

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FROM A GENDER POLITICS PERSPECTIVE

Rizca Yunike Putri¹, Wika Tata Irawan²

^{1,2} Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia

¹e-mail: rizcaputri.fisip@uwks.ac.id

²e-mail: wikatata71@gmail.com

DOI: [dx.doi.org/10.30742/juispol.v3i2.3484](https://doi.org/10.30742/juispol.v3i2.3484)

Abstrak

Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) umumnya berhubungan dengan kekerasan berbasis gender yang bisa terjadi kepada siapa saja dan dimana saja. Kekerasan ini banyak terjadi dalam hubungan relasi personal, dimana pelaku adalah orang yang dikenal baik dan dekat oleh korban yang mayoritas dialami oleh perempuan dan anak-anak dalam keluarga. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis permasalahan KDRT menggunakan perspektif gender yang dikaji dalam teori politik. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah studi literatur, dengan deskriptif analitis sebagai metode analisis data. Hasil temuan dari penelitian ini menyebutkan bahwa faktor utama terjadinya KDRT adalah ekonomi, perselingkuhan, dan kepribadian pelaku. Ditemukan pula bentuk dari KDRT yakni kekerasan fisik, kekerasan psikis, kekerasan seksual, dan penelantaran rumah tangga. Sedangkan dampak dari KDRT terhadap korban dapat bersifat jangka pendek dan jangka panjang.

Kata Kunci: kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, perspektif politik gender, kekerasan berbasis gender.

Abstract

Domestic violence (KDRT) is generally related to gender-based violence which can happen to anyone and anywhere. This violence often occurs in personal relationships, where the perpetrator is someone who is well known and close to the victim, the majority of whom are experienced by women and children in the family. This research aims to analyze the problem of domestic violence using a gender perspective studied in political theory. The research method used in data collection is a literature study, with analytical descriptiveness as the data analysis method. The findings from this research state that the main factors in the occurrence of domestic violence are economics, infidelity, and the perpetrator's personality. Forms of domestic violence were also found, namely physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and household neglect. Meanwhile, the impact of domestic violence on victims can be short-term and long-term.

Keyword: domestic violence, gender political perspectives, gender-based violence.

INTRODUCTION

The ideal household is the smallest institution in society that is most comfortable for all family members, where they can feel protected, cared for, and looked after with great affection. However, in reality, the household can also be the bleakest place for

the family members themselves, who are not free from violence within them. Violence that occurs in the domestic sphere is a violation of human rights tarnishes human dignity and is a form of discrimination. Domestic violence can happen to anyone and in any form, for example physical, non-physical, verbal, and sexual violence.

Domestic violence (KDRT) or domestic violence is gender-based violence that occurs in the personal realm. This violence often occurs in personal relationships, where the perpetrator is someone the victim knows well and is close to (Komnas Perempuan, 2022). Domestic violence is generally related to gender-based violence. Gender is a concept that examines the differences between men and women which is a form of societal engineering and not something natural. The concept of gender equality that is always known and generally understood is an analytical concept that is used to identify roles, relationships, attributes, rankings, characteristics, and differences between men and women to place an equal position between men and women to create order. a more egalitarian social society (Badruzaman et al., 2020).

Domestic violence is often perpetrated by men, whether husbands, wives or parents, fathers or mothers, against their children. This is based on a feeling of domination or complete control over what is done by the party that feels powerful, where he feels that the source of income, work, competition, and power is in his hands.

Domestic violence is nothing new. However, to this day there are still many perpetrators and victims who keep these acts a secret from public view and do not report them to the authorities because this is an internal family problem and it is not uncommon for people to think that domestic violence cases are considered normal and even become a paradigm for forms of obedience. wife or children (Putri & Musrifah, 2022).

Domestic violence (KDRT) for Indonesian society to this day is considered a disgrace that must be hidden. So domestic violence cases have become an iceberg phenomenon, where many cases are not recorded because they are not reported and only part of them are recorded. National data

from the National Commission on Violence Against Women states that in 2019 there were 6,555 cases of domestic violence, then in 2020 there were 6,480 cases of domestic violence, while in 2021 domestic violence data showed a total of 2,547 cases (Yustika et al., 2022).

