

Prospects of Law Enforcement of Acts of Elimination of Domestic Violence Reviewed From the Perspective of Law Sociology

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ABSTRACT

Violence in the home (domestic violence) in the provisions of law in Indonesia is a crime with the threat of criminal law as it results in pain and physical and mental suffering to the victim. In a broader dimension, acts of domestic violence are a serious violation of human dignity according to the basic principles of human rights (HAM). One issue raised is how the prospect of enforcement of Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence viewed from the perspective of sociology of law. For qualitative research, data collection is done through focus group discussion (FGD). The results showed that removing the acts of domestic violence can begin by eliminating the causes and elements of the trigger. In this regard, at least there are many ways and efforts that should be done so that domestic violence is inevitable or at least be reduced in intensity. In terms of legal sociology, law enforcement those acts prospects will be difficult to enforce due to a lot of problems in implementation, especially the culture of the patriarchal culture of Indonesian society which seats the men as being superior / strong women as inferior beings / weak

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Domestic Violence, Law Sociology

1. INTRODUCTION

The concern of the citizens, especially women and volunteers from NGOs, regarding the many cases of domestic violence is one of the factors driving the formation of Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law). The birth of this law cannot be separated from the global spirit of the demands for the elimination of violence against women and children, which is seen as the group most vulnerable to harsh treatment.

The passing of the PKDRT Law is a comprehensive thought of the state with political will to pay attention and provide protection for victims of domestic violence. However, the obstacle is that the effort to uncover this form of violence is not easy, other than because the community's understanding / awareness of domestic violence is not fully understood as a form of human rights violations, also violence in this form is still seen in the private sphere. On the other hand, criminologists believe that one's views or perspectives on the relationship between law and society have an important influence on criminological investigations. [1] So the object of criminological studies includes: (1) acts referred to as crimes, (2) perpetrators of crime, (3) community reactions aimed at both acts and against the

perpetrators. These three objects of criminology study cannot be separated. An action done can be said as a crime if he gets a reaction from the community. [2]

Violence intended by this Law is interpreted as any act against a person, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and / or domestic misery or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty unlawfully in the law in household scope.

The formation of the PKDRT Law, which includes the criminalization of acts of violence against women and children, is an effort that has been pioneered for a long time to create a comfortable social environment that is free from violence. This idealism is certainly not an exaggeration, in the midst of 21st century life that has been very highly developed, felt as an oddity, when the environment which should provide an atmosphere that gives a fully humanized feeling turns out to be an environment filled with violence or barbaric behavior. [3] Sociologically, violence is an attitude or action that is considered very despicable. Because the enforcement of ethical or moral norms in general is based on awareness in everyone, in a situation like today it seems very difficult to expect the elimination of violence (in the household) is done outside the framework of a systematic approach. Therefore, then a systematic approach is applied by means of criminal law, namely by criminalizing acts of violence against women and children. Based on the

background of thought as outlined above, the problem to be discussed is "How is the prospect of law enforcement of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) in terms of the perspective of legal sociology?"

2. DISCUSSION

• *Prospects for Law Enforcement of the Elimination of Domestic Violence*

The terminology of domestic violence is actually related to housewives or wives as victims. The term domestic violence in Western literature is generally used in varying ways, for example *domestic violence*, *ramify violence*, *wife abuse*, *marital violence* (violence in marriage). [4]

Lisa Fredmann defines domestic violence as a form of violence that is related between husband and wife, one of whom can be a perpetrator and a victim, but in reality women are more likely to be victims (wife, children, or spouse). Acts of physical violence can occur through a slap or an urge to use a weapon. This partner violence includes psychological violence such as intimidation, threats, public humiliation, repeated harsh words.

Domestic violence is like a cycle that is difficult to stop, pelaku be sorry for his actions, but not rare gender-based violence is always from time to time continue to increase, one of the causes of its happening violence within the household can occur because of budaya patriarchal and also seen from the value of the people who always want to live in harmony so that the one who tends to be blamed is women. It should be noted that the definition of the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT) contained in Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence is "Every act committed against a person, especially women, which results in misery, suffering, physical, sexual, psychological, or neglect of the household, which has the threat to commit acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty against Law in the domestic environment" (Article 1 paragraph (1)).

