

Implementation of Law No. 23 of 2024 concerning Domestic Violence in Karang Suraga Village, Cinangka, Serang, Banten

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the implementation of Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (KDRT) in Karang Suraga Village, Cinangka, Serang, Banten. The main focus of the study is to identify the effectiveness of the implementation of the law in the context of a village community that still strongly adheres to a patrilineal system. Using a qualitative approach with a normative-empirical legal research method, this study combines analysis of legal aspects and social realities in the field. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with community leaders, law enforcement officers, victims of domestic violence, and village officials, and supported by non-participant observation and documentation studies. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the Domestic Violence Law in Karang Suraga Village still faces significant challenges rooted in patriarchal cultural factors, socio-economic conditions, and the level of community education. Although the village government has established a complaint and family counseling post, its effectiveness is hampered by the view of the community that still considers domestic violence as a family disgrace. The identified impacts of domestic violence include prolonged trauma for victims and negative effects on child development. This study recommends the importance of a comprehensive approach that combines legal aspects with socio-cultural transformation to create sustainable change in efforts to eliminate domestic violence at the village level.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Patrilineal System, Law Implementation

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a multicultural country has a diversity of kinship systems that influence the social dynamics of its society.(Ridwan et al., 2019). The three main kinship systems that have developed in Indonesia are patrilineal, matrilineal, and parental. The patrilineal system that is dominant in most parts of Indonesia, especially in rural areas, places men in a higher position than women.(Amri & Nasir, 2018). This condition often causes gender inequality which leads to various forms of domestic violence (DV).

The phenomenon of domestic violence in Indonesia shows a worrying trend, with the majority of victims being women and children.(Santoso, 2019). Cases such as the death of toddler Hari Anggara due to abuse by his father and stepmother in the 80s, as well as the case of Lisa who experienced violence in the form of being doused with acid by her husband, are clear evidence that domestic violence is still a serious threat to the welfare and security of family members.(Widowati, E & Cahyati, 2019).

Responding to this condition, the Indonesian government issued Law No. 24 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.(Djilarpoin & Adam, 2021). This regulation aims to provide legal protection for every citizen from acts of violence, especially in the domestic sphere.(Adinda Aprilia Kartika & HR Adianto Mardijono, 2024). This law is the legal basis for preventing all forms of violence, threats of violence, torture, and treatment that degrades human dignity in the context of the household.

This study focuses on the implementation of Law No. 23 of 2004 in Karang Suraga Village, Cinangka, Serang, Banten. This location was chosen to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of the law at the village level, where the patrilineal system is still strongly rooted.(et al., 2022). This study uses a qualitative approach by combining a literature review of legal norms and in-depth interviews with local community leaders.

The main objective of this study is to analyze the implementation of Law No. 23 of 2004 in Karang Suraga Village and identify the factors causing domestic violence in the area. The results of this study are expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of the implementation of the domestic violence law at the village level and become the basis for recommendations for improving policies related to the elimination of domestic violence in Indonesia.

METHOD

A. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative approach with a normative-empirical legal research type. This approach was chosen to deeply understand the implementation of Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning Domestic Violence in Karang Suraga Village, as well as to identify the factors causing domestic violence in the area. The combination of normative-empirical methods allows researchers to analyze legal aspects while exploring social realities in the field.

B. Location and Time of Research

The research was conducted in Karang Suraga Village, Cinangka District, Serang Regency, Banten Province. The location selection was based on the consideration of the strong patrilineal system that applies in the area. Data collection was conducted during the period.

C. Data source

This study uses two types of data sources:

1) Primary Data

Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with key informants, including:

- a) Community leaders of Karang Suraga Village
- b) Local law enforcement officers
- c) Victims of Domestic Violence (taking into account ethical aspects of research)
- d) Village officials and religious figures

2) Secondary Data

Secondary data consists of:

- a) Legal documents related to domestic violence
- b) Domestic violence case records at the village office and local police
- c) Relevant literature and previous research results

D. Data collection technique

Data collection is done through:

- 1) In-depth interview
- 2) Non-participant observation
- 3) Documentation study

E. Data analysis

Data analysis using an interactive model consisting of three stages:

- 1) Data reduction: selecting and simplifying raw data from the field
- 2) Data presentation: organizing data in descriptive form
- 3) Drawing conclusions: interpreting findings and verifying data

F. Data Validity

To ensure the validity of the data, this study uses source and method triangulation techniques. Triangulation is done by comparing data from various sources and different collection methods to ensure consistency of findings.

