic violence cases in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal

Investigation Unit. This research is descriptive-analytical, namely systematically describing facts and data regarding the handling of domestic violence cases, then analyzed based on applicable legal norms to answer the formulation of research problems.

The approaches used in this study include:

- 1) The statute approach is an approach by examining various laws and regulations related to domestic violence and the authority of law enforcement officials.
- 2) Conceptual approach, which is an approach that is carried out by examining legal doctrines and theories that develop in the scientific literature to strengthen analysis.
- 3) The empirical approach is an approach carried out by examining data on Domestic Violence cases in the jurisdiction of the Southeast Aceh Police in the period of 2020–2024 to see the implementation of legal norms in practice

The data sources in this study consist of primary data obtained from documentation of the number and development of domestic violence cases in the Southeast Aceh Police, as well as primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials that are relevant to the research problem. Data collection was carried out through library research and documentation studies on domestic violence case data for the 2020–2024 period as supporting empirical data. The data and legal materials obtained are analyzed qualitatively, namely by describing and interpreting legal materials and connecting them with empirical facts to obtain systematic and logical conclusions.

Results and Discussion

1. Obstacles of Law Enforcement Officers in Handling Domestic Violence Cases in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit

The handling of the crime of Domestic Violence (KDRT) is part of the implementation of law enforcement functions by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in Articles 2 and 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. In practice, law enforcement officers in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit still face various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of handling domestic violence cases, both from structural, institutional, and sociological aspects.

Based on data on Domestic Violence cases in the jurisdiction of the Southeast Aceh Police in the last five years, there is an increasing trend in the number of domestic violence cases. In 2020, there were 16 cases, increasing to 17 cases in 2021, then increasing significantly to 22 cases in 2022, 27 cases in 2023, and again increasing to 31 cases in 2024. The increase in the number of cases shows that domestic violence is still a serious problem while increasing the workload of law enforcement officials in the process of handling it.

The first obstacle faced by law enforcement officials is the limited facilities and infrastructure to support investigations. Facilities such as special victim-friendly examination rooms, psychological assistance facilities, and investigation support tools have not been fully available. In fact, Law Number 23 of 2004 emphasizes the importance of

protection for victims of domestic violence, which implicitly demands proper supporting facilities. The limitations of these facilities have the potential to reduce the effectiveness of exhuming victims' information and have an impact on the quality of case evidence.

The second obstacle is the limitation of human resources (HR) in the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA). The limited number of investigators is not proportional to the increase in the number of domestic violence cases that must be handled every year. This condition has implications for the length of the case handling process and has the potential to reduce the optimization of the implementation of investigation tasks. From the perspective of law enforcement theory, the limitations of the apparatus are the main inhibiting factor in the effectiveness of the work of the law in society.

The next obstacle comes from the attitude of the complainant or victim who is not cooperative in the legal process. Many victims of domestic violence are reluctant to give information publicly, do not attend follow-up examinations, or even retract reports. This is generally due to family pressure, economic dependence on the perpetrator, and fear of social threats and stigma. Juridically, the victim's uncooperative has a direct impact on the difficulty of the investigator in fulfilling the evidentiary elements as stipulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In addition, law enforcement officials also face obstacles in the form of inconsistencies in the victim in following legal procedures. Changes in information or revocation of the report cause the evidentiary process to be not optimal and have the potential to hinder the continuation of the case to the prosecution stage. This condition indicates the presence of The tension between the goal of victim protection and the demands of formal proof in the criminal justice system.

Another obstacle that is quite dominant is the victim's fear of speaking out. Psychological factors, patriarchal culture, and the view that domestic violence is a private problem are still firmly rooted in society. As a result, the victim chose to remain silent and did not continue the legal process even though he had experienced violence. From the perspective of legal protection, this condition reflects the suboptimal role of the state in ensuring a sense of security for victims of domestic violence.

