

**CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
(Court Decision number 1945/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Mdn)****T. Riza Zarzani<sup>1</sup> Hendry Aspan<sup>2</sup> Andi Syah Putra Lubis<sup>3</sup>**

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*This study aims to determine criminal responsibility for domestic violence in court decision Number 1945 / Pid.Sus / 2019 / PN Mdn) and to find out the legal considerations of judges in imposing criminal sanctions against perpetrators of criminal acts of domestic violence committed by husbands against wives in Court decision Number . 1945 / Pid.Sus / 2019 / PN Mdn. The research used to answer the two things above is the decision literature research and the author takes the data obtained from the decision of the Medan District Court. The results of this study indicate that the application of material criminal law to criminal acts in the judge's decision in case No. 1945 / Pid.Sus / 2019 / PN Mdn. In accordance with the legislation in this matter regulated in law number 23 of 2004 concerning the elimination of domestic violence in imposing a criminal sentence, the judge has given considerations in accordance with the facts and it was revealed in the trial both from a material criminal and criminal perspective.*

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**Introduction**

In accordance with Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning marriages in Indonesia (Article 2 (1): "a marriage is legitimate if it has been performed according to the laws of the respective religious beliefs of the parties concerned. However, Article 33 of The Law No. 1 Year 1974 states that a couple must build their marital relationship on love, respect, submission,' emotional and physical-support. Article 31 specifies that both spouses are equal and equally responsible for maintaining the home and caring for the children. The husband as head of the family is required to protect the wife and provide for her according to his mean while the wife's duty is to manage the household". According to the Marriage Law of 1974 highlighted its contribution to domestic violence, hence, it is not relevant for the purpose of marriage and her husband. Women and men have similar rights and responsibilities in relation to the state. Yet, to some extent, state policies and regulations constitute Gender inequalities. Thus, One is that an alternative division of labour can be acceptable as long as both husband and wife negotiate such roles. Participation in decision-making is important, as one partner should not enforce their ideas and opinions on the other Issues of control and relations of superiority and inferiority should not arise in equitable marriage In a fact, Domestic violence is a crime against humanity. This crime happens all over the country. Violence is an act done in form of coercion and control in order to dominate a person who is considered weak. Such action is one of a violation of human rights. This violence could have happened anywhere and anytime, even in a family environment that should be the scope of the smallest social to the possibility of the act of violence. The act of violence in this family is called by domestic violence. .

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23/2004, “violence is any act against a person, especially a woman, resulting in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or abandonment of the physical, sexual, psychological and/or neglect of the household, including the act of threatening unlawful conduct, coercion, or deprivation of liberty within the scope of the household. Domestic violence in the world increases every year . Domestic violence in United state statistic fact sheet nearly every woman per 9 minute are physically abused by an intimate partner in the United States and 25% of women killed by their partner. Data from the National Commission of Anti-Violence against Women In Indonesia show that 417.315 violence cases in 2018 which is 68% cases from domestic violence Estimates for 2018 of around 20.000 cases show a slight increase from 2019. A study on conflict and dispute resolution that confirmed a rise in the number of reported cases, found that domestic violence was one of the seven highest types of conflict/dispute reported at the district level \ Recent incidents of domestic violence demonstrate how far some men are willing to go to assert their authority within a marital relationship. Impacts of violence for victims include anxiety and depression, physical stress, suicide attempts, reduced coping and problem-solving skills, and loss of self-esteem and confidence. One of the physical violence case in medan, it happened on Thursday, 27<sup>th</sup> September 2018. It’s about 07.00 PM. It was located at Jalan Puri Gang Mawar, Nomor 22, Kelurahan Kota Matsum II, Kecamatan Medan Area, Kota Medan. Nizamuddin is a teacher. He was accused for domestic violence . He was married with the victim, halima on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2018. Based on Marriage certificate with Number : 0766/099/VIII/2018 was issued by The Religious Affairs Office ( KUA) on 21th August 2019 in Medan Deli District In this study, the author analyzes Decision Number 1945/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Mdn, in which Nizamudin was accused for Domestic violence as regulated in Article 44 paragraph ( 1) Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning Elimination of Domestic violence (PKDRT) . the judgment of District Court in Medan sentenced Nizamuddin with two month of imprisonment.

