

EFFORTS TO RESOLVE CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AT THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SERVICE UNIT (PPA UNIT) PRABUMULIH POLICE

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Abstract

One type of violence against women is domestic violence. Domestic violence is any act against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or domestic neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the household. . This research is a form of empirical method research. Empirical research is based on primary data (results of research in the field). The formulation of the problem that will be studied is efforts to resolve cases of domestic violence in the women's and children's service unit (PPA unit) of the Prabumulih Police. The result was that the Prabumulih Police PPA Unit in its efforts to overcome acts of domestic violence in Prabumulih City, namely by carrying out two types of solutions, namely by using penal means or through criminal legal channels and outside legal channels or non-penal means.

Keywords: *domestic violence, efforts of women and children service units*

I. INTRODUCTION

One type of violence against women is domestic violence (KDRT). In Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, hereinafter referred to as the PKDRT Law Chapter I Article 1 Paragraph (1), it is regulated that: Domestic violence is any act committed against someone, especially women, which leads to misery or violence. physical, sexual, psychological and/or family neglect, including threats of unlawful action, coercion or deprivation of liberty within the family.¹

Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence prohibits domestic violence in the form of physical, psychological, sexual violence or neglect in the household and against the people in the household. Article 2 of Law Number 23 of 2004 regulates that household members include husband, wife, children, and people who have family relationships by blood, marriage, breastfeeding, raising children, guardianship, residence, and so on. Households and people who help in the household. Domestic violence is violence that occurs within the family. Generally, the

¹ Emilda Firdaus, 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah

Tangga (KDRT) Berdasarkan CEDAW Di Indonesia', *Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Riau*, 2022, 1-3.

perpetrator of domestic violence is the husband, and the victims are the wife and children.²

Husband and wife who live in the same family are bound by the Marriage Law Number 1 of 1974 which legally binds and binds the marriage bond. Articles 1 and 2 state that marriage is a physical and spiritual bond. The purpose of marriage is for a man and a woman to marry as husband and wife, with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family based on God Almighty. Article 2(1): Marriage is valid if it is carried out according to the laws of each respective religion and belief. Article 2(2): All marriages must be registered according to applicable laws and regulations.³

Administratively, there are regulations that require marriage registration to be carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Through a valid marriage and the fulfillment of all material and formal requirements, a marriage certificate confirms the existence of the marriage, guarantees the wife's rights and the welfare of the children, and facilitates the beneficial management of the children's rights. According to the UUPKDRT, if a husband or wife commits domestic violence, then he can be charged with a crime, because proof of the husband or wife's

marital ties is proven by the presence of a marriage certificate and a marriage certificate. The police report was an incident of domestic violence.

Domestic violence can take the form of physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and economic violence. Physical violence can take the form of slapping, punching, hair pulling, kicking, lighting cigarettes, or attacks with weapons that cause physical injury or pain. Sexual violence is violence that occurs in the form of coercion or prosecution to have sexual relations, while psychological violence includes insults against women, insulting remarks, prohibitions on visiting the wife's relatives and friends, as well as moving to another place and all forms of behavior that suppress the mental state of women and men.⁴

Efforts to eradicate criminal acts, including crimes of domestic violence, are generally carried out in two ways. The first is the use of criminal means and the second is the use of non-criminal means in the sense that the prosecution of a criminal act does not only depend on the implementation of legal means. Regulations and court decisions are limited. However, there is still much that needs to be done, as stated by Soerjono Soekanto below: This: Therefore, the notion of law enforcement

² Gita Ayu Atikah and Agus Riwanto, 'Analisis Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Hak Asasi Perempuan Dalam Upaya Mewujudkan Access To Justice Bagi Perempuan Korban Kekerasan', *Res Publica*, 4.1 (2020), 38–55.

³ Santoso, 'Hakekat Perkawinan Menurut Undang-Undang Perkawinan', *Jurnal YUDISIA*, 7.2 (2016), 412–34 <<https://journal.iainkudus.ac.id/index.php/Yudisia/article/download/2162/1790>>.