The lack of public understanding of the rights of victims of domestic violence is also a serious obstacle in law enforcement. There are still many people who do not understand that domestic violence is a criminal act that can be processed legally and that victims have the right to protection, assistance, and recovery. The low level of public legal awareness has an impact on the lack of social support for victims and the weak effectiveness of law enforcement.

Juridically, these obstacles show that the effectiveness of law enforcement against domestic violence crimes is not only determined by the existence of laws and regulations, but also by the factors of law enforcement officials, supporting facilities, and social conditions of the community. Therefore, improving the quality of handling domestic violence cases in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit requires

strengthening institutional capacity, increasing the professionalism of the apparatus, and continuing legal education efforts to the public so that the goal of legal protection for victims of domestic violence can be optimally achieved.

2. Legal Remedies in Handling Domestic Violence Crimes in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit

The handling of the crime of Domestic Violence (KDRT) is an integral part of the national criminal law policy which aims to protect human rights, especially the rights of women and children as vulnerable groups. The presence of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence marks a paradigm shift that domestic violence is no longer a private problem, but a violation of the law that is the responsibility of the state to handle it.

In the context of the jurisdiction of the Southeast Aceh Police, the increase in domestic violence case reports shows that there are still structural and cultural problems in people's household lives. Therefore, the handling strategy applied cannot only be oriented towards punishment, but must be carried out through a comprehensive approach, namely preventive, repressive, and integrated combined approaches.

Theoretically, crime prevention policies must be carried out through penal and non-penal means in a balanced manner. This approach emphasizes that the effectiveness of law enforcement depends heavily on the synergy between prevention and enforcement measures.

a. Preventive Measures

Preventive efforts in handling domestic violence are a strategic step to prevent acts of violence before entering the criminal justice process. Prevention in the context of modern criminal law is not only interpreted as a normative prohibition, but also as an effort to build public legal awareness and strengthen social control.

Domestic violence is often influenced by patriarchal cultural factors, inequality in power relations in the household, and low legal understanding. Therefore, a preventive approach is carried out through legal counseling, socialization of the Domestic Violence Elimination Law, and education to the public about rights and obligations in the household

Preventive efforts carried out by police officers include community development activities, persuasive approaches through bhabinkamtibmas, and coordination with figures Religions and Traditions. This step aims to create a social environment that does not tolerate domestic violence.

From a criminological perspective, crime prevention is a form of social control that is non-penal and focuses more on changing people's behavior and mindset. Thus, the success of preventive efforts is largely determined by the active participation of the community in creating a culture of nonviolence.

In addition, friendly and easily accessible reporting services are also part of preventive efforts. When victims feel safe and protected in reporting, the potential for repeated violence can be minimized. This also strengthens the function of the police as a protector and protector of the community.

b. Repressive Efforts

Repressive efforts are legal actions taken after a criminal act occurs. In the Indonesian criminal justice system, repressive actions are carried out through the stages of investigation and investigation in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Code.

In domestic violence cases, investigators carried out a series of actions in the form of receiving reports, examining victims and witnesses, collecting evidence, and requesting *visum et repertum* in cases of physical violence. Valid evidence as stipulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Code is the basis for determining whether or not the elements of a criminal act are met.

Repressive efforts aim to provide legal certainty and a deterrent effect to perpetrators. In the context of domestic violence, the deterrent effect is important considering that domestic violence is often recurrent violence. Strict action is expected to prevent recurrence and provide maximum protection to victims.

But in practice, there are quite complex obstacles. One of them is the revocation of reports by victims due to psychological stress, economic dependence, or social considerations. In such a situation, law enforcement officials must adhere to the principles of legality and the principle of victim protection.

Professional law enforcement requires investigators to have sensitivity to the victim's condition so that the examination process does not cause additional trauma. An insensitive approach has the potential to cause secondary victimization, which is that the victim is again under pressure in the legal process.