This violence occurs because of a lack of communication and commitment within a family in dealing with life's problems. So women and children are the victims. Women's psychology, which tends to use feelings, ultimately assumes that after receiving domestic violence from men, things will get better again. There have been regulations and policies for domestic violence, namely Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT (Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, n.d.)) since 16 years ago. This law is a guarantee provided by the state to prevent domestic violence, protect victims of domestic violence, and protect victims of domestic violence.

Victims and perpetrators of domestic violence are not only committed by uneducated people, because many victims and perpetrators come from various social status groups, levels of education, types of professions, not infrequently even from community figures, celebrities, and educated religious leaders of course.

Based on these problems, this research will discuss the forms of domestic violence, the influencing factors, the impact of domestic violence and efforts to deal with it, as well as examples of domestic violence cases.

RESEARCH METHODS

One of the conditions that must be met in compiling a scientific work is that the research methods used are clear and

systematic. Therefore, this writing study uses literature study as the method used for data collection. Literature study is a study that emphasizes collecting data through searching or studying books, journals and theses that are relevant to the title taken. The data analysis method used is the analytical descriptive method. The analytical descriptive method is an attempt to collect and compile data, then analyze and interpret the data. In other words, the analytical descriptive method focuses attention on research problems, so that the research results are processed and analyzed to draw conclusions (Musrifah & Putri, 2022).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Gender in the literal and linguistic definitions has the same meaning as sex, among other things, gender only classifies humans as male or female. However, from a gender perspective, the concept of gender itself is differentiated from sex or gender. Biological and physiological differences are the concept of sex, while rights and obligations are the concept of gender. The concept of sex is a natural and natural concept, which concerns the biological functions of sex differences only. This is different from the concept of gender which is the result of the social construction of society throughout the history of human life and interactions in society. Thus, it can be said that the concept of gender is not natural or natural (Ilyas, 2001) but is a social construction that is deliberately built.

Gender differences are normal and very common as long as they do not cause gender inequality. However, the reality in today's society shows that gender differences have given rise to various forms of injustice, both for men and women. Violence is a form of gender inequality that is common today. In theory, violence is an action carried out by someone who feels that he is strong or has a

strong position against another person who feels that he is weak or has a weak position, which is carried out both physically and non-physically to cause suffering to the party. who is the object of the violence?

Violence does not only occur or we encounter outside the home or by strangers, but violence can also occur within our own family and be perpetrated by people we know, namely what we often call domestic violence or domestic violence. The issue of domestic violence (KDRT) is that many victims still do not report this to the authorities, even though there are laws that regulate and guarantee action against perpetrators of domestic violence, and protect victims of domestic violence, namely: Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, n.d.).

The problem of domestic violence is complex. Domestic violence can happen to anyone, be it a husband, wife, mother, father, child, or household assistant. However, over time the meaning of domestic violence has narrowed, namely violence or abuse perpetrated by a husband against his wife. This is because many domestic violence victims are wives and children rather than other family members and the perpetrator is the husband. The forms of domestic violence are (Komnas Perempuan, 2023):

1. Physical violence, namely actions that cause pain, make you fall ill, or cause serious injury. In the context of personal relations, forms of physical violence experienced by victims include: slapping, beating, pulling, trampling, punching, strangulation, throwing hard objects, torture using sharp objects, such as knives, scissors, irons, and burning. Meanwhile, in the context of social relations, physical violence can take the form of confining or raping a maid by an

employer or destroying the genitals (genital mutilation) carried out in the name of a particular culture or belief (Pancasilwati, 2013). So, actions that cause pain must of course receive medical treatment according to the violence they experience.

2. Psychological violence, namely actions that can cause or cause fear, feelings of helplessness and resignation, loss of self-confidence, loss of a person's ability to act, and severe psychological suffering. Generally, psychological violence occurs more often in the context of personal relationships. Examples of psychological violence include verbal abuse, continuous insults to reduce the victim's mentality and self-esteem, shouting, and threats to create fear in the victim.
3. Sexual violence, namely any act in the form of forced sexual relations, unnaturally forced sexual relations, forced sexual relations with another person for commercial or specific purposes, or forced sexual relations which are often referred to as rape (Santoso, 2019).
4. Household neglect, namely an action carried out by someone who does not carry out legal obligations in providing life, care, and maintenance to people within the scope of the household, as well as restricting or prohibiting someone from working properly inside or outside the home so that the victim is under that person's control and experiences economic dependence. Household neglect is not only limited to financial neglect but also general neglect that concerns household life, for example: restrictions on education, restrictions on health services, and not providing love.

