

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN HOUSEHOLD BY THE INDONESIAN LAWS

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%	14%	8%	10%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	humanrightspapua.org Internet Source	2%
2	amnesty.org.hk Internet Source	2%
3	epdf.pub Internet Source	2%
4	www.ilo.org Internet Source	2%
5	Submitted to University of Wollongong Student Paper	1%
6	ijariie.com Internet Source	1%
7	Submitted to World Trade Institute Student Paper	1%
8	journal.fh.unsri.ac.id Internet Source	1%
9	njlaw.rutgers.edu	

Internet Source

1%

10

evilaws.blogspot.com

Internet Source

1%

11

Submitted to University of Adelaide

Student Paper

1%

12

Submitted to University of Technology, Sydney

Student Paper

1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography On

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN HOUSEHOLD BY THE INDONESIAN LAWS

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/0

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN HOUSEHOLD BY THE INDONESIAN LAWS

by Hanafi Arief

Submission date: 08-Dec-2020 02:04PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1468452489

File name: PREVENTION_OF_VIOLENCE_IN_HOUSEHOLD.docx (40.95K)

Word count: 3596

Character count: 19488

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN HOUSEHOLD BY THE INDONESIAN LAWS

Hanafi Arief
Islamic University of Kalimantan Banjarmasin
hanafi_ariief@yahoo.com

Abstract

Domestic violence is a long-term and gloomy humanitarian crimes. In many countries violence cases rise from year to year. Therefore, many countries carried out the prevention of this crime by making laws and regulations including the Republic of Indonesia. This study will analyze in depth the prevention of violence in household undertaken by the Indonesian government through the laws. This is a normative legal research with descriptive analysis. The secondary data is used as the main source, obtained through library research such as legislations, books, scientific papers, paper work, and others. The results of the research show that in the prevention of domestic violence, Indonesian government has used a specific law and regulation such as Domestic Violence Law 23 of 2004. Before this law was passed, Indonesia has used the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) to punish the perpetrators of all types of crimes including crimes in household. To prevent violence in household, Indonesia also has used other related laws such as: Marriage Law 1 of 1974, and Human Rights Law 39 of 1999.

Keywords: prevention; violence; household; Indonesian laws.

INTRODUCTION

The oppression of women is not a new issue. It is something that has long taken place. In primitive times, women are not considered to be of the same type as men, but are treated equally as animals. Women are considered to be low-class and despicable creatures, and they work only to manage the household and increase heredity. In Greece, women are considered to be low-class and despicable creatures, with the task of simply managing the household and multiplying only birth. When women give birth to a defective baby, they kill the woman. In Sparta, when women are unable to produce a strong soldier, the woman will be sentenced to death. In Rome, women are the perfect embodiment of the devil and various disturbing spirits. Women are considered to have the ability to distort the hearts, minds and thoughts of men. That's why they always commit violence against women. In India and Iran, women are considered lower than animals. Women are regarded as captives and slaves and made merchandise. In China, as it is written in religious books, women are referred to as "sicknesses" which eliminate fortune and wealth. A husband can easily commerce his wife anytime they want, including also burying him in a state of life.¹

Violence against women has not yet ended. The incident is still in effect, only the shape, scope and its cause are different. In the meantime, according to Gelles and Straus (1980), malignancy by men is far worse than women. In addition, the violence committed by men is similar to the violence committed by women and only differ in their motives, as said by Gelles, Straus,² "...men are more likely to use serious violence (e.g. punching and kicking),

¹Gustave le Bon, *Bukan Wanita Biasa*. Transl., Ibn Alwi Bafaqih, Jakarta: Cahaya, 2005, p. 26.

²Rika Saraswati, *Perempuan dan Penyelesaian Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*, Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti, 2006, p. 42.

whereas women are more likely to use minor violence (such as throwing things or slapping). In addition, men use violence against their wives to control or to get them to do something whereas women use violence against their husband in self defense or retaliation, or to reduce their own tension, or in an attempt to convince their husband to talk."