Therefore, repressive efforts must be carried out objectively, proportionately, and oriented towards victim protection without ignoring the rights of suspects in accordance with the principles of due process of law.

c. Joint Efforts (Integrated Preventive and Repressive)

The combined approach is an integrative strategy that combines preventive and repressive efforts simultaneously. This model is in line with the concept of an integrated criminal justice system that emphasizes coordination between law enforcement agencies and other supporting institutions.

In handling domestic violence, a joint approach not only aims to take action against the perpetrators, but also ensures the victim's comprehensive recovery, both physically, psychologically, and socially. Victim protection is becoming an important part of modern criminal policy that is no longer solely retaliation-oriented.

This approach is realized through coordination between the police, prosecutor's office, medical personnel, and women and child protection institutions. Victims are not only processed in the legal system, but also receive assistance and protection so that they do not experience intimidation or further threats.

Normatively, Law Number 23 of 2004 provides space for victim protection through protection orders and assistance mechanisms.³⁸ This shows that criminal law in domestic violence cases has a broader dimension of protection than other conventional criminal acts.

The combined approach also serves as a means of evaluating the effectiveness of law enforcement. If the action is carried out without preventive efforts, the potential for repeated violence remains high. On the other hand, if we only rely on prevention without strict action, then the law loses its authority.

Thus, the balance between preventive and repressive efforts is the key in creating an effective and equitable domestic violence handling system. This integrated strategy reflects the implementation of criminal law policies that not only guarantee legal certainty, but also provide substantive protection to victims.

3. The Role of Law Enforcement Officers in Handling Domestic Violence Cases in the Southeast Aceh Police Criminal Investigation Unit

The role of law enforcement officials in handling the crime of Domestic Violence (KDRT) has a central position in the criminal justice system. The police as the first institution to receive reports function as gate keepers in determining the direction of the next legal process. Normatively, this authority is regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), which gives the authority to investigators to conduct investigations and investigations into a criminal event.

Based on the results of an interview with the PPA Office of the Southeast Aceh Police, AIPDA Rahmat Hidayat Nasution, S.H., information was obtained that every domestic violence report that came in was first clarified and deepened to ensure that there were elements of a criminal act. If sufficient preliminary evidence is found, the process is upgraded to the investigation stage by examining victims, witnesses, and collecting evidence in accordance with the provisions of Article 184 of the Criminal Code.

However, empirically, the process does not always run linear as the norm written in laws and regulations. Based on the results of the interview, one of the main obstacles is the revocation of the report by the victim before the case enters level of prosecution. The dominant reasons are family pressure, economic dependence on the perpetrator, and consideration of the child's future. This condition shows that there is a tension between the principle of legality and the social reality of society.

Normatively, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence emphasizes that victims have the right to receive protection and serious treatment from the state. In practice, however, such protection is often hampered by non-juridical factors. This is where the role of law enforcement officials is tested, whether it is only procedurally oriented or able to apply a substantive approach that favors victim protection.

From the results of the interview, it is also known that in the case of physical violence, proof is relatively easier because it can be supported by *visum et repertum* from medical personnel. In contrast, in the case of psychological violence, proof becomes more complex because it requires expert testimony and additional evidence that is not always available.

This shows that technically in proof, law enforcement officials face structural obstacles in meeting the standards of proof as specified in the Criminal Code.

When analyzed critically, the obstacles to proof in domestic violence cases are not only technical, but also reflect the limitations of the criminal law system which is still oriented towards conventional evidence. Evidentiary systems that place a strong emphasis on formal evidence often make it difficult for victims, especially in domestic and closed cases.

Furthermore, based on the interview, PPA officials also played a role in providing a persuasive approach to the victim before the legal process continued. This approach is carried out to ensure that the victim understands his or her rights and is not under pressure when giving evidence. From the perspective of victim protection, this approach is a form of implementation of the police's function as a protector and protector of the community as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

However, critical analysis shows that the persuasive approach must remain within the legal corridor and should not lead to the abandonment of criminal proceedings if the elements of the criminal act have been met. If not managed carefully, a persuasive approach has the potential to weaken the deterrent effect on perpetrators and can lead to the perception that domestic violence is a negotiable offense.