Considering the Law on Domestic Violence is a Public, private and administrative law. which in her there is a threat of Criminal prison or fines for those who violate them, most of the victims of domestic violence is usually choose the solution is Private (Civil) by means of perceraian, ready to face a dilemma as predicate widow and always gets the spotlight Negative from community judgment. then the wider community, especially men in the position as head of the family should know what it is KDRT. [5]

As for about who was included in the domestic sphere in Law No. 23 of 2004 are:

Husband, Wife and Child, including adopted children and Stepchildren. People who have family relations with husband, wife who live in the household such as in-laws, in-laws, in-laws and in-laws. People who work or help in the household and settle in the household such as

Housemaid Article 2 of Law No. 23 of 2004) may also occur violence committed by the husband against family members who are clearly violations of human rights and human dignity and forms of discrimination.

In Article 5 of Law No. 23 of 2004 states that every person is prohibited from committing domestic violence against people within the scope of a household to commit violence such as: [6]

1. Physical violence, which results in pain, illness or serious injury.
2. Psychic violence that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness and others.
3. Sexual violence in the form of sexual coercion in an unnatural way both for the husband and for others for commercial purposes or for certain purposes.
4. The neglect of the household that occurs within the scope of the household, which according to the Law is required for it to provide a decent living for its own household.

From this definition it can be seen that this law not only protects the interests of adult women but also for those who are subordinated, as well as men who are adults and still children can also be protected from the law on domestic violence. In addition neglect also applies to anyone bringing about economic dependence by way restrict or prohibit to work properly inside or outside the household, so that the victim is under the control of the person. For victims of domestic violence laws have been set to be the rights that can be prosecuted to the culprit, among others:

1. Protection of the family, the police, prosecutors, courts, Advocate, lembaga social or other parties or upon determination of a protective order from the court.
2. Health services according to medical needs.
3. Handling specifically relates to the victim's confidentiality.
4. Assistance by social workers or legal aid organizations.
5. Spiritual guidance service.

When viewed from a legal perspective, the Government has sought to protect women with the ratification of its Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (Convention on the Elimination All Forms of Discrimination Against Woment) through Law No. 7 of 1984, meaning that legally

Indonesia have committed themselves to implement the provisions of the women's convention.

In addition, victims of domestic violence are also entitled to receive services for the recovery of victims from health workers, social workers, social volunteers and others. (origin 10 of Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning PKDRT Law) and in legislation on the Elimination of violence Domestic Government has an obligation to formulate policy to eliminate domestic violence organize communication, information and education about domestic violence, menyelenggara k early socialization and advocacy on domestic violence, organized Education and Sensitive training and domestic violence issues as well as setting standards and accreditation for sensitive services, giving the right to a sense of security, security, and protection in the household as desired in everyone. [7]

However, if the victim finds difficulties in applying Law No. 23 of 2004, it can give power to the family or Advocate / Lawyer to report domestic violence to the Police (Article 26 paragraph 2). if the victim is a child reports can be done by the Parent, Guardian, caretaker, or of the child (Article 27) As for sanctions in the Criminal Offenses Act No. 23 of 2004 concerning PKDRT regulated in Chapter VIII starting from Article 44 to Article 53. especially for domestic violence in the field of Sexual crime at least 5 years in prison and a maximum of 15 years in prison or 20 years in prison or a fine between 12 million to 300 million rupiah or between 25 million to 500 million rupiah (Articles 47 and 48 of the PKDRT Law) and it is also necessary to know that in general Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence is not only aimed at a husband but it can also be directed at a wife who violates her husband, her children, her family, or her maid who lives in the same household.

A household with a *nuclear family* consists of only a husband, a wife and children. It is also common in a community for a household to consist of other family members such as in-laws, in-laws, and relatives on the basis of blood relations or marriage with the husband and wife concerned. In addition, households in modern life in urban areas are generally enlivened by the presence of other people who act as helpers. The maid can come from a relative or family of the husband and wife concerned and can also be an outsider.

Behavior or acts of violence in the household as social facts are not new cases from the sociological perspective of Indonesian society. This problem has been happening for a long time and it still continues to this day. Domestic violence as referred to in Law Number 23 of 2004, Chapter 1 Regarding General Provisions Article 2 PKDRT Law is every act committed against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and / or neglect in the household. including threats to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty unlawfully within the scope of the household. [8]

Moreover, violence in the home household (domestic violence) is a social fact that is universal because it can occur in a household without distinction of culture, religion, ethnicity, and age of the perpetrators and the victims. Therefore, it can occur in simple,

poor and backward family households as well as in rich, educated, well-known and respected families. This violence can be committed by a husband or wife against each other's spouses, or against children, other family members, and against their helpers in different or simultaneously. This destructive behavior has the strong potential to shake the joints of household life with a series of consequences behind it, including the worst such as the breaking up of a household.

