



Women's Legal Awareness in the Prevention and Handling of Domestic Violence

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Abstract

This study aims to determine women's legal awareness in cases of domestic violence and the efforts that can be made to prevent it. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method by discussing the main topics of legal awareness and domestic violence. The sources used are literature studies and documentation discussing the main topics of the study and social media data. The results of the study show that domestic violence is one of the polemics in the domestic sphere. Legal awareness has a positive impact on society, especially women, in cases of domestic violence, as society and women can defend and protect themselves. The lack of legal awareness is caused by the prevalence of stigma or patriarchal culture in society. Although some regions have begun to develop "legal awareness," it is still generally lacking, considering the increasing number of domestic violence cases each year. The legal awareness of individuals or groups also has a significant influence. Therefore, in order to develop and raise legal awareness in society, cooperation is needed from all stakeholders, from the government and law enforcement to the community and civil society.

Keywords

Legal Awareness, Domestic Violence, Women

Introduction

Women are often used as a means to vent anger or violence. This occurs not only in the public sphere, but also in the domestic sphere. The domestic sphere greatly influences the nature of crime in the public sphere. There is a stigma in society that the domestic sphere is a private matter, so the government has no right to intervene. The traditional understanding passed down from generation to generation has become ingrained in society, making it difficult to prevent this problem. For example, domestic violence has become a very complex internal conflict because the understanding given to the public is that this case is not the government's business.

Domestic violence is often referred to as a hidden crime because perpetrators and victims often conceal acts of violence from public view. (Abdurrahman Syayuthi et al., 2025) Based on data from the 2021 Annual Report of the National Commission on Violence Against Women, there were 2,025 cases of physical violence, 1,938 cases of sexual violence, and 1,792 cases of psychological violence. In 2022, there were 2,228 cases

of sexual violence (38%), 2,083 cases of psychological violence (35.72%). In 2023, there were 2,078 cases of sexual violence (24.69%), 3,498 cases of psychological violence (41.55%), and 2,081 cases of physical violence (24.71%). In 2024, psychological violence was 3,660 cases, sexual violence was 3,166 cases, and physical violence was 2,418 cases.

In West Sumatra alone, data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that there were 228 cases of violence against women in 2022, 268 cases in 2023, and 309 cases in 2024.

One of the biggest challenges in addressing domestic violence is the lack of legal awareness among the public. Many victims do not report incidents because they are afraid or lack knowledge about their rights. Strong social stigma discourages most people from seeking help. This is exacerbated by limited access and resources to support services. The enactment of the PKDRT Law is a step forward in addressing domestic violence. (Bramantyo, 2024)

Judging from the data above, the number of domestic violence cases is relatively high. Therefore, to resolve this issue, legal awareness is needed as a form of prevention. Awareness can be understood as attitudes and behaviors that influence the legal system in a society that is conscious of a certain situation. Simply put, legal awareness has a positive impact on various issues that arise in society. The occurrence of domestic violence cases in society is greatly influenced by legal awareness, both among the community and among women. The emergence of legal awareness provides understanding for women who initially thought that violence was something to be covered up and confined to the domestic sphere, encouraging them to speak up and defend themselves. Thus, legal awareness will reduce the number of domestic violence cases. Providing an exposition of the contextual backdrop, identifying pertinent issues, highlighting the significance of the research endeavor, and presenting a research theory. This segment culminates with a delineation of the research objectives. It is imperative to maintain equilibrium between the theoretical underpinnings and practical applications inherent to the subject matter.

Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method that aims to describe and analyze the level of women's legal awareness in issues of domestic violence. This approach is used to reveal the meaning, perceptions, and experiences related to issues of domestic violence.

The data sources used consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from official institutions such as the National Commission on Violence Against Women, Statistics Indonesia, the Regional Office for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and the Ministry of

Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, which compile reports on cases and statistical data related to domestic violence. Secondary data was collected through literature studies, including scientific books, articles, research journals, laws and regulations, and relevant research results.

Data collection techniques were carried out using two main methods, namely literature study and documentation. The literature study was conducted by reviewing various relevant literature to understand key concepts, supporting theories, and previous findings related to legal awareness and domestic violence. Meanwhile, documentation was used to obtain factual data from official reports of institutions handling domestic violence cases, including data on the number of complaints, the reporting rate of victims, and the legal protection programs that have been implemented.

The collected data was analyzed using content analysis. This analysis was conducted by identifying key themes and patterns that emerged from the data, such as women's legal awareness, barriers to accessing justice, and the role of legal institutions in providing protection. The analysis process was carried out systematically to produce a deep and comprehensive understanding of the issues being studied. Because this research is a literature study, it is not limited to a specific location. However, the main focus remains on the context of women and domestic violence cases in Indonesia.

This research is expected to serve as a source of study and information for other researchers, given the high incidence of domestic violence cases.

Literature Review

Syamsarina, et al (2022) The legal culture of society also recognizes that our society, in its legal consciousness, has laws as rules for living together and as a basis for solving problems that arise from the risks of living together. However, in material terms, it is very difficult to build a legal culture in this country. This situation is influenced by several factors, including: legal factors, law enforcement factors, institutional and facility factors, social factors, and cultural factors.