The study of domestic violence has lawuually been carried out by researchers in various countries and in various perspectives. However, based on the studies, there has been no detailed study focusing on discussions of the prevention of domestic violence against women in a legal perspective.

In Lebanon, a study of domestic violence was conducted by Junan Usta, Jo Ann M Farmer and Nora Pashayan.³ However, their study only talked about the broadening of domestic violence views to women linked to the health of victims, whether women victims of violence more often suffer from pain than women not a victim. The study also identified the symptoms of existing malignancy, the relawions given by Lebanese women to various forms of violence, as well as testing variables related to domestic violence. This study addressed aspects of age, marital status, number of children, education, employment, income, nationality and religion. In South India, domestic violence study was conducted by Sharada Srinivasan and Arjun S. Bedi⁴ from the Institute of Social Studies, Hague, Nederland. This study focused only on the dowry relationship with domestic violence against women in South India especially in rural areas and the negative implaws arising from the prlawice of dowry. The study also aims to identify whatever motivates the husband to commit malignancy to his wife.

In Egypt, domestic violence study was conducted by Nafisatou Diop-Sidibe, Jacquelyn C. Campell and Stan Bacher.⁵ This study discussed the negative consequences, particularly on the health aspects of women, domestic violence committed by her own husband and the victim's attitude towards the violence she recieved. In addition, the study also discussed about the husband as a perpetrator in relation to the background of education, residence, age and occupation. In Taiwan, the study of domestic violence against women was conducted by Wen-Li Hou, Hsiu-Hung Wang and Hsin-Hsin Chung entitled "*Domestic Violence against Women in Taiwan: their life-threatening situations, post-traumatic responses and psycho-physiological symptoms study*".⁶ The study aimed to test three aspects of domestic violence committed by a husband to his wife. The study also attempted to find out the three aspects of life-threatening situations, traumatic post-terror trauma and physiological and psychological symptoms of the victims. The study was conducted in depth and holistic as interviews were conducted on women who were victims of domestic violence.

In a legal perspective, study on domestic violence was conducted by Nazirah Binti Mohamad Tanusi in 2004, titled "*Domestic Violence Crimes in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur*".⁷ This study focused on discussions of incentive flavors, implications and measures to tackle domestic violence crimes from the perspectives of Islamic law and civil

³Junan Usta, Jo Ann M Farmer, Nora Pashayan, *Domestic Violence: The Lebanese Experience*. Los Angles: Department of Family Medicine, American University of Bairut, Medical Centre. Department of Psikology, University of Southern California, 2006.

⁴Sharada Srinivasan, Arjun S. Bedi. *Domestic Violence and Dowry*, Hague Nederland: Evidence from A South Indian Village. Institute of Social Studies, 2007.

⁵Nafisatou Diop-Sidibe, Jacquelyn C. Campell, Stan Bacher. *Domestic Violence against Women in Egypt-Wife Beating and Health Oucomes*, Bloomberg: Baltimore. Centre for Communication Pograms, Johns Hopkins, School of Public Health. 2005.

⁶Wen-Li Hou, Hsiu-Hung Wang, Hsin-Hsin Chung. *Domestic Violencee against Women in Taiwan: Their Life-Threatening Situations, Post-traumatic Responses and Psycho-physiological Symptoms. An Interview Study*. Taiwan: School of Nursing, Mei Ho Institute of Technology. 2004.

⁷Nazirah Mohamad, *Jenayah Keganasan Rumah Tangga Kajian di Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur*. Bangi: Universiti Kebangsaan, 2004, p. x.

law. While this study discussed domestic violence against women in a special legislative perspective on Malaysian law, it only discussed any laws that may be included in domestic violence against women. In addition, researcher discussed violence against women only as a basis permitted by law for divorce.

