

ABSTRAK

Negara berpandangan bahwa segala bentuk kekerasan, terutama kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, adalah pelanggaran hak asasi manusia dan kejahatan terhadap martabat kemanusiaan serta bentuk diskriminasi. Lahirnya Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, diharapkan dapat dijadikan sebagai perangkat hukum yang memadai, yang didalamnya antara lain mengatur mengenai pencegahan, perlindungan terhadap korban, dan penindakan terhadap pelaku kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, dengan tetap menjaga keutuhan demi keharmonisan terhadap keluarga. Penelitian ini dikategorikan sebagai penelitian Yuridis normatif. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif. Pengaturan hukum terhadap perlindungan terhadap perempuan korban kekerasan fisik dalam lingkup rumah tangga terdapat di dalam Undang nomor 23 tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. Proses perlindungan hukum terhadap perempuan korban kekerasan fisik dalam lingkup rumah tangga Perlindungan terhadap korban merupakan hak bagi setiap korban tindak pidana. Pelaksanaan perlindungan hukum terhadap perempuan korban kekerasan fisik dalam lingkup rumah tangga berdasarkan undang-undang nomor 23 tahun 2004 dalam implementasinya, undang-undang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga justru mengkriminalisasi korban kekerasan, terutama karena aparat penegak hukum tidak mempertimbangkan hubungan antara suami istri dan anak, ataupun anggota keluarga lain sebagai korban dalam menerapkan Undang-Undang ini.

Kata Kunci : Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Wanita, Perlindungan

ABSTRACT

Domestic abuse (KDRT) is indeed a large issue since it affects almost everyone of life, from of the lowest to the highest socioeconomic strata. In this case of domestic violence, women are very vulnerable. When women constitute the vast majority of victims of domestic violence, legal protection must be applied to all female victims. Therefore, the researcher wants to explore this topic with the title " Domestic Abuse Law Number 23 of 2004 serves as protection for women who are sufferers of physical violent behaviour". This study discusses the legal strength of victim witness statements in justifying the occurrence of domestic violence, the extent to which domestic violence and its legal provisions, as well as legal protection for victims of domestic violence at home are almost all discussed in this study. The collection of research materials is the result of research studies with a qualitative approach. The findings of the study are as follows: (1) In the eyes of the court, the strength of the testimony of victim witnesses to prove the crime of domestic violence is valid as long as it is supported by other evidence that can strengthen the allegations against the accused perpetrators of domestic violence. (2) Physical, psychological, sexual, and financial violence performed by those living under the same roof as the victim are classified as domestic abuse. Domestic violence is regulated under Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Prevention of Domestic Abuse. (3) Domestic abuse victims are entitled to caseworker assistance, universal healthcare, special treatment, and help.

Keywords: *Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence Victims, Legal Protection*