## **Domestic Violence**

Violence against a partner include all acts of violence based on the gender differences that result or may result in the misery or suffering; sexual, and psychological, including the threat of certain actions , coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in the public domain or private sphere. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. This law is a guarantee of the Indonesian government to its people with the aim of: preventing all forms of domestic violence, protecting victims, prosecuting perpetrators and maintaining the integrity of harmonious and prosperous households. Article (1) states that Violence in Household shall be any act against anyone particularly woman, bringing about physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or negligence of household including threat to commit act, forcing, or seizure of freedom in a manner against the law within the scope of household. Domestic violence is major problems because some victims prefer to be quiet rather than sharing family problems with others or counselors. It related family’s culture , which can be sourced from religious teachings, culture and myths that developed in Indonesia. The philosophy in an Indonesian culture that upholds family honor and closes family shame meetings is often the reason for a family prefer to be quite for the issue of violence that occurs in the household. Violence in the home or domestic violence is always identic with violence against women, especially in the realm of the family. This is because in addition to women being the most victims of this crime. Violence against women occurred in private life.

## **Forms Of Violence Against Women**

Some domestic violence cases has revealed to the public and the other has revealed to the

private. Violence is a social issue that demands the sensitivity, attention, and responsibility of all parties in the handling, prevention and overcoming of it especially women. Article 2 on Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women states Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- b. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;
- c. Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs. Kekerasan dalam area domestik/ hubungan intim personal. .

According to Law number 23 year 2004, Anyone shall be prohibited to carry out violence in household against an individual within the scope of the household, be means of:

- a. physical violence;
- b. psychic violence;
- c. sexual violence; or
- d. negligence of household.

## **Risk Factor for Domestic Violence**

Factors specifically associated with domestic violence occur within individuals, families and communities and wider society. Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behavior

Risk Factor for Domestic Violence include:

- a. Economic cost
- b. having multiple partners or suspected by their partners of infidelity
- c. Dissenting opinion ,
- d. difficulties in communicating between partners,
- e. use of violence to resolve conflict
- f. there is no religious value in family

## **Result and Discussion**

### **Result**

#### **The Impact of Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence against woman are major public health problems for a victim of violence (for females) . These forms of violence can lead to depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, sleep difficulties, eating disorders, emotional distress and suicide attempt.. Physical violence is defined as an act that results in pain. become ill or serious injuries. While psychic violence is an act that leads to fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, sense of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering to a person. Whereas household neglect is defined as any act which results in the victim of economic dependency by limiting and/or prohibiting to work properly within or outside the house so that the victim is under the control of the person. The environmental stress of intimate partner violence is common and often results in mental health problems of depression, anxiety or women and behavioral dysfunctions for their children. This violence does not stand alone, but rather deals with the various conditions and developments of

the situation of economic life such as man are not responsible for giving money to his partner. Thus, Indonesian woman forced to find new job.

### **Violence in the Perspective of Law No. 23 of 2004**

The special position of the Criminal Law Law in the criminal system is as a complement in criminal law that has been codified in the Criminal Code. The development of criminality in society has encouraged the birth of special laws, among the existing criminal law laws outside the Criminal Code, while the special law that regulates domestic violence crimes is Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Violence. Under article 49 of Law number 23 year 2004 concerning elimination domestic violence states that “ Shall be punished with imprisonment of not longer than 3 (three) years

or fine of not more than Rp15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah), include :

- a. neglect another individual within the scope of household referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1);
- b. neglect another individual referred to in Article 9 paragraph (2).