Fitriana, et al (2024) found that out of 37 respondents, only 14% had taken concrete action by registering the transfer of their land rights. Thus, it can be concluded that the legal awareness of the community in Kalurahan Banyuraden is still low. The causes of low legal awareness regarding the registration of land title transfers involve a number of factors, including a lack of socialization, low levels of education, lack of interest, limited information, and distrust of the relevant agencies. Meanwhile, the potential impacts that may arise from not registering the transfer of rights include legal uncertainty for new rights holders, limitations in performing other

legal actions, irregularities in land administration, and potential land disputes.

Vittria, et al (2023) found that most victims experienced post-traumatic stress due to physical abuse, depression due to psychological abuse, and a small number experienced mental health disorders due to sexual abuse, which was treated with mental health medical assistance. It is concluded that family support, especially for victims of domestic violence, is urgently needed because the impact significantly affects the mental health of victims.

Nadia et al. (2024) state that patriarchal culture creates gender inequality that harms women, limits their access to education, employment, and economic resources, making them vulnerable to exploitation and violence. Women's economic dependence on men, coupled with social norms that demand women to be obedient and accept mistreatment, creates a vicious cycle that is difficult to break. This article also discusses the impact of domestic violence on women's economy, as well as the difficulty of accessing justice for victims of domestic violence, which is influenced by patriarchal culture.

Result

The Concept of Legal Awareness

A. Definition of Legal Awareness

The understanding of "legal awareness" can be viewed separately, with the root word "aware" meaning to know, understand, and overall be knowledgeable and understand the law. Legal awareness is a condition or state in which the community is willing to respect and obey the law with self-awareness, without coercion from any party. This awareness is essentially the basis of social activities that are intertwined in everyday life and used as a reference for behavior by the community.(Widati, 2023)

In accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01-PR.08.10 of 2006 concerning Legal Counseling Patterns, legal awareness is a value that lives in society and is a form of understanding and obedience or compliance of the community with legal norms and regulations.

Ewick Silbey states that "legal awareness" refers to how people understand the law and legal institutions, namely an understanding that gives meaning to a person's experiences and actions.(Rahma Marsinah, 2014)

Simply put, legal awareness is an immediate response, a direct experience that can take the form of impressions, feelings, and desires of a person regarding the law.(Kartini, 2019) There is a close correlation

between law and legal awareness, whereby legal awareness functions as a link connecting the legal behavior of members of society with legal norms.

Legal awareness can also be understood as follows: First, legal awareness means that the law is a rule whose function is to protect people's interests, whereby each person has different interests. Second, awareness of our legal obligations towards others. Third, awareness of the occurrence of the law. Here, the emphasis is on legal awareness as discussed in print and electronic media.

Sudikno Mertokusumo explains that legal awareness is a category, namely a general aprioristic understanding in our psyche that can distinguish between law and illegality (unlawfulness), similar to right and wrong, good and bad. (Murlinus, 2023) He also explains that the only source of law is the legal awareness of a nation. Legal awareness is a way of life in society regarding what law is. In addition, legal consciousness is understood as an abstract idea of how to make situations more orderly and in accordance with human needs and desires, where legal consciousness is related to legal compliance, which is distinguished by the fear of sanctions when obeying the law. Legal consciousness within society has deteriorated and is considered to be merely for show and only for massive violations. (Fahmi et al., 2023)

Setsuo Miyajawa states that there are three elements of legal awareness, namely perception, value judgment, and emotion, which refer to attitudes according to Rosenberg and Hovland. (Sholihin, 2023)

It can be understood that "legal awareness" is a psychological concept within humans, which may or may not arise. Legal awareness in humans is the awareness or values that exist within humans regarding existing laws or expected laws. Legal awareness is largely determined by the extent to which society chooses to comply with legal norms or not, thereby providing awareness to other members of society.

B. Efforts to Build Legal Awareness

Several efforts can be made to build legal awareness in society and, of course, encourage fair law enforcement, including the following:

- a. Repressive measures, which must be carried out with firmness and determination. In carrying out their duties, law enforcement officials are required to act more decisively and consistently. Supervision of law enforcement officials must also be strengthened to ensure that their performance is maintained. If law enforcement is carried out loosely, public awareness of the law will decline. In addition, law enforcement officials must not discriminate against certain groups or classes. (Pahlevi & Farida Sekti, 2016)

C. Factors Affecting Legal Awareness

According to Sokanto (1982), the factors that influence legal awareness involve several aspects:

1. Knowledge of Legal Awareness

When a law has been enacted and disseminated, there are still many groups who claim that they are unaware of the regulation even though it is known to the general public.

2. Knowledge of Legal Provisions

This shows the public's understanding of the content and purpose of the law. Although recognition does not guarantee compliance, understanding legal provisions tends to increase compliance because individuals better understand the purpose of the rules.

3. Respect for Legal Provisions

This reflects acceptance or rejection of actions that are prohibited by law. This is based on the structure of norms or values embraced by society.

4. Public Compliance with Legal Provisions

The main function of the law is to regulate the needs and interests of citizens. Compliance with the law depends on the extent to which legal regulations can cover the interests of individuals in specific areas.

5. Public Compliance with the Law.

Society tends to depend on the extent to which legal regulations can accommodate individual interests in certain areas. Fear of sanctions or punishment, protection of personal interests, maintaining harmonious relationships, and conformity with held values are factors that cause compliance with the law.

6. Indicators of Legal Awareness

These indicators provide concrete clues about the level of legal awareness in society. The indicators are as follows: First, Legal Knowledge, which shows an