⁴ Joko Sriwidodo, *Pengantar Hukum Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga* (Yogyakarta: kepel Press, 2020).

is very popular. Furthermore, there is a strong tendency to interpret criminal prosecution as the implementation of court decisions. It should be noted that there is a weakness in this rather narrow opinion when the implementation of a law or a judge's decision actually disturbs the peace of social life.⁵

Apart from all the conditions above, it is important to carry out socialization and realize the active role of the community in every activity aimed directly or indirectly at enforcing the Domestic Violence Law. The availability of adequate legal facilities and infrastructure is urgent and important for its existence and function. One of them is the availability of effective regulations in overcoming the problem of criminal acts of domestic violence. However, there is a gap between what should be and reality.⁶

Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) protects victims of criminal acts from all forms of violence, both husband-wife violence and vice versa, wife-husband, child, and biological violence is a legal regulation intended to Violence is committed against the elderly and domestic workers. It can be concluded that what is meant by victims or perpetrators of domestic violence as regulated

in the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (1) of the PKDRT Law, namely: a. Husband, wife, and children including adopted children and stepchildren; b. People who are related to the person referred to by blood, marriage, breast milk, care and guardianship include parents-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law and in-laws; and/or people who work to help the household and live in the household.⁷

Violence in society is actually nothing new. Violence is often committed in conjunction with crimes regulated in the Criminal Code (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Code). Examples are theft with violence (Article 365 StGB) and bodily harm (Article 351 StGB) and rape (Article 285 of the Criminal Code). The crime is committed with violence or the threat of violence, and the manner in which the violence is carried out and the means used depend on the individual case and are therefore homicidal in nature. This behavior can happen to anyone, from children to adults, regardless of gender. However, it is violence against women (wives) that attracts public attention. This especially happens when violence occurs in the home, because most victims of domestic violence are women and children.⁸

⁵ Dadang Iskandar, 'Upaya Penanggulangan Terjadinya Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga', *Yustisi*, 3.2 (2016), 13–22.

⁶ I Wayan Budiarta and I Gusti Ngurah Parwata, 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dan Perempuan Selaku Korban Kejahatan Seksual', *Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Udayana*, 3.April (2015), 49–58.

⁷ Alvianto, 'Mekanisme Pemberian Kompensasi Dan Restitusi Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana', *Lex Crimen*, 1.1 (2012), 60–72.

⁸ Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, 'Putusan Restitusi Kepada Pelaku Tindak Pidana', *Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia*, 2021 <<https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/search.html?q=%22Restitusi%22&page=12>>.

Domestic violence is one of the crimes against women which is associated with women's disadvantaged position in society. The Atlanta Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the National Council for Trauma Prevention classify domestic violence cases as intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence is the threat or use of violence against an intimate partner that causes or has the potential to cause death, trauma, or other harmful outcomes.⁹

According to the CDC, violence is caused by several factors, including community, family and individual factors. The social impacts of violence against women include poverty, urbanization due to income gaps between city residents, drug dependency groups, and environments with high levels of violence and crime. Violence can also occur due to family reasons such as: Having a family member who is sick and constantly needs help, a broken family life, no affection for each other and no respect for the role of women, network relationships in the family that lack intimacy and capacity. Violence caused by personal factors includes dependence on drugs or alcohol, or dependence on both drugs in the past, pregnancy, and having a partner who is too jealous.

In reality it is very difficult to measure precisely the extent of violence against

women, because this means having to enter sensitive areas of women's lives, which women themselves are reluctant to talk about. Acts of violence against women are a common problem, therefore, society and the state need to be made aware, urged, prosecuted and monitored to take responsibility in fighting violence based on gender. For this reason, there needs to be a fundamental change in attitude that considers the problem of violence against women and children from being just an individual problem to becoming a problem and a collective responsibility. Therefore, there needs to be a fundamental change in the status of women and men in society.¹⁰

Violence in society appears to be increasing both in quality and quantity. Among the types of violence that occur, violence against women has received a lot of attention. This was observed by the author who took data directly from the Prabumulih Police PPA UNIT, where in the last two years there has been an increase in domestic violence cases reported to the police, of which in 2022 there were 11 cases, while in 2023 there were 19 cases of domestic violence reported, due to its nature and broad impact on the lives of women in particular and society in general. This type of violence has its roots in cultural factors that place women in an unequal position in relation to men. The mistreatment and injustice

⁹ Sapti Prihatmini, 'Pengajuan Dan Pemberian Hak Restitusi Bagi Anak Yang Menjadi Korban Kejahatan Seksual', *RechtIdee*, 14.1 (2017), 1-14.

¹⁰ Dwi Endah Cahyani, 'Tindak Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Kalangan Masyarakat Desa Mutisari Kecamatan Watumalang Kabupaten Wonosobo', *Universitas Negeri Semarang*, 2016.

suffered by women cannot be corrected simply by reforming the criminal justice system. A comprehensive and corrective approach is a requirement capable of guaranteeing women's rights in all phases of society. In reality, the criminal justice system can be mobilized to become a more effective tool in prosecuting, preventing and responding to acts of violence against women.