Article 49 discuss about neglect another individual within the scope of household shall be punished with imprisonment or fine

#### **i. Imprisonment**

The application of criminal sanctions is actually a last resort that must be taken if mediation has been carried out and no agreement has been reached. For cases of domestic violence, this is actually a special case because the perpetrators and victims know each other and even live together in a family environment. So that before the case is transferred to the trial process in court, it would be better if the case was resolved through a family-friendly mediation process. There are two specific types of imprisonment options available to a judge: temporary imprisonment and life imprisonment, and temporary imprisonment have at least 1 day and life imprisonment which is a maximum of fifteen (15) years.

#### **ii. Fine**

Fines are the most common type of sentence given by the courts. That is because they are given for lower-level crimes such as minor driving offences or minor theft. he must also pay a fine for what he did. Criminal fines, provisions regarding this The law does not determine the general maximum amount, only the minimum that is determined is twenty five cents, it does not specify who must pay. While jail time won't be given in every case, domestic violence fees and fines will be. The amount may be reduced or waived entirely if you cannot pay, but this is only granted at the court's discretion. Since this is a fee and not a fine, you cannot serve jail time in lieu of payment.. According to the prevailing rules, the convicted person is free to choose whether he will pay or not. Even if he can afford to pay, he can choose to serve confinement in lieu of a fine. The length of imprisonment in lieu of a fine is determined in the decision. The general minimum imprisonment such as a fine is one day and a maximum of six months (Article 30 paragraph (3)). The maximum sentence can be increased to eight months in the case of concurrent, repetition or as specified in Article 52 and Article 52a (Article 30 paragraph (3)). In practice, fines are rarely imposed. A court may sentence by imprisonment or fine is threatened as an alternative only in the formulation of the crime in question, except if the crime threatened with a fine, which does not allow the judge to impose any other punishment other than a fine because of inflation , The impact inflation causing the numbers/values of money that are threatened in the formulation of criminal acts could not follow the market, thus, It is not just when a fine is imposed. Imprisonment as a subsidiary of fine can be set at least one day up

to six months. In any circumstances, the maximum time limit of six months can be exceeded to a maximum of eight months (Article 30 paragraph 5, and paragraph 6).

### **CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (Court Decision number 1945/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Mdn)**

Legal responsibility is exactly equivalent to liability to punishment. It only attempts to furnish the convicted criminal. A person who has committed a criminal act may not necessarily be subject to sentence because is this a person liable by the law, to be punished for the act which has done. Thus, a person who has committed a crime without any mistakes, then that person cannot be liable by the law, in accordance with the unwritten legal principle (*geen straf zonder schuld*) believe that there is no criminal if there is no mistake Legal protection of woman as a victims of violence in the family, especially physical violence committed by partner. According to legislation in many countries, those responsible for committing acts of domestic violence face legal sanctions or the possibility or obligation of participating in rehabilitation programs. The most common sanctions are fines, community work, indemnity for damages, and restrictions of freedom. The concept of legal responsibility is a necessary condition for imposing a sentence on a person who commits a crime. Determination of criminal responsibility is not only carried out by taking community interest, but also law maker interest. The process depends on the fulfillment of the conditions and conditions that can be blamed for the perpetrator of the crime, so that it is legal if sentenced to a crime. Simons said that those who are capable of being responsible are able to realize their actions and in accordance with that realization determine their will. In case of violence against women. In the Criminal Code there is provision for persecution and decency norms and neglect of an individual requiring basic necessities of life and livelihood. Article 351 until 356, there is maltreatment depending on the type of abuse carried out by the husband/wife, father/mother or child.