The forms of domestic violence as regulated in Domestic Violence are a reflection of the various forms of violence

that we generally encounter in our society. In the case of physical violence, the proof process will be easy because it refers to provisions in criminal law with clear benchmarks and evidence that can be seen clearly. Meanwhile, non-physical types of violence will be more difficult to prove because it is directly related to emotions or feelings which are certainly subjective.

The factors that cause domestic violence are divided into two, first internal factors and second external factors. Internal factors occur as a result of weakening adaptive capacity in the family, so they tend to result in discriminatory and exploitative actions against family members who are weak or in a weak position. Meanwhile, external factors result from environmental influences outside the family which directly or indirectly influence the attitudes of family members and result in exploitative actions towards other family members. The following will explain further regarding the factors that influence acts of domestic violence.

1. Inadequate legal order. Legal aspects, in the form of legal substance (content of law), law enforcement officials (structure of law), as well as the legal culture in society (culture of law) are apparently not in favor of women's interests, especially in violence problem. The Criminal Code as a basis for reference in decision making is currently deemed inadequate to be applied in a society that has changed a lot. For example, in the 1974 Marriage Law, Article 34 paragraphs 1 and 2 stipulate: "The husband is obliged to protect his wife and provide all household necessities according to her ability" and "The wife is obliged to manage household affairs as well as possible". With this article, it is clear that the law places women financially or economically dependent on men, and the scope for women in

- economic matters is limited (Harahap, 2019).
2. Cultural values, in the social order the fact is that women are not placed on an equal footing with men. The emerging assumption that women have a lower position than men like this has been supported by economic and political institutions, by belief systems, religious systems, which make such relationships appear natural and fair. In the household, women tend to be marginalized and considered as sidekicks or in society, women will have the role of serving as food attendants or receptionists. Therefore, education for women is considered only necessary because in the end they will return to the kitchen. Women in a patriarchal culture are able to negate or underestimate their existence, apart from that they also position their wives as their husband's property so that they always have to be under their husband's supervision. If wives make mistakes according to their husband's perspective, then they can do anything, including committing acts of violence.
 3. A culture that encourages wives to be economically dependent on their husbands. This condition completely places women under the power of men. Cultural factors that tend to be male chauvinistic, which still consider men to be strong and superior beings who think they work more often and make a lot of money, so that economic inequality appears between husband and wife, also triggers the occurrence of domestic violence.
 4. Misperception, society does not view domestic violence as a social problem that is serious and must be addressed. However, people still think that domestic violence is a personal problem or a shame that must be covered up. Victims tend not to have the courage to tell and report the

incident to the authorities for various reasons and considerations. For example, he feels afraid of ridicule from society, afraid of getting retribution from the perpetrator, having no place to take refuge, maintaining marriage, the interests of children, and dependence on the economy.

5. Myths, in social life the issue of domestic violence is increasingly growing because of the emergence of myths. The myth that exists in society today is that the perpetrator beat the victim because the victim was considered fussy and defiant. In fact, victims who come forward to report have generally experienced acts of violence not just once, but repeatedly over a long period of time. The second myth is that society believes that the victim is a dissident so that sometimes they feel they deserve this treatment.

Victims and perpetrators of domestic violence are not only committed by uneducated people, because both victims and perpetrators come from various social status groups, levels of education, types of professions, not infrequently even from community figures, celebrities, and others. educated religious leaders who understand violence and its impacts (Harahap, 2019). It turns out that domestic violence is not just a problem of gender inequality. This often occurs due to lack of communication, disharmony, economic reasons, inability to control emotions, inability to find solutions to any household problems, as well as drunkenness due to alcohol and drugs (Pancasilwati, 2013).

In many cases of domestic violence, the perpetrator commits violence against the victim because he feels that he has many responsibilities that he cannot fulfill. This often happens to couples who are not ready

to marry or marry young, where the husband does not yet have a permanent job and an income that can meet the family's needs. As a result, the perpetrator often looks for an outlet by doing negative things, which ends up taking revenge on his wife in various forms, including physical, psychological, sexual violence, and even neglect. Regardless of the reason, acts of domestic violence are crimes against humanity.

According to gender analysis, gender injustice can be identified through various manifestations of injustice, namely: marginalization (the process of economic impoverishment), subordination (assuming it is not important), negative labeling (stereotypes), violence (violence), and double workload. This is the criterion that is used as a reference for feminists in critically viewing every social rule regarding the relationship between men and women (Harahap, 2019).