In Indonesia, the case of violence against women has increased. Based on the report of the National Women's Commission (2009),⁸ it was stated that in 2008, the number of reported violence was of 54,425 cases, increased by 263 percent in 2009 to 143,586 cases. The figures do not represent the whole number of lawal cases occurring in society. According to the note, many women victims of violence do not report their case to any party with authority for various reasons, such as shame on disgrace, avoiding negative public outcry, long-standing lawlessness and long-running court proceedings. According to this note, in addressing this case, the parties involved in this matter face various obstacles including the patriarchal culture that is still strong in society, law enforcement that is still less sensitive in providing support to women who are the victims of violence, lack of information on the issue of violence and administrative institutions accessible to victims of violence and a less-relawive system of laws on the developmental dynamics of society.

In 2004, Indonesia has imposed a spesific law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence namely Indonesian Domestic Violence Law 23 of 2004. The Law is intended to promote human rights, to achieve gender equality, to eliminate discrimination and to protect victims of violence, to punish perpetrators and to maintain the harmony of the household. The Law also highlights the roles of government, community, the need for protection and rehabilitation for victims and also provides for sanctions to be imposed on perpetrators.

DISCUSSION

In 1967, the Organization of the United States (UNO) issued a declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Declaration contains the rights and obligations of women on the basis of equal rights with men and declares that necessary steps be taken to ensure the implementation of the declaration. Since the declaration is non-binding, the UNO Commission on the Status of Women establishes a conventional draft on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Then in the cause of violence rampant against women in Indonesia and based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women, the Indonesian government issued Presidential Decree, 181 of 1998 on the National Anti-Violence Commission on Women set on October 9, 1998. Section 1 of the Presidential Decree expressed in the context of the prevention and treatment of violence against women as well as the elimination of all laws of violence committed against women, formed a national commission named National Commission of Violence Against Women.⁹ The Commission has the purposes of: (a) disseminating an understanding of all forms of violence against women occurring in Indonesia; (b) developing conducive conditions for the elimination of all forms of violence against women in Indonesia; and (c) increasing efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and the protection of women's fundamental rights.¹⁰ Therefore, the existence of the National Commission is merely a set of rules in charge of preventive measures against victims of typical violence to women victims, and is not a law tool that explicitly takes lawion against the perpetrator. The existence of this commission is clearly inadequate to provide maximum protection to victims of violence such as women's victims.¹¹

⁸ Indonesian Anti-Violence Commission on Women, September 5, 2010, p 20.

⁹ Indonesian Presidential Decree 181 of 1998, Bandung: Fokus Media, 2004, p. 79.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Article 1

¹¹ Laa Jamaa, Hadidjah, *Hukum Islam dan Undang-Undang Anti Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*, Surabaya: PT Bina Ilmu, 2008, p. 28.

Finally in 2004, based on Indonesia policy, Pancasila (The Five Basic Principles of Indonesia) and the 1945 Constitution, the Domestic Violence Law 23 of 2004 was approved. Section 28 G (1) of the 1945 Constitution states, "every person is entitled to personal protection, personal, family, honor, dignity, and property property under his control, and shall be entitled to a sense of security and protection against the threat of fear of doing or do not do anything that is a human right". Then section 28 H (2) states, "every person is entitled to the privilege and discretion of having equal opportunity and benefits to achieve equality and justice".

Both sections clearly provide assurance to every citizen to feel safe and free from all forms of violence. Within the household when it is safe, free from all forms of violence and no discrimination, an intlaw and harmonious household will born. This means that the integrity and harmony of household, happiness, peace, peace and peace become the dream of everyone in the household.¹² The existence of Law 23 of 2004 has supported the enforcement of domestic violence in Indonesia, and under this law, the police can protect victims along with the certainty of victims in seeking justice. Furthermore, the domestic violence that initially became the personal affairs of each individual, has now become a criminal case into public affairs.¹³

Violence

Violence contains the meaning of a physical assault or mental integrity of a person's psychology with the intention or to injure his prey. And the word "intent" contains the main meaning, because the word is meant to distinguish the wound from an accident with a wound due to violence. As noted by Elizabeth Kandel Englander (2003), "In general, violence is aggressive behavior with the intent to cause harm (physical or psychological). The word intent is central; physical or psychological harm that occurs by accident, in the absence of intent, is not violence".¹⁴ Radhika Coomaraswamy (2000), said, "Domestic violence is often, albeit problematically, labeled 'family violence' so that the lawul structure of the family, whether defined as a nuclear, joint or single sex, becomes an important subject of investigation.... At its most complex, domestic violence exists as a powerful tool of oppression and also used to control women in the one space traditionally dominated by women, the home."¹⁵ In the declaration of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW),¹⁶ violence is defined as "Any law of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm of suffereing to women, including threats of such laws, coercion or arbitrary, deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