1. Article 351
2. Article 352
3. Article 353
4. Article 354
5. Article 355
6. Article 356

According this article, As known offender as husband's victim has been fullfiled two article of maltreatment as article 354 (1) and article 356 (2) Criminal code. Article 354 states that The person who deliberately causes to another serious physical injury, shall, being guilty of serious maltreatment, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of eight years, and in Article 356(1) states that in respect of the offender who commits the crime against his mother, his lawful father, his spouse or his child;. Article 356 of criminal code state that The punishments laid down in Articles 351, 353, 354 and 355 may be enhanced with one third and Article 356(1) states that in respect of the offender who commits the crime against his mother, his lawful father, his spouse or his child Law No. 23 of 2004 on domestic violence has implicitly declared to eliminate all forms of violence, especially domestic violence, thus the application of Article 351 and Article 365 paragraph (2) number 1 and 3 of the Criminal Code in cases of domestic violence is following the principle *lex specialis derogat legi generalist*.

### **Discussion**

#### **1. Legal protection against Woman as victim of domestic .**

According to the Indonesian Dictionary, Protection is any measure taken to guard a thing against damage caused by outside forces., while law is a regulation or custom that is officially

considered binding, which is confirmed by the authorities or government; Laws are to regulate the social life of the community; standards (rules, provisions) regarding certain events (nature and so on); decisions (considerations) determined by the judge (in court); verdict

The parties who can provide protection for women as victims of domestic, as long as the parties in question can provide security to victims of domestic violence, for example, it can be committed by the victim's family, neighbors of the victim, community leaders, advocates, social institutions. , police, prosecutors, courts, or other parties who made court decisions, law enforcement officers (police, prosecutors, judges), social institutions.

A protection can be said to be legal protection if it contains the following

- a. There is protection from the government for its citizens.
- b. Guarantee of legal certainty
- c. The rights of citizens.
- d. There are penalties for those who violate it

Legal protection provide victims of domestic violence to prevent offender of violence, in this case the husband from repeating their actions to the victim, as well as to prevent victims from being intimidated or terrorized as well as other forms of coercion and violence, whether committed by offender of violence or the other party. To prevent victims from solving their problems through legal proceeding Women as domestic violence victims are often unable to do much or are in a state of confusion, because they do not know where to complain, going to their home is not necessarily accepted. This is due to a culture where married women are the responsibility of their husbands. So if there is violence against women in the household, it is often not revealed to the surface because it is still considered to open the family disgrace. As a result of the difficulty of revealing violence against women in the household, this means that women who are victims of violence participate in protecting domestic crimes. To prevent and overcome domestic violence and the efforts made by investigators in dealing with cases of Domestic Violence are through mediation, both investigators at the Polda level and investigators at the Resort Police level and implemented so that the settlement of this case ends peacefully and does not cause a new case behind the settlement of this domestic violence Investigators attempt to provide assistance to victims by providing a psychologist to restore the psychological condition of victims after the incident of Domestic Violence, and investigators always establish communication with perpetrators or victims of domestic violence crimes who are currently serving a sentence or who have finished serving their sentence. , in order to prevent the same action from happening again in the future in the household scope.

## **2. Law of the Crime of Persecution Against Wives in the Criminal Code (KUHP).**

The Indonesian Criminal Code, in imposing the threat of punishment on people who have committed a criminal offense whose nature is to provide lessons so that the offender does not want to repeat evil acts, and can return to the community and become a better person . Punishment that will be imposed on the offender is preventive in nature, namely as an act of scaring the perpetrator who commits a crime so that he does not commit another crime again and prevention as a mirror by frightening an individual defendant with the punishment itself Generally, Criminal law in Indonesia follows the historical development of punishment, the purpose of criminal law is inseparable from the sentencing system applied to offender. The purpose of punishment is as follows:

- a. revenge
- b. expiation
- c. deterrent
- d. protection of the public
- e. Memperbaiki si penjahat (rehabilitation of the criminal)

According to Baharuddin Lopa, the purpose of criminal law is for law enforcement, to create peace and security. Judges' decisions must contain a sense of justice in order to be obeyed by the community, and the people must increase their love for the law while obeying the law.