Below, the author shows examples of domestic violence cases that have occurred in the recent past, namely:

Based on Police Report Number. : LP / B / 111 / V / 2023 / SUMSEL / RES PBM, dated 23 May 2023. Chronology of events: There has been a crime of "domestic violence" as intended in the formulation of "Article 44 of Law no. 23 of 2004" which occurred on Monday 22 May 2023 at approximately 18.00 WIB on JL. Bukit Besar Rt. 02 Rw. 02 Ex. Majasari District. Prabumulih Selatan, Prabumulih City, which was committed by the suspect EVAN SUJARWADI BIN SURYADI against the victim MERRY KARINA BINTI SUHAIMI by the perpetrator punching the victim in the chest 1 (one) time then pushing the victim until the victim fell forward. Due to this incident, the victim felt unhappy and reported the incident to the Prabumulih Police.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a type of empirical methodology research. Empirical research is

based on primary data. According to Soerjono Soekant and Sri Mamuji, positive legal research is a field research approach whose essence is to study and observe what happens in the field, the application of regulations in practice in society. To support this empirical study, normative studies are also carried out using a legal approach to study regulations. legislation related to land registration in Indonesia.¹¹

III. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Handling Cases of Domestic Violence (KDRT) in the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA Unit) of the Prabumulih Resort Police

Based on research conducted by the author to answer the first question of this work, the Prabumulih Police PPA Division uses two types of solutions to deal with domestic violence crimes in its jurisdiction. namely the use of criminal methods or the use of non-penal methods. in particular by reaching a conscious agreement between the perpetrator and the victim, or through a restorative justice approach where the police act as mediators and try to reconcile both parties; However, if the parties are unreasonable and the problem cannot be reconciled or resolved through counseling, the Prabumulih Police will take legal action through criminal means. Therefore, the activities of the Prabumulih Police (KDRT) in dealing with domestic

¹¹ Depri Liber Sonata, 'Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Empiris: Karakteristik Khas Dari

Metode Meneliti Hukum', *Fiat Justisia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 8.1 (2014).

violence in Prabumulih City are carried out with preventive and repressive efforts. This was revealed by the Prabumulih Police in the author's interview with AKP Hari Setiawan (SH). MH, Director of Criminal Investigation, Prabumulih Resort Police (Polres District), during a recent interview with the author in his office.¹²

The methods applied in dealing with crime can be divided into three, as stated by Sorjono Soekanto, namely:

1. Repressive efforts, including a series of enforcement activities aimed at uncovering all cases of crime that have occurred and are referred to as factual threats. In this case, the form of activity, namely investigations, investigations and other coercive measures in accordance with the provisions of the law
2. Preventive Efforts, including a series of activities aimed at directly preventing the occurrence of crime, which includes activities to develop the community so that they can actively participate in efforts to prevent, prevent and reduce crime;
3. 3. Pre-Emotive Efforts, in the form of a series of activities aimed at preventing and eliminating criminogenic factors starting from analyzing the conditions of potentially vulnerable areas to

coordinating so that efforts are made to prevent crime as much as possible.

From the results of research and observations in the field, it is currently found that the motive for crimes accompanied by violence in this case is referred to as violent crimes, the perpetrators of which are mostly teenagers. Psychologically, violent behavior cannot be separated from the discussion of aggressive behavior, as in the opinion of Fuad Hasan, who states that: in its primitive form, aggression appears as an action with a physical impact on other people, but in line with a person's level of civilization, aggression has a scope that includes various modes of behavior, all with physical impact or hurt feelings.

From the description above, there is a tendency for people to act aggressively, which is closely related to the experiences and values adopted during their growth in the context of the process of adapting to the environment in which the person is. The Criminal Code (KUHP) does not clearly formulate the meaning of violence, but as a guide it can be seen in the provisions of Article 89 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) which in its formulation states what is meant by committing violence, namely "making someone unconscious or helpless." In connection with the provisions contained and regulated in Article 89 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), R. Soesilo provides an explanation, that "Committing violence means using no

¹²Hasil wawancara penulis dengan Bapak AKP Herly Setiawan, SH. MH Kasat Reskrim Polres

Prabumulih tanggal 17 April 2024 di Mapolres Prabumulih.

small amount of physical force or strength illegally, for example, such as hitting with your hands or with anything. various weapons, kicking, kicking and so on. What is equated with committing violence according to this article is:

1. Make someone faint. Fainting means giving amethyst poison or other medicines to drink so that the person does not know what is happening to him.

2. Makes People Helpless. Helpless means having no strength or energy at all, so that you cannot put up the slightest resistance, for example tying your feet and hands with rope, locking them in a room, giving injections that make a person paralyzed. This means that the person who is helpless can still know about the actions committed against him.