Domestic violence acts in Indonesia over a long period of time tend to be latent so that they are rarely exposed. As a result, it is more a simple event that is less interesting than a social fact that should get special attention and earnest handling from the community and government. Violence in Indonesian households everywhere still continues with the number of cases and the intensity that tends to increase every day. The Indonesian print and electronic mass media have never even been left out of the latest news and information about acts of domestic violence, including in the homes of celebrities.

In the meantime, the Legal Aid Association of Women for Justice (LBH), released a report on 12 May 2014 that occurred 83 cases of domestic violence during the first four months 2015 in Jakarta and surrounding areas. Most of the cases were husband's violence against his wife. The women victims of violence experienced physical, psychological and economic violence because they were not supported or blackmailed, and sexual violence or a combination of these. The case ended in divorce (30 cases), criminal (9 cases), mediation (6 cases), and marriage consultation (38 cases). This covert violence has only been taken seriously and entered into a crime with criminal law sanctions since 2004 in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2004 after it became more widespread with multiple consequences resulting in fatalities.

Sexual violence such as rape is a form of domestic violence with victims who can be men as well as women. Criminologists often say that statistics on rape crime, including in the household, are like an iceberg. These statistics of violence are far smaller than the actual number of rapes that occurred. In an open society, not all rape cases are revealed, especially in smaller units such as families.

Conceptual violence in the household is proportionate to other violence including political violence. As a comparison to this issue, Gurr defines political violence as follows: [9]

"All collective attacks within a political community against the political regime, its actors - including competing political groups as well as incumbents - or its policies. The concept represents a set of events, a common property of which is the actual or tragedy use of violence The concept subsumes revolution, ... guerilla war, coups d'atat, and riots. "

The definition above shows that acts of political violence are very broad in scope, which includes all events whose main element is the use or threat of the use of violence committed by actors / actors or groups of actors who oppose the state authorities. In addition, Galtung defines violence in a broader sense as "*any avoidable impediment to self-realization*", which means everything that causes people to be prevented from actualizing their potential naturally.

The conceptualization of violence proposed by Galtung includes two types of violence, namely direct or personal violence and indirect or structural violence. Direct violence is violence committed by one or a group of actors to another party (*violence-as-action*), while structural violence occurs just like that (*built-in*) in a structure (*violence-as-structure*) or a community without certain actors or committed by a person or group of people using violent means.

Based on the two comparison definitions, domestic violence can be interpreted as an act of arbitrary use of power or authority without *abuse (abuse of power)* of the offender, namely husband or wife or other members in the household, which can threaten the safety and rights of individuals each and / or other members in the household such as children, in-laws, in-laws, and helpers.

The arbitrary use of power is possible because of the situation formed in the household where domination from one to the other is so strong due to several factors as will be explained later. This dominance will continue as long as the level of dependence of the dominant party remains dominant.

Many positive things can be learned and taken advantage of social relationships that are built in the household. Domestic violence can actually be avoided if a household is upheld by implementing various positive principles and noble ethics based on the function of members according to their respective rights and obligations.

Eliminating acts of domestic violence can begin by eliminating the causes and triggers. In this connection, there are at least many ways and efforts that should be done so that domestic violence is inevitable or at least can be reduced in intensity.

The symptoms of a wife who experiences violence are feeling inferior, anxious, full of fear, sad, hopeless, looking older than her age, often feeling headaches, having trouble sleeping, complaining of pain that is unclear, tingling, abdominal pain, and be aggressive without a clear cause. If you read the symptoms above, surely you will realize that the most fatal result of violence is to damage a psychological condition whose healing time can never be ascertained.