Violence against women is generally regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP), under the Chapter on Crimes against Ethics. For example, rape against women who are not wives is regulated in Article 285 of the Criminal Code, against women who are unconscious Article 286 of the Criminal Code, women under the age of Article 287 of the Criminal Code and rape against wives under the age of Article 288 of the Criminal Code, obscene acts / sexual harassment Article 294 of the Criminal Code, trafficking in women Article 297 The Criminal Code and related to cases of violence against wives, the law that will be treated for offender of violence still refers to articles 351 of the Criminal Code (maltreatment), Article 352 of the Criminal Code (mild torture), Article 353 of the Criminal Code (planned torture), Article 354 KUHP (severe maltreatment), Article 355 of the KUHP (premeditated severe maltreatment) and Article 356 (maltreatment committed against the father or mother (legitimate), wife or child

This article states that crime against ethics. It constitutes conceptual problems because the existence of women has been reduced ethically and not in the context of protecting their existence as human beings. However, it is also necessary to regulate the criminal act of domestic violence separately. Persecution is not offense, that is, it can only be prosecuted if there has been a complaint from the party who cause physical damage. In practice, cases of domestic violence against women are usually not investigated if there is no complaint from the wife or from the family, because some of the community consider this issue a family problem, so that acts of abuse are not categorized as crimes, even though the husband's act are classified as crimes that can be sentenced or punishment. The Criminal Code provides punishment is heavier sentence if the violence against his wife or child, as regulated in Article 356 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code which reads: "The penalty stipulated in Article 351, 353, 354 or 353 of the Criminal Code may be enhanced with one third: for those who are guilty of committing the crime against their mother, legal father, wife or child."

Maximum punishment for spouse who committed violence. This article are gender neutral (genderless) and contains the principle of gender equality. Law enforcers in practice are often unresponsive to women's interests or the issue, this is also caused:

- a. This issue is considered a private matter that is within the family.
- b. The husband is the main breadwinner, so that the child and his family are not neglected, the judge does not impose a prison sentence but only imposes a probationary sentence.
- c. The majority of spouse are very dependent on their husbands economically and
- d. The majority of spouse are still emotionally in love with their husbands

### **3. Application of Criminal Law in Cases of Physical Violence in the Household**

#### **Public Prosecutor's Indictment**

Based on Visum-Et Repertum Number: 731/VER/P/PRM-03/2018 dated 28 September 2018 issued by dr. Azwarto LubisSp.B Government doctor at the Regional General Hospital dr. Pirngadi, Medan City, has conducted an examination of the victim's witness. Halimah with the following examination result:

Diagnosis : bruised

As a result of the defendant's act, as regulated and subject to criminal sanctions in Article 44 Paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence.

#### **Public Prosecutor's claim**

After reading the case files and letters, Public Prosecutor heard the statements of the witnesses and the defendant who claimed that the Panel of Judges of the Medan District Court who examined and tried this case decide:

1. Declare Nizamuddin defendant guilty of deliberate acts of physical violence in the household and punished according to Article 44 Paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence in the Indictment ;
2. Sentencing the defendant NIZAMUDDIN in the form of imprisonment for 3 (three) months
3. To stipulate that the defendant NIZAMUDDIN pays court fees of Rp. 2,000 (two thousand rupiah)

### **Analysis**

Based on the court decision in case Number.1945/Pid.Sus/2019/PN.Mdn, the Panel of Judges ruled a criminal decision to the defendant who had been proven to have committed acts of domestic violence in the form of physical violence, as stipulated in Article 44 paragraph 1 of the Law. Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) and other relevant regulations

Subject in Article 44 paragraph 1 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence are as follows:

1. Everyone;
2. Who committing acts of physical violence within the scope of the household.

Factors that are taken into consideration by the Panel of Judges in in criminal defendant sentenced in accordance with the facts revealed in the trial.:

Considering, that based on the legal facts revealed in court, NIZAMUDDIN as defendant is the legal subject who liable, where the identity of the defendant has been examined and matched with the Indictment Letter of the Public Prosecutor which turns out to be suitable and has been also justified by the defendant, Thus, opini juris that there is no error in persona in defendant. The defendant is physically and mentally healthy, and during the trial process nothing can be found that can erase the guilt of the defendant, therefore he is able to take responsibility for his actions.