The provisions contained and regulated in Article 89 of the Criminal Code only speak about violence or threats of violence, so that threats that make someone helpless or helpless should not be equated with threats of violence. From the explanation of the provisions of Article 89 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) above, it is clear that "violence is the use of violence or unlawful means against another person, which causes him to be helpless or unconscious. Thus, it can be interpreted that violent crime is "All human actions or behavior that use physical force or tools illegally directed at another person which results in that person being helpless or

unconscious and by statutory regulations is seen as a crime.¹³

Related to the theme of violence, violent crimes can be described as actions carried out collectively in public places. This violence usually takes the form of property damage or violence, and this violence is carried out communally in public spaces. What is meant here is not violence based on Article 351 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) or property damage based on Article 406 of the Criminal Code, but violence based on Article 170 of the Criminal Code.

The provisions contained and regulated in Article 170 of the Criminal Code are as follows:

1. Any person who publicly commits violence against people or property, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and 6 (six) months;
2. Guilty punished:
 - With imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, if he intentionally damages property, or if the violence he commits causes injury;
 - Imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the violence causes serious injury to the body;
 - With a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if the violence causes someone's death.

¹³ Ida Bagus Subrahmaniam Saitya, 'Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual

Terhadap Anak', *Vyavahara Duta*, 14.1 (2019), 1 <<https://doi.org/10.25078/vd.v14i1.1097>>.

Reviewing the definition of violence carried out collectively in public as contained in and regulated in the provisions of Article 170 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), it is said that violence is an act of committing which is carried out using physical force or strength as strongly as possible. illegal, so that the person becomes unconscious or unconscious and where the perpetrator is more than one person and is carried out in public.

Efforts to overcome criminal acts, including the crime of domestic violence, are generally used in two ways, namely using penal means and non-penal means in the sense that law enforcement for criminal acts is not only limited to implementing statutory regulations or judge's decisions, but there are many things that must be implemented. as implied by Soerjono Soekanto's explanation as follows: "Therefore, it can be said that law enforcement does not merely mean the implementation of statutory regulations, even though in reality in Indonesia the tendency is that way, so the notion of law enforcement is very popular. In addition, there is a strong tendency to interpret law enforcement as the implementation of judges' decisions. It should be noted that these rather narrow opinions have weaknesses, if the implementation of legislation or judges' decisions actually disturbs peace in social life.

In carrying out its duties, the police are divided between preventive duties which are to prevent and repressive duties which are to take action. To carry out this main task, the police

have 2 (two) main functions that can be explained, namely: Preventive function for prevention, which means that the police are obliged to protect the state and its institutions, public order and security, people and property, by way to prevent the commission of other acts which can essentially threaten and endanger public order and tranquility and a repressive function for control, which means that the police are obliged to investigate criminal cases, arrest the perpetrators and submit them to investigation (*justisi*) for punishment.

Based on this description, it shows that the main functions of members of the Indonesian National Police as stated above are: a. Preventive tasks of regulating, publishing and enforcing laws of an administrative nature which are generally oriented towards public welfare and b. Repressive tasks, which are oriented towards enforcing criminal law, are an element in the communication of the criminal justice system.

The division of police duties between preventive and repressive is well known, namely preventive is to prevent, repressive is to take action. In general, police experts tend to choose prevention rather than action. The duties of the preventive police are to prevent, regulate or carry out actions in the form of business or work activities to ensure that order, security, peace, calm/tranquility and general public health are not disturbed. These efforts or activities can take the form of patrols, counseling, information, education, providing aid or assistance and so on which, when linked

to legislation, are often referred to as protecting, guiding, protecting and providing community service.¹⁴

Basically, the police in their preventive duties carry out very broad general police duties. Meanwhile, repressive duties are police duties that take action against law violators to be processed in the criminal justice system, in accordance with applicable legal provisions both in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP) and regulations. other legislation. Police officials in carrying out their duties and authority must have professional development skills. The professional capabilities of state officials of the Republic of Indonesia are maintained through fostering professional ethics and developing knowledge and experience in the technical field of police through education, training and mastery in stages and continuously. In order to support professional development, studies, research and development of police science and technology are carried out. The attitudes and behavior of the Republic of Indonesia's police officials must be in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for the Republic of Indonesia's Police and can serve as a guideline for the development of other police functions in carrying out their duties in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable in their environment.

Departing from all the conditions above, the active role of the community in every activity that directly or indirectly aims to enforce the law on criminal acts of domestic violence is very urgent to be socialized and realized. The availability of adequate legal facilities and infrastructure is something that is urgent and vital to its existence and function. One of them is the availability of regulations that function effectively in dealing with the problem of criminal acts of domestic violence (KDRT). However, there is a gap between what should be and what happens (*das sollen* and *das sein*).