1. *Forms of Domestic Violence*

Ontje Salman explained that violence against women in the household can take various forms as summarized below, namely: [\[10\]](#)

1. Physical violence, directly in the form of beatings, burning to the destruction of the vagina (sexual violence) and indirect physical violence which usually consists of hitting the table, slamming doors, breaking plates, cups, places of interest and others, and being abusive.
2. Psychological violence, psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and / or severe psychological suffering in a person.
3. Sexual Violence, Sexual Violence is any act in the form of coercion of sexual relations, coercion of sexual relations in an unnatural and / or disliked manner, coercion of sexual relations with others for commercial purposes and / or specific purposes does not meet the sexual needs of the wife.
4. Economic violence, in the form of not providing a living during marriage or limiting the livelihood arbitrarily, allowing or even forcing a wife to work hard, also does not provide a living after a divorce even though the court decides.
5. Neglect of a household is someone who neglects a person within the scope of his household, whereas according to the law in force for him or because of an agreement or agreement he is obliged to provide life, care, or care to that person. In addition, neglect also applies to anyone who causes economic dependence by limiting and / or prohibiting decent work inside or outside the home so that the victim is under the person's control

The combination of various violence as mentioned above both physical, psychological, and economic. From the information about various forms of domestic violence, it can be seen that the violence is an *out of control* act which can become an evil habit that can harm the spouse.

2. *Factors Causing Domestic Violence*

The factors of the occurrence of violence against women in the household, especially those committed by husbands against wives, have been revealed in a study conducted by Diana Ribka, also by Istiadah which can be summarized as follows: [\[11\]](#)

1. There is an unequal power relationship between husband and wife.

The assumption that the husband is more powerful than the wife has been constructed in such a way in the family and in the culture and structure of society. That the wife is the property of the husband because he has to carry out

everything the owner wants. This causes the husband to feel powerful and ultimately behaves arbitrarily towards his wife.

2. Economic dependence.

The wife's dependence factor in economic terms to the husband forces the wife to obey all the wishes of the husband even though he feels suffering. In fact, even though the crackdown was done on him he was still reluctant to report his suffering with consideration for the sake of his survival and education of his children. This is used by the husband to act arbitrarily to his wife.

3. Violence as a tool to resolve conflicts.

This factor is the third dominant factor in cases of domestic violence. Usually this violence is carried out as an outlet for offense, or disappointment because the desire is not fulfilled, then acts of violence with the aim of the wife can fulfill their desires and do not fight. This is based on the assumption that if a woman is fussy she must be treated harshly so that she becomes obedient. The above assumption proves that the husband often uses his physical strengths in solving his household problems.

If previously explained the first factor in domestic violence is the imbalance of power relations between husband and wife. So on the other hand, the balance between husband and wife, both in terms of education, association, good economic mastery that they experienced since they were in college, in the work environment, and the community where they live, can lead to competition and subsequently can cause violence in household. That on the one hand the husband does not want to lose, while on the other hand the wife also does not want to be retarded and curbed.

Sometimes the husband also violates his wife because he feels frustrated that he cannot do something that should be his responsibility. This is common in couples who:

1. Not ready to marry.
2. The husband does not have a job and a regular income that is sufficient to meet household needs.
3. Still completely limited in freedom because it is still a ride on parents or in-laws.

In this case the husband usually seeks escape from intoxication and other negative actions which result in an outlet for his wife by scolding him, beating him up, yelling at him and other similar acts. The lack of opportunities for women in the legal process.

Talking about the legal process in cases of domestic violence is inseparable from the discussion of the rights and obligations of husband and wife. This is important because it could be that the victim's report to the legal apparatus is considered not a criminal act but only a misunderstanding in the family. This is also evident from the lack of the Criminal Procedure Code to discuss the

rights and obligations of a wife as a victim, because her position is only as a witness or a victim witness. In court proceedings, there is very little chance for a wife to reveal the violence she experienced.

3. *Impact of Domestic Violence*

Based on what has been stated above, it is clear that there is an impact caused by domestic violence, because the violence as mentioned above occurs in the household, so the suffering caused by this violence is not only experienced by the wife but also her children. The impact of domestic violence on the wife is:

1. Direct or indirect physical violence can result in the wife suffering physical pain due to injuries as a result of the act of violence.
2. Sexual violence can result in decreased or even loss of sex drive, because the wife becomes frightened and cannot respond normally to invitations to have sex.
3. Psychological violence can affect a wife to feel depressed, shock, trauma, fear, anger, high emotion and explosiveness, kuper, and deep depression.
4. Economic violence has resulted in the limited fulfillment of daily needs needed by his wife and children.