Considering that "everyone" here is the Defendant, NIZAMUDDIN as main factor who fulfilled as defendant . In my analysis, an application of practical measure for this case was great and appropriate. It caused physical violence in the household in the decision No.1945/Pid.Sus/2019/PN.Mdn has referred to in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. In this case, the offender and the victim are spouse, Thus it is included in domestic violence case. The application of the article in this case is appropriate with Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Thus, in the indictment of the public prosecutor that the Offender and victim are spouse. The indictment of the public prosecutor, namely the single indictment, namely Article 44 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, is appropriate because it has fulfilled all the elements contained in the article or fulfilled the formulation of the offense. Even though the acts committed by the husband against his wife as a victim also fulfill the elements contained in Article 354 Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, which is about torture that is carried out intentionally which causes people to be seriously injured..

Include Case Analysis, in decision Number 1945/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Mdn, the form of accountability for criminal acts of domestic violence in decision Number



1945/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Mdn, on behalf of the defendant Nizamuddin who has been legally and proven guilty of committing the crime of "Physical Violence in the Household, the defendant was sentenced to imprisonment for 2 (two) months, and the defendant was also charged with paying court fees of Rp. 2,000.00 (two thousand rupiah)

The author suggested, in this case the judge did not give a fair judgment where from the facts of the trial the defendant should also have been charged with psychological violence as a result of the defendant act against the victim's witness, and the reason for his defendant was also very clear, namely the defendant had caused pain to the victim, The analysis of the case obtained by the author can be taken an opinion that the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence No.23 of 2004 does not yet provide protection to victims of Domestic Violence, especially for spouse who experience physical violence, the intended protection is the absence of certainty. for the victims of physical violence, namely the wife, because the threat of punishment given by the panel of judges is too low which causes the defendant to be able to make mistakes at any time back to the victim, namely the wife, because there is no sense of deterrence for his actions, and according to the author it would be better if the sentence given to the defendant is half of the maximum sentence, namely a maximum sentence of five years (5 years) in prison or a maximum fine of Rp. 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah). The act causes the victim is seriously injured, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah). The defendant's actions have also caused the victim to suffer bruises on his limbs.

Preliminary consideration by judge, The Defendant, NIZAMUDDIN fulfilled the elements contained in Article 44 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Then the defendant was declared legally and convincingly guilty of committing domestic violence. The panel of judges handed down a criminal sentence to the defendant that it was proven that he had committed a criminal act of physical violence in the household against his wife by taking into account Article 44 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP).

The writer is expected to the Court's decision on this case as legal protection and rights of victims and respond to the need to prevent further threats of domestic violence. In addition, obligation of participating in rehabilitation program for guiding perpetrators to make corrections for the acts of domestic violence they have committed.

## **Conclusion**

1. Domestic violence increases every year. Regarding the impact the domestic violence is bad for the health of the wife as a victim of violence. The impact or consequences felt by the person who is the target of the action, whether physically, sexually, or psychologically, which includes physical injury, disability, pregnancy, loss of job, fear, anxiety, fatigue, disorder, post-traumatic stress, and use of helplessness, and severe psychological suffering to a person.
2. The Public Prosecutor used a single indictment, namely Article 44 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, and the panel of judges also decided that with a single indictment as charged by the Public Prosecutor, it was true and appropriate because has fulfilled all the elements contained in the sound of the article or fulfilled the formulation of the offense.
3. The responsibility for the criminal act of Domestic Violence based on Decision Number 1945/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Mdn is that the defendant is sentenced to imprisonment for 2 (two)

months, and is also charged to the defendant to pay court fees of Rp. 2,000.00 (two thousand rupiah).

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