Meanwhile, in the context of household, the Indonesian Law 23 of 2004 states "Violence in Household shall be any law against anyone particularly woman, bringing about physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or negligence of household including threat to commit law, forcing, or seizure of freedom in a manner against the law within the scope of household."¹⁷ It is explained that family or household in this law includes; husband, wife and child; those who have a family relationship with the husband, spouse and child because of blood relations, marriages, damsels, care, and guardianship, residing in the household; and/or people who work to help households and reside in the household.

¹² Guse Prayudi, *Berbagai Aspek Tindak Pidana Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*, Yogyakarta: Merkid Press, 2009, p. 15.

¹³ La Jamaa, Hadidjah, *Op Cit*, 2008, p. 45

¹⁴ Saraswati, *Perempuan dan Penyelesaian Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*, Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti, 2006, p. 1.

¹⁵ *Domestic Violence and Law: Report of Colloquium on Justice for Women Empowerment Through Law*, Jal Zabdi Mohd Yusoff, *Jenayah Keganasan Rumah Tangga*, Kuala Lumpur: Universiti Malaya, 2004, p. 23.

¹⁶ *Ibid*.

¹⁷ Indonesian Domestic Violence Law, 23 of 2004, Article 1(1)

Furthermore, people who work in helping households and residing in the home are also meant as members of the family within the period of time in the household concerned.¹⁸

Forms of Household Violence

Under the Law 23 of 2004 the forms of domestic violence are physical, psychic, sexual violence; or negligence of household.¹⁹ Physical violence is defined as an law bringing about pain, sickness, or serious injury,²⁰ while psychic violence is an law bringing about fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of capability to law, helplessness, and/or serious psychic suffering on someone.²¹ Sexual violence is defined as forcing sexual intercourse carried out against an individual living within the scope of the household, and forcing sexual intercourse against one of individuals within the scope of the household for commercial purpose and/or certain purpose.²² While negligence of a household is defined as any law that applies to anyone bringing about economic dependence by limiting and/or prohibiting an individual to work properly inside or outside the house thereby the victim is placed under the control of the individual.²³

Parties to Protect

It is explained that family or household in this law includes; husband, wife and child; those who have a family relationship with the husband, spouse and child because of blood relations, marriages, damsels, care, and guardianship, residing in the household; and/or people who work to help households and reside in the household. Furthermore, individual working to assist the household and living in the household is also considered as family member during the period while living in the household in question.²⁴ This means that those mentioned above, are the parties that are protected by this law.

What to Protect

The Indonesian Domestic Violence Law 23 of 2004 is intended to prevent all forms of violence in household to; protect the victim of violence in household; take lawion against perpetrator of violence in household; and maintain the intlawness of harmonious and prosperous household.²⁵ It is meant to prevent, protect victims and violate domestic violence lawors so that it is necessary to arrange for a specific violation of domestic violence that has been subject to specialization even though this matter has already been regulated in the Indonesian Penal Code (hereafter referred to as KUHP) such as: persecution, morals, neglect of persons who need to be provided with livelihood and humiliation. Meanwhile, other legal regulations relating to Indonesian domestic violence Law are as Indonesian Marriage Law, 1 of 1974, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Indonesian Human Right Law 39 of 1999.

Related Laws

According to Woolfenden, the law has the function to maintain order and politeness, protecting citizens from offensive and injurious attacks and providing adequate protection from special exploitation and occupation to any vulnerable person.²⁶ It is clear that only through law state can protect its citizens. Further more Woolfenden said, "... *that the function of the law was to 'preserve public order and decency, to protect the the cirizen from that which is offensive or injurious and to provide sufficient safeguards against exploitation and the corruption of others, particularly those who are especially vulnerable.'*"

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Article 2

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Article 5

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Article 6

²¹ *Ibid.*, Article 7

²² *Ibid.*, Article 8

²³ *Ibid.*, Article 9.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Article 2

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Article 4.