The law enforcement function carried out by the police can be interpreted as part of the criminal justice system mechanism. Thus, the responsibility of the police is very large as part of the criminal justice system. The police must be able to show the public that all actions in the context of law enforcement must be perceived as upholding justice for the community. A decision taken by the police is considered fair by the community if the horizontal control mechanism is effective. In carrying out their duties as legal servants, the Police always respect the law and human rights. Carrying out police functions is a professional exercise, meaning that in carrying out their duties a member of the police uses their professional abilities, especially expertise in the technical field of policing. Therefore, in

¹⁴ Agil Priangga, 'Upaya Polri Dalam Penanggulangan Kejahatan Pemalsuan Buku Kendaraan Bermotor (BPKB)', *Fakultas Hukum Universitas*

Lampung, 2018 <[http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/5510/5/BAB 2.pdf](http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/5510/5/BAB%202.pdf)>.

carrying out their profession, every police officer is subject to a professional code of ethics as a moral basis.

In creating legal order, security often uses power or coercive tools that are militaristic authoritarian in nature. In an authoritarian, militaristic society, it is characterized by cruelty and violence against its own people (Van den Berg). In almost all authoritarian countries, the salaries of civil servants, the police and the military are very small, what is large are the facilities and income or allowances they receive because of the position they hold. This within the police organization can give rise to the growth and development of unfair systems and orientation towards certain positions and they usually become safety players, and are oriented towards top level officials who are considered to be able to determine and provide protection and strengthen their position.¹⁵

Based on the description of Chapter II Part A of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is clear that there is only 1 (one) investigative institution, namely the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Of course, Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP) is the juridical basis for investigators in carrying out their duties. The Criminal Procedure Code has provided such broad powers for the purposes of law enforcement, and the actions carried out by investigators are called investigations. Thus, it

can be concluded that the task of investigation is the "sole monopoly" of the National Police.

Regarding what is meant by investigation, we can observe the provisions of Article 1 point 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code which explains that an investigation is a series of investigatory actions to search for and discover an incident that is suspected of being a criminal act in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the method regulated in the law. invite this. In line with the provisions of Article 1 point 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police also provides the same definition regarding investigations. Based on the provisions of Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, investigators have several powers, namely: receiving reports or complaints from someone about a criminal act, seeking information and evidence, ordering someone who is suspected to stop and asking and checking personal identification, taking other actions. according to law.

As for the forms of violence contained in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT), it is found that there are 4 types which include acts of violence, namely physical violence (Article 6), psychological violence (Article 7), violence sexual abuse (Article 8), and household neglect (Article 9). The following is the explanation as explained

¹⁵ Misra, 'Pengawasan Tindakan Kepolisian Dalam Pengendalian Massa Demonstrasi Mahasiswa',

Fakultas Hukum IAIN Palopo, 2023 <http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/5510/5/BAB_2.pdf>.

by Mr. Aiptupol Sucipto, SH Kanit PPA Prabumulih Police when interviewed by the author some time ago, where according to him there are 4 types of acts of violence, namely:

- a. Physical Violence, namely in the form of acts of violence on the victim's physical condition. Resulting in pain, illness, or serious injury. For example, slaps, punches, abuse, and so on;
- b. Psychological Violence, namely in the form of acts of violence against psychological conditions. The impact is that the victim feels afraid, lacks self-confidence, loses the ability to act, feels helpless, and other suffering. For example, bullying, gaslighting, and so on;
- c. Sexual Violence, namely in the form of acts of violence in a sexual context. Even though they already have a legal relationship, such as husband and wife, forcing sexual relations is prohibited and is a form of violence; And
- d. Domestic neglect, namely the act of neglecting people within the household, is a form of domestic violence. Apart from that, restrictions or prohibitions on proper work so that the victim is under someone's control and resulting in economic dependence are also included in household neglect.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Prabumulih Police PPA Unit in its efforts to overcome acts of domestic violence

(KDRT) in Prabumulih City, namely by carrying out two types of solutions, namely by using penal means or through criminal legal channels and outside legal channels or non-penal means, namely by using a deliberative approach. consensus between the perpetrator and the victim or also through a restorative justice approach, where the police act as a mediator who tries to reconcile the two parties, because if the two parties cannot be reconciled and resolved through deliberation, then the Prabumulih Police will take legal action using penal means. . Thus, the Prabumulih Police's actions in handling acts of domestic violence (KDRT) in its jurisdiction are carried out with preventive and repressive measures..

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