As mentioned above, that violence can also affect children. The impacts can be in the form of effects that are directly felt by the child, in connection with the violence he saw happening to his mother, or indirectly. In fact, some of the children who live in a family like this are also treated harshly and harshly because the presence of children sometimes does not dampen the attitude of the husband but instead vice versa. According to the Kalyanamitra team's research, witnessing violence is a very traumatic experience for children. Domestic violence experienced by children makes the child have a tendency such as nervousness, easily anxious when faced with problems, frequent bedwetting, restless and uneasy, poor performance in school, susceptible to disease such as headaches, stomach and asthma, cruel to animals, when playing, often mimic abusive language, behave aggressively and cruelly, like to run away, and like to beat others they don't like.

Violence in the household that he saw was a lesson and a process of socialization for him so as to grow in his understanding that violence and abuse is a natural thing in a family life. Pemahan like this results in children holding that:

1. The only way to deal with stress from various problems is to use violence.
2. No need to respect women.
3. Using violence in solving various problems is good and natural.
4. Using physical coercion to get something you want is natural and fine

In addition to the direct physical and psychological impacts 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:

1. Must move house and school if his mother has to move house because of avoiding violence.
2. Cannot make friends or keep friends because of the attitude of the father that makes children isolated.
3. Feeling wasted by parents.

Most children who grow up in violent households will grow up to be cruel. Research shows that 50% - 80% of men who beat their wives or children, were raised in households where fathers often abuse their wives and children. They grew up with a broken mentality and a loss of compassion and the notion that violence against a wife is acceptable.

• ***Concrete Efforts in Prevent Domestic Violence***

On the other hand, law enforcement is affiliated with concrete efforts to prevent domestic violence, including: [\[12\]](#)

1. Strengthening Social Networks

Households formed from the nodes, ie the members in it are actually social structures that reflect social networks that are bound by specific types of relations such as values, visions, and shared ideas and descent. Ideally, it is the specific types of relationships that function to bind actors in the household consisting of members such as husband, wife, children and so on in a strong inter-relationship relationship. The success of a household in achieving its ideal goals, including avoiding domestic violence, depends very much on the strength of the relationship between the individuals concerned.

All members in a household, especially husband or wife who are among the main actors in households with different social backgrounds should be able to strengthen the structure of their household's social network. The way to do this is by always trying to unify

the vision, homogenize the values and unite each other's ideas and ideas into shared ideals and ideals, although for this reason adequate tolerance of each party is necessary.

Thus, the power and domination of one over another which becomes the cause of domestic violence will disappear by itself along with the loss of domestic violence.

2. Understanding Local Culture Wisdom

No member in the household lives without the basic values that shape his personality and that directs him to think and behave. These basic values can be sourced from religious teachings or traditions or local culture in the surrounding environment. Each tradition and culture certainly has positive values that reflect local wisdom (*local wisdom*) which differs from one culture to another, including the concept of an ideal household.

Although religion should be a reference and source of the main values address the source of the value of the other, often local cultures and traditions in the practice of everyday life of a household to be so important. Because of its importance, errors in understanding and placing traditional and cultural values often lead to conflicts between individuals that result in domestic violence. Therefore, husbands, wives, and other members in households with different cultural and cultural backgrounds need to understand and express the positive values of each culture in lingual piety or verbal piety through polite, cool, peaceful speech and speech. a lot of fun. In addition, they can also show it in social piety through polite behavior, forgiveness, and so on.

Adequate understanding of local cultural values will help each individual not to be trapped into the influence of outside culture in the globalization package which is now aggressively sweeping across the corners of the world. Although there are many positive aspects that can be absorbed from it, will be but a potentially powerful globalization lead people towards a situation of *anomie*. This tends to occur because globalization is characterized by, among others, the rapid rate of transformation of various forms of culture, attitudes, and views of modern human life that are not all appropriate from the viewpoint of local culture (Indonesia) and religion.

3. Strengthening Family Economic Foundations and Buildings

Living a small family life in a high level of market seems to be no longer suitable in an increasingly complex life with a series of demands that must be met. The complexity of life does not only apply in urban areas but also in rural areas with a number of similarities and differences. Life burden that is too heavy can lead to emotional imbalance that triggers domestic violence. Because of that, all members in a household according to their abilities must make efforts that can strengthen the foundation and economic structure of their family.