²⁶ Bloy, Duncan J. *Principles of Criminal Law*. Second Edition, Britain: Biddle Ltd, 1997, p. 5.

The seriousness of Indonesia in dealing with all forms of violence including domestic violence has been shown by the issuance of several laws relating to the matter. Prior to the enactment of Law 23 of 2004, Indonesia has adopted other laws relating to the prevention of violence in household such as: Criminal Code or KUHP, Marriage Law, 1 of 1974, and Human Right Law, 39 of 1999.

In the Criminal Code or KUHP, the abuse includes a persecution in common sense,²⁷ a persecution causing serious injuries,²⁸ death,²⁹ minor persecution,³⁰ pretraining of preliminary plans,³¹ persecution with preliminary plans causing serious injuries,³² persecution with premature plans causing death,³³ serious persecution (intentionally injuring others),³⁴ serious persecution causing death,³⁵ serious persecution with preliminary plans,³⁶ serious persecution with premeditated plans causing death,³⁷ persecution of a legitimate mother or father, wife or son,³⁸ persecution of an office staff when or for the discharge of their legal duties,³⁹ persecution by providing material that is harmful to life or health to eat or to drink.⁴⁰

Meanwhile, the decency includes obesity,⁴¹ ordering to perform obesity,⁴² with violence or threats of sexual intercourse with women outside of marriage,⁴³ intercourse with women in a state of fainting or helplessness beyond marriage:⁴⁴ causing serious injury,⁴⁵ death,⁴⁶ intercourse with minors fifteen years of age or age is unclear or it is not time to marry:⁴⁷ causing serious injury,⁴⁸ death,⁴⁹ intercourse with his unmarried wife causing injuries:⁵⁰ serious injury,⁵¹ death,⁵² by violence or threat of violence forcing a person to do or to allow for lewdness: causing serious injury, death, to commit lewd laws with a person who is in a state of faintness or helplessness: causing serious injury, committing lewd under fifteen years of age or to an unclear age or not to marry: a grave, death, persuade to commit or to allow fornication or intercourse outside marriage to a person under fifteen years of age or unclear or unmarried age:⁵³ causing serious injury,⁵⁴ death.⁵⁵ Furthermore, the negligence in

²⁷ Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP), Article 351(1)

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Article 351(2)

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Article 351(3)

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Article 352

³¹ *Ibid.*, Article 353(1)

³² *Ibid.*, Article 353(2)

³³ *Ibid.*, Article 353(3)

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Article 354(1)

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Article 354(2)

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Article 355(1)

³⁷ *Ibid.*, Article 355(2)

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Article 356(1)

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Article 356(2)

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Article 356(3)

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Article 284(1)1.a

⁴² *Ibid.*, Article 284(2)1.b.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Article 285

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Article 286

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Article 291(1)

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Article 291(2)

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Article 287(1)

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Article 291(1)

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Article 291(2)

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Article 288(1)

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Article 288(2)

⁵² *Ibid.*, Article 288(3)

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Article 290(3)

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Article 291(1)

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Article 291(2)

the Criminal Code is set out to abolish people who need help,⁵⁶ causing serious injuries,⁵⁷ death⁵⁸ while disdain is attacking the honor or reputation of a person by accusing something to be known to the public.⁵⁹

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Marriage Law 1 of 1974 also contains provisions relating to domestic violence;⁶⁰ husband and wife need to love each other, respect, be faithful and give inner aid to each other; the husband is obliged to protect his wife and to provide all the necessities of living in marriage based;⁶¹ if husband or wife neglect their duty each can file a lawsuit to trial,⁶² divorce as one party leaves another for two consecutive years without the consent of the other and without lawful excuse or for any other thing beyond his will;⁶³ one of the parties to commit to cruel or grave dangerous harm to another;⁶⁴ between husband and wife are constantly in conflict and quarrels and there is no hope of living harmoniously again in the household.⁶⁵