In addition to cultural factors and evidence, the results of the interviews also revealed the limitations of human resources and a fairly high burden of cases. Structurally, this can affect the quality of case handling, especially in providing intensive assistance to victims. In law enforcement theory, the effectiveness of the law is influenced by five factors, namely the substance of the law, law enforcement officials, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture. In the context of domestic violence in Southeast Aceh, the cultural factor of community law is one of the biggest obstacles in optimizing the role of law enforcement officials.

Evaluatively, it can be analyzed that the role of law enforcement officers in the Southeast Aceh Police has been running in accordance with the formal procedures set out in laws and regulations. However, its substantive effectiveness is still affected by complex external barriers. This shows that the success of law enforcement in domestic violence cases cannot be measured solely by the number of cases processed to the court stage, but also by the extent to which victims obtain real protection and prevention of repeated violence.

Thus, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of PPA investigators, improve cross-sector coordination, and update the evidentiary approach in cases of psychological violence so that the legal system is more responsive to the special characteristics of domestic violence crimes. Handling that is only procedural without a structural and cultural approach has the potential to hinder the achievement of legal goals, namely justice, certainty, and utility

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion that has been described, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The normative handling of the crime of Domestic Violence (KDRT) has a clear and comprehensive legal basis, especially through Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence and the provisions in the Criminal Code. Conceptually, the regulation has provided protection for victims, regulated law enforcement mechanisms, and placed domestic violence as a crime that is no longer considered a purely private problem, but as a public problem that must be acted upon legally. However, in practice, there is still a gap between norms and implementation, especially in the aspect of proof and the courage of victims in reporting criminal acts.
2. Efforts to handle domestic violence in the Southeast Aceh Police are carried out through a preventive, repressive, and combined approach, which shows that law enforcement officials are not only oriented towards punishing perpetrators, but also on prevention and protection of victims. Preventive efforts are carried out through socialization and legal education to the community, repressive efforts through the investigation and investigation process in accordance with criminal procedure legal procedures, and a joint approach through cross-agency coordination in the context of victim protection and recovery. However, the effectiveness of these three efforts is still influenced by social factors, patriarchal culture, and the economic dependence of victims that often hinder the legal process.
3. The role of law enforcement officials, especially the PPA Unit of the Southeast Aceh Police, empirically shows a commitment to handling domestic violence cases, as illustrated by the results of interviews and investigation practices carried out. The authorities have tried to provide protection to the victims and carry out legal procedures in accordance with the provisions of the law. However, the handling of domestic violence is not fully effective if it only relies on a penal approach alone. It is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the apparatus, increase synergy across sectors, and change the paradigm of society so that law enforcement does not only produce certainty law, but also able to realize substantive justice and optimal protection for victims.

References

A. Books

- Abdul Rahman Maulana Siregar. *Criminal Law and Reform of the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia*. Medan: Tahta Media, 2022.
- Adami Chazawi *Criminal Law Lesson Part I*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016.
- Andi Hamzah. *Indonesian Criminal Procedure Law*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2014.
- Barda Nawawi Arief. *Potpourri Criminal Law Policy*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2017.