G. Research Ethics

This research adheres to the principles of research ethics, including:

- 1) Informed consent from all informants
- 2) Confidentiality of informant identity
- 3) Respect for the privacy of victims of domestic violence
- 4) Conducting research that does not harm research subjects

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Definition and Scope of Domestic Violence in Karang Suraga Village

The results of the study in Karang Suraga Village show that domestic violence (KDRT) is understood as an act that causes physical and/or psychological damage to family members within the scope of the household. The scope of the household in this village does not only include the nuclear family (husband, wife, and children), but also includes the extended family living under one roof, reflecting

the characteristics of the Indonesian kinship system which is still very strong.(Idham et al., 2020).



Figure 1. Condition of settlements in Karang Suraga Village which shows the characteristics of the residential environment of the community.

B. Identified Forms of Domestic Violence

In Karang Suraga Village, four main forms of domestic violence were identified in accordance with Law No. 23 of 2004. As seen in Figure 2, physical violence is the most easily identified form, marked by the presence of scars or bruises on the victim's body.(Nisa, 2018).



Figure 2. Documentation of identified cases of physical violence

Psychological violence, although more difficult to prove, can be seen from changes in the victim's behavior, who becomes more withdrawn and shows symptoms of trauma, as depicted in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Illustration of the psychological impact on victims of domestic violence

C. Factors Causing Domestic Violence

1) Patriarchal Culture and Kinship System

Research in Karang Suraga Village revealed that the patrilineal kinship system is still very strong. (Fahimatul Yusro, 2024), as seen in Figure 4 which shows male dominance in family decision making.



Figure 4. Illustration of male dominance in family decision making.

2) Socio-Economic

Economic pressure is a significant factor triggering domestic violence in this village (Surya, 2025). Figure 5 shows the economic conditions of the community, most of whom are lower middle class, creating tension in households that can lead to violence.



Figure 5. Economic conditions of the Karang Suraga Village community

3) Education and Religious Understanding

The varying levels of education and religious understanding among the people of Karang Suraga Village contribute to the high rate of domestic violence.(A et al., 2023). Lack of understanding of rights and obligations in the household, as well as inappropriate interpretation of religious teachings, often justifies acts of violence.

D. Implementation of the Domestic Violence Law

1) Implementation Challenges

The implementation of Law No. 23 of 2004 in Karang Suraga Village faces various challenges. The main obstacle lies in the culture of society which still considers domestic violence as a family disgrace that must be covered up.(Muhlas, 2023).

2) Prevention and Handling Efforts

The village government has made various efforts to prevent and handle domestic violence, including the establishment of complaint posts and family counseling. However, the effectiveness of these efforts is still limited due to strong social norms that tend to normalize domestic violence.(Handayani, 2018).

3) Social Impact

Domestic violence in Karang Suraga Village has caused significant social impacts, including a decline in the quality of life of victims, prolonged trauma, and negative impacts on the growth and development of children who witness violence in their families.(Praptini & Wilani2, 2024).

The implementation of the Domestic Violence Law in Karang Suraga Village still faces various challenges rooted in cultural, social, economic, and educational factors. A comprehensive approach involving all elements of society is needed to create sustainable social change in an effort to eliminate domestic violence.

CONCLUSION

Research on the implementation of Law No. 23 of 2004 in Karang Suraga Village, Cinangka, Serang, Banten revealed that the implementation of the law still faces significant obstacles. The patrilineal system that is deeply rooted in society, coupled with weak socio-economic factors and diverse levels of education, are the main obstacles in efforts to eliminate domestic violence. Although the village government has made various prevention efforts such as the establishment of complaint posts and family counseling, their effectiveness is still limited due to the community's view that domestic violence is a family disgrace. The impact of domestic violence in this village has caused serious consequences in the form of prolonged trauma for victims and negative effects on the growth and development of children. To achieve effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Law, a comprehensive approach is needed that not only focuses on the legal aspect, but also considers the socio-cultural transformation of society as a whole.

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