The other one is the Indonesian Human Right Law 39 of 1999. In relating to domestic violence, the law states that individual has the right to live in tranquility, security, peace, happiness, prosperity;⁶⁶ individual is entitled to self protection or personal, family, honor, dignity and his or her property;⁶⁷ individual has the right to be free from torture, punishment or cruel treatment, inhumane, demeaning his dignity and dignity;⁶⁸ individual has the right to be free from loss of force and life.⁶⁹

CONCLUSION

Domestic violence is a worldwide crime that must be abolished in the world because it does not conform to humanity and justice. This crime can happen at any time and against anyone in the family without distinction of tribe, nation, race, and religion. This crime both quantitatively and qualitatively continues to increase. Therefore, many countries have passed a special law on the prevention of this crime, including Indonesia.

Indonesian Domestic Violence Law 23 of 2004 was made with the intent to prevent the occurrence of this ration. Therefore this Act specifically regulates the prohibited act, as well as the sanctions to the perpetrators. The law also regulates the role of police, prosecutors, advocates, social institutions or other parties in preventing domestic violence. Prior to the issuance of Domestic Violence Law 23 of 2004, Indonesia has used the Penal Code or KUHP to punish the perpetrators of this crime.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Article 304

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Article 306(1)

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Article 306(2)

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, Article 310, 315

⁶⁰ Indonesian Marriage Law, 1 of 1974, Article 33

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Article 34(1)

⁶² *Ibid.*, Article 34(3).

⁶³ Enlightenment of Indonesian Marriage Law, 1 of 1974, Article 39(b)

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Article 39(d)

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Article 39(f)

⁶⁶ Indonesian Human Rights Law, 39 of 1999, Article 9(2)

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, Article 29(1)

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, Article 33(1)

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Article 33(2)

REFERENCES

- Baird, N, 1995, *Criminal Law*, Britain: Cavendish Publishing Limited.
- Bloy, Duncan J, 1993, *Criminal Law*, London: Cavendish Publishing Limited.
- , 1997, *Principles of Criminal Law*, Britain: second edition, Biddle Ltd.
- Guse Prayudi, 2009, *Berbagai Aspek Tindak Pidana Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*, Yogyakarta: Merkid Press.
- Hadi Dust Muhammadi, 2005, *Bukan Wanita Biasa*. Transl. Ibn Alwi Bafaqih, Jakarta: Cahaya.
- Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP)
- Indonesian Marriage Law, 1 of 1974
- Indonesian Presidential Decree 181 of 1998
- Indonesian Human Rights Law, 39 of 1999
- Indonesian Domestic Violence Law, 23 of 2004
- Indonesian Anti-Violence Commission on Women, September 5, 2010
- Junan Usta, Jo Ann M Farmer, Nora Pashayan, 2006, *Domestic Violence: The Lebanese Experience*. Los Angeles: Department of Family Medicine, American University of Beirut, Medical Centre. Department of Psikology. University of Southern California.
- Nafisatou Diop-Sidibe, Jacquelyn C. Campbell, Stan Bacher. 2005, *Domestic Violence against Women in Egypt-wife Beating and Health Outcomes*, Bloomberg: Baltimore. Centre for Communication Programs. Johns Hopkins, School of Public Health.
- Nazirah Mohamad, 2004, *Jenayah Keganasan Rumah Tangga Kajian di Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. Bangi*: Universiti Kebangsaan.
- Rika Saraswati, 2006, *Perempuan dan Penyelesaian Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*, Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Sharada Srinivasan, Arjun S. Bedi. 2007, *Domestic Violence and Dowry*, Hague Nederland: Evidence from A South Indian Village. Institute of Social Studies
- Wen-Li Hou, Hsiu-Hung Wang and Hsin-Hsin Chung, 2004, *Domestic Violence against Women in Taiwan: Their Life-threatening Situations, Post-traumatic Responses and Psychophysiological Symptoms. An Interview Study*. Taiwan: School of Nursing. Mei Ho Institute of Technology.