- Squirrelly Wallough. *Victimology of Victim and Witness Protection*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2018.
- Ismaidar. *Introduction to Criminal Law and Its Development in Indonesia*. Medan: Throne of Media, 2021.
- Members of Marpaung. *Principles-Theories-Practices of Criminal Law*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016.
- Marlina. *Juvenile Criminal Justice in Indonesia*. Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2012.
- Moeljatno. *Principles of Criminal Law*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2008.
- Muhammad Arif Sahlepi. *Theory and Practice of Criminal Law Enforcement*. Medan: Tahta Media, 2020.
- Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief. *Criminal Theories and Policies*. Bandung: Alumni, 2015.
- Rahmayanti. *Legal Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence*. Medan: Tahta Media, 2022.
- Romli Atmasasmita. *The Contemporary Criminal Justice System*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2011.
- R. Soesilo. *Criminal Code and Its Commentaries*. Bogor: Politeia, 2013.
- Holy Ramadan. *Criminal Law Policy in Countering Violence*. Medan: Tahta Media, 2021.
- Soerjono Soekanto. *Factors Affecting Law Enforcement*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014.
- Sweat. *Law and Criminal Law*. Bandung: Alumni, 2013.
- Firm promises. *Criminal Law*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016.
- Topo Santoso. *Criminology*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2015.
- Yesmil Anwar and Adang. *Criminology*. Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2010.
- Zainuddin Ali. *Legal Research Methods*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016.
- Zulkarnain Sitompul. *Legal Protection of Women and Children*. Medan: USU Press, 2018.
- M. Yahya Harahap. *Discussion of Problems and Implementation of the Criminal Code*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2015.
- Chairul Huda. *From No Crime Without Fault To No Criminal Liability Without Fault*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2011.
- Satjipto Rahardjo. *Legal Sciences*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2014.

B. Scientific Journals

- Rahmayanti, "Legal Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence in Indonesia," *Journal of Legal Science*, Vol. 6 No. 2, 2021.
- Ramadani, Suci, "The Role of the Police in Handling Domestic Violence," *Journal of Law and Justice*, Vol. 5 No. 1, 2020.
- Arif Sahlepi, Muhammad, "Law Enforcement Based on Victim Protection," *Indonesian Legislation Journal*, Vol. 19 No. 3, 2023.
- Ismaidar, "Normative Approach in Criminal Law Enforcement," *Juridical Journal*, Vol. 7 No. 1, 2020.
- Siregar, Abdul Rahman Maulana, "Obstacles to Domestic Violence Investigation," *Journal of Responsive Law*, Vol. 4 No. 2, 2021.

- Nasution, Adnan Buyung, "Access to Justice for Victims of Violence," *Human Rights Journal*, Vol. 11 No.1, 2020.
- Lubis, Todung Mulya, "The State of Law and Victim Protection," *Constitutional Journal*, Vol. 18 No. 2, 2021.
- Samosir, Djisman, "Evidence in the Crime of Domestic Violence," *Journal of Law Enforcement*, Vol. 6 No. 3, 2022.
- Hiariej, Eddy O.S., "Substantive Justice in Criminal Law," *Ius Quia Iustum Legal Journal*, Vol. 27 No. 1, 2020.
- Prakoso, Djoko, "Police Discretion in Law Enforcement," *Police Journal*, Vol. 4 No. 2, 2021.
- Wahyudi, Setyo, "Handling Domestic Violence," *Indonesian Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 16 No. 1, 2020.
- Sihombing, Uli Parulian, "Victims' Rights in the Criminal Justice Process," *Human Rights Journal*, Vol. 12 No. 2, 2021.
- Handayani, Ika, "Protection of Women Victims of Domestic Violence," *Journal of Gender and Law*, Vol. 3 No. 1, 2022.
- Nugroho, Bambang, "The Role of Investigators in the Criminal Justice System," *Journal of Progressive Law*, Vol. 9 No. 2, 2020.
- Sitompul, Arwin, "The Effectiveness of the PKDRT Law," *Journal of Legislation*, Vol. 17 No. 4, 2021.

C. Laws and Regulations

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945.

Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code.

Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights.

Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence. Criminal Code.

Regulation of the National Police Chief on the Handling of Women and Children.

D. Internet

Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, "Data on Violence against Women," <https://kemenpppa.go.id>

The Central Statistics Agency, "Indonesian Crime Statistics," <https://www.bps.go.id>

Komnas Women, "Notes Annual Violence against Women," <https://komnasperempuan.go.id>

Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, "Domestic Violence Case Decision," <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id>

Police Country Republic Indonesia "Standard Operational Investigation," <https://www.polri.go.id>