1. Marginalization, namely the process of economic impoverishment of women. In many cases of domestic violence, restrictions on movement, humiliation, and minimizing the role of the wife have created injustice for her. Because the wife should be treated as the husband's partner in the household. However, in reality, this process of impoverishment is because many women's work is considered to be of lower quality than men's work, and women's wages are generally considered lower than men's wages. Or other forms where the husband strictly allocates family expenses or expenses. Things like this include financial abuse, for example in the form of forced allotment of spending money from the husband, joint assets not being divided until the wife is not trusted to hold the money. This is part of domestic violence (Harahap, 2019).
2. Subordination or the assumption that women are not important. The view that women's position is lower than men's or that women are seen as complements to men has existed for a long time. This happens both in households and in general society. Women are considered to be more emotional and sometimes irrational, making women often considered unfit to be leaders. As another example, when women want to travel, they have to get permission from men or their husbands, but this is different from men who don't need permission from their wives. In the household context, men's subordination over women is still very pronounced. Even though the presence of a woman or wife in the household is very urgent, in some households the wife's function is almost like that of a household member.
3. Stereotypes or negative labeling, namely standard images about individuals or groups that do not correspond to existing empirical reality. Labeling in general will lead to injustice, one of the stereotypes that is developing is that it happens to women and will lead to discrimination. It not only happens in households but also occurs in society and even countries. That a man's anger will be considered firm, while a woman's anger will be considered an emotional and thoughtless action. The standards of assessment between men and women look different, with these differences ultimately many people judge and harm women.

1. Another thing that has become an absolute assumption in society is the statement that "women don't need to go to high school, they'll end up in the kitchen" or the statement "women are seductive creatures." This kind of assumption is no longer foreign to the ears. Statements like that are very detrimental to women, especially if a rape case occurs, the woman will be blamed for being the cause, even though on the other hand she is the victim.
4. Violence or violence, namely an attack on a person's physical or psychological mental integrity. Violence in the household or what is called the domestic domain can usually take the form of physical abuse such as: slapping, hitting, or kicking; psychological abuse such as intimidation, threats, insults, ridicule, and limiting movement; financial abuse such as rationing spending money; and sexual abuse such as coercion in sexual relations. Meanwhile, violence outside the household or public sphere usually takes the form of harassment against women.
5. Double burden or double workload, this situation is carried out excessively by one particular gender, and women are often the ones who accept this double role. Various observations show that women do almost 90% of the work in the household. So those who work, apart from working at work, also have to do household work. Apart from being required to carry out their obligations as housewives according to the perception in society, women are also required to complete their work and excel at work.

So the term double burden emerged which was intended for women, because men generally do not experience and are not required to complete household tasks like women.

Cases of violence are a serious problem and have far-reaching impacts on victims. According to Agung Budi, the impact of domestic violence on female victims can be divided into 2, namely, short-term impact and long-term impact. Short-term impacts usually have immediate impacts such as physical injury, disability, pregnancy, miscarriage, and loss of work. Meanwhile, long-term impacts usually have an impact later in life or even last a lifetime, for example, the victim experiences psychological disorders, loss of self-confidence, isolation, trauma and fear, and even depression (Santoso, 2019).

According to Marianne James, domestic violence also has a significant impact on children's behavior. Below we will discuss the impact of domestic violence on children based on their developmental stages (Pancasilwati, 2013):

1. Impact on infant children, Infant age often indicates limitations in cognitive and adaptive abilities. Babies tend to have poor health, sleep poorly, and scream or cry excessively. This is not without basis but has logical consequences for the basic needs obtained from the mother when experiencing significant disturbances. This condition can continue into adulthood and will inhibit growth and development.
2. Impact on young children, at this time children tend to attribute the causes of behavior to their emotional expression. When verbal expressions are

accompanied by physical attacks by other family members, it will cause difficulties in understanding the child and even make the child feel threatened. As a result, when children respond to their interactions with anger, what results is an aggressive attitude towards their peers.