The main responsibility is indeed on the shoulders of the husband. As the head of the family, the husband must work hard in his field and not easily swayed by outside influences which make it easy for him to give up his main job. In addition to being strong with the main job, the husband is also demanded to always try to find opportunities to be able to innovate and create new creations, although not in line with the main field of work. In addition, the wife as the second main member of the family can do the same thing as her husband, especially if he also works in the formal or informal sector. Except for children who are already working, children who are studying are certainly not required to be able to generate additional income for the family. However, he can still do passively strengthening the family economy by frugality and ask his parents to meet their basic needs.

4. Practicing the Teachings of Religion

Religion, especially Islam, is a teaching that is the source of all sources of value. As a teaching, and not a value system, the values contained in Islamic teachings will penetrate the heart.

On the other hand, to reduce cases of domestic violence, the community needs to be promoted with education on human rights and women's empowerment, disseminating information and promoting the principles of healthy living, anti-violence against women and children and rejecting violence as a way to solve problems, conducting counseling to prevent violence, promote gender equality, promote the attitude of not blaming victims through the media.

As for the perpetrators and victims of violence themselves, it is better to seek help from psychologists to restore their psychological condition. For husbands as perpetrators, help by a psychologist is needed so that the root causes that cause them to commit violence can be revealed and learn to empathize by undergoing cognitive therapy. Because without a change in the mindset of a husband in accepting himself and his wife, violence will re-occur.

As for wives who experience violence need to undergo cognitive therapy and learn to behave assertively. In addition, the wife can also ask for help from NGOs that handle cases of violence against women in order to receive protection. Husband and wife also need to be involved in group therapy where each can share so as to foster the belief that a healthy marriage relationship is not based on violence but based on mutual empathy. In addition, husband and wife need to learn how to be assertive and manage emotions so that if there are differences of opinion there is no need to use violence because potentially children will imitate the violent behavior. Therefore, children need to be taught how to be empathetic and manage emotions as early as possible, but all of that must start from parents. Experiencing domestic violence has negative consequences that are likely to affect the development of future victims in many ways. Thus, the main attention must be directed to the development of

various strategies to prevent abuse and minimize its detrimental effects. There are several solutions to prevent domestic violence, where its existence is felt to be very unsettling, while also disturbing order and order in the community to make every effort to combat domestic violence, among others:

1. Build awareness that domestic violence is a social problem not an individual and is a violation of law related to human rights.
2. Socialization to the community about domestic violence is an act that cannot be justified and can be given legal sanctions. By way of changing the foundations of domestic violence at the community level first - and foremost need.
3. There is a consensus that violence is an unacceptable action.
4. Campaigning opposition to the display of violence in the media that shows violence as ordinary, entertaining and deserves appreciation.
5. The role of mass media. Print media, television, cinema, radio and internet are macrosystems which are very influential to be able to prevent and reduce domestic violence (domestic violence). The role of the mass media is very influential in preventing domestic violence how the mass media can provide news that can change a cultural pattern of domestic violence is an act that can violate the law and can be subject to the slightest prison form of torture.
6. Accompanying the victim in solving problems (counseling) and the possibility of placing them in a shelter (shelter) so that the victims will be better monitored and protected and the counselor can quickly help with psychological recovery.

3. CLOSING

• *Conclusion*

Domestic violence in various forms and cases occurs because of the domination and excessive use of power by the perpetrators. However, a number of internal factors in the personal actors of the household actors, and external factors that are centered on the local cultural value system and social changes that take place quickly, also play a role as a cause and trigger. The expansion of domestic violence in the community should not be allowed to continue to grow without control. Various businesses and how should

be done by all parties as a form of pekedulian on social issues together, especially by those who are associated with him as the perpetrator and the victim. The step towards the elimination of acts of domestic violence that can be started from attempts to break the chain of causes and triggers through strengthening social networks, understanding back positive values contained in the local wisdom (*local wisdom*), and strengthening the foundations and building structures the family economy through innovation and new creations.

- **Suggestion**

To reduce cases of domestic violence, the community needs to be promoted education about human rights and women's empowerment, disseminating information and promoting the principles of healthy living, anti-violence against women and children and rejecting violence as a way to solve problems, conducting counseling to prevent violence, promoting gender equality, promoting the attitude of not blaming victims through the media.

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