3. Impact on pre-school age children, at this time children who experienced stress at an earlier age will show different types of behavior from children their age. First, showing negative emotions which are manifested by angry behavior followed afterwards by feelings of sadness and a desire to intervene. Second, they don't show emotions, but after that they become angry. Third, show high emotional feelings (both positive and negative) during an argument. Fourth, they are happy, but most of them tend to show physical and verbally aggressive attitudes toward their peers.
4. Impact on elementary school-age children, at this age children will automatically process what they see where violence is the most appropriate way to resolve conflicts in humanitarian relations. Often they have difficulties with their school work, which is manifested by poor academic performance, not wanting to go to school, having difficulty concentrating, and having anxiety at a medium to a high level.
5. Impact on teenagers, at this time their cognitive skills and adaptability have reached a phase of development that they can determine for themselves. This means that no matter how severe the violence in the household is, it does not

completely impact all teenagers, depending on the mental resilience and personal strength of the teenager.

It is feared that domestic violence (KDRT) that has been committed or experienced previously will result in further violence. This means that it is feared that victims who are not handled properly will become perpetrators of violence in the future as a form of outlet for past trauma. For this reason, it is important to make efforts to protect and handle domestic violence, including:

1. Curative efforts

- a. Providing education to parents, to be able to apply ways of educating children well and humanely.
- b. Train family members to have the courage to report to the authorities if domestic violence occurs at any time.
- c. Raising awareness among family members about the dangers of domestic violence cases.
- d. Filter information about violence in the mass media so that children do not imitate this behavior.
- e. Show empathy and care for victims of domestic violence in the surrounding environment, without demeaning them.
- f. Providing education to instill an understanding of human rights, and respect for others with the development of a culture of non-violence.

2. Preventive efforts

- a. Providing a special service room for victims at the police station and

- protecting companions, witnesses, and families.
- b. Providing consultation, mediation, assistance, and rehabilitation services to victims.
 - c. Provide temporary protection for victims by the police, who can be assisted by health, social workers, volunteer assistants, and spiritual guides to accompany the victims.
 - d. The government and society need to build safe houses (shelters) to accommodate, serve, and isolate victims of domestic violence. In line with this, the police can carry out investigations and arrest perpetrators of domestic violence.
 - e. Provide educational sanctions to perpetrators of domestic violence, so that they do not repeat the crime.
 - f. Resolving domestic violence cases is based on compassion so that vengeful behavior does not occur in the future.
 - g. Providing advocacy protection in the form of legal consultations, mediation, and negotiations between the victim's family and the perpetrator's family.

Efforts to deal with domestic violence can run well if the entire community structure can support and carry out their respective functions and duties well and responsibly. It was mentioned at the beginning of the discussion that acts of domestic violence do not only occur in uneducated communities but can also occur in all social circles or classes of society. For example, religious figures, public officials, and even celebrities who have a high level of education and are educated. The following are examples of

cases of domestic violence that have occurred.

Domestic violence cases of public officials and human rights activists. The perpetrator of domestic violence is someone who serves as commissioner of the Central Java KIP and is a human rights activist. However, he is suspected of having been violent towards his wife for ten years, culminating in March 2021. The victim admitted that the violence started because of a dispute about the presence of a third party in the household. So the victim suffers both physically and psychologically, because of the perpetrator's arbitrary treatment of him. Sadly, the perpetrator committed this violent act in front of his two young children. Even though they have experienced violence for years, the victim did not dare to report the incident to the authorities. For reasons of wanting to maintain the integrity of the household and for the sake of the child (KOMPAS, 2021).

The case above is a reflection that there are still many educated people and even human rights activists who commit acts of domestic violence. And the reason the victim did not report the incident to the authorities was again because it was for the sake of the child and for the sake of the integrity of the family, so he received unfair treatment for years.

The family has an important role in life, where the family is the initial seed for the formation of individual maturity and personality structure. The family is the smallest living association of society and the wider country. The basis of peace and tranquility in life lies in the family (Badruzaman et al., 2020). A family is a

social system because it has social elements which include beliefs, feelings, goals, rules, positions and roles, levels, sanctions, power, and facilities. The existence of a family is very important because this is where the structure and ideal and harmonious family figure can be seen.

CONCLUSION

Domestic violence is gender-based violence that occurs in the personal realm. This violence often occurs in personal relationships, where the perpetrator is someone the victim knows well and is close to. Domestic violence is generally related to gender-based violence. Gender has the same meaning as sex, namely sex. However, from a gender perspective, the concept of gender itself is differentiated from sex. Biologically and physiologically, it is a concept of sex, while regarding rights and obligations, it is a concept of gender. The reality in today's society shows that gender differences have given rise to various forms of injustice, both for men and women. Violence is a form of gender inequality that is common today. According to gender analysis, gender injustice can be identified through various manifestations of injustice, namely: marginalization (the process of economic impoverishment), subordination (assuming it is not important), negative labeling (stereotypes), violence (violence), and double workload.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone, be it husband, wife, mother, father, child, or household member. However, over time the meaning of domestic violence has narrowed, namely violence or abuse perpetrated by a husband against his wife. The forms of domestic violence are physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and domestic neglect. In the case of physical violence, the proof process will be easy because it refers to provisions in

criminal law with clear benchmarks and evidence that can be seen clearly. Meanwhile, non-physical types of violence will be more difficult to prove because it is directly related to emotions or feelings which are certainly subjective.

The impact of domestic violence can be short-term and long-term. Short-term impacts usually have immediate impacts such as physical injury, disability, pregnancy, miscarriage, and loss of work. Meanwhile, long-term impacts usually have an impact later in life or even last a lifetime, for example, the victim experiences psychological disorders, loss of self-confidence, isolation, trauma and fear, and even depression. For this reason, some efforts can be made to protect and handle domestic violence, including curative and preventive efforts.

REFERENCE

- Badruzaman, D., Hermansyah, Y., & Helmi, I. (2020). Kesetaraan Gender Untuk Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Justitia et Pax*, 36(1). <https://doi.org/10.24002/jep.v36i1.2475>
- Harahap, I. (2019). Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Gender. *Jurnal AL-MAQASID: Jurnal Ilmu Kesyarifan Dan Keperdataan*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.24952/almaqasid.v4i1.1400>
- Ilyas, Y. (2001). Perspektif Gender Dalam Islam, Pendekatan Tafsir Al-Qur'an Dan Kritik Hadits. *MIMBAR: Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 17(3). <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v17i3.43>
- Komnas Perempuan. (2022). *Perempuan Dalam Himpitan Pandemi: Lonjakan Kekerasan Seksual, Kekerasan Siber, Perkawinan Anak*

- Dan Keterbatasan Penanganan Di Tengah Covid-19.” CATAHU 2021: Catatan Tahunan Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan 2020.* Komnas Perempuan.
- Komnas Perempuan. (2023, January 10). *Siaran Pers Komnas Perempuan—Pastikan Siklus Kekerasan Berhenti dalam Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga.* Retrieved. <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/siaran-pers-komnasperempuan-pastikan-siklus-kekerasan-berhenti-dalam-penanganan-kasus-kekerasan-dalam-rumah-tangga>
- KOMPAS. (2021, April 9). *Pejabat Publik dan Pegiat HAM Diduga Pukuli Istri di Depan Anak yang Masih Kecil, KDRT Terjadi Selama 10 Tahun* [News]. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2021/04/09/070000278/pejabat-publik-dan-pegiat-ham-diduga-pukuli-istri-di-depan-anak-yang-masih?page=all>
- Musrifah, S., & Putri, R. Y. (2022). Early Marriage: Regulation, Implementation And Research Findings. *MIKIA: Mimbar Ilmiah Kesehatan Ibu Dan Anak (Maternal and Neonatal Health Journal)*, 38–48. <https://doi.org/10.36696/mikia.v6i1.111>
- Pancasilwati, A. (2013). Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Perspektif UU No. 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang PKDRT dan Hukum Islam. *Mazahib: Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Islam*, 12(2), 92–103. <https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v12i2.323>
- Putri, R. Y., & Musrifah, S. (2022). Assessment Of Child Violence: Protection Policies And The Impact Of Violence On Children. *MIKIA: Mimbar Ilmiah Kesehatan Ibu Dan Anak (Maternal and Neonatal Health Journal)*, 53–63. <https://doi.org/10.36696/mikia.v6i2.109>
- Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga, Pub. L. No. 23, 2004.
- Santoso, A. B. (2019). Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Perempuan: Perspektif Pekerjaan Sosial. *KOMUNITAS*, 10(1), 39–57. <https://doi.org/10.20414/komunitas.v10i1.1072>
- Yustika, N., Yuhastina, Y., & Rahman, A. (2022). Analisis Gender Terhadap Kdrt: Studi Kasus Perempuan Penyintas Kdrt Yayasan Spek-Ham Surakarta. *Sosiologi: Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Ilmu Sosial Dan Budaya*, 24(2), 237–269. <https://doi.org/10.23960/sosiologi.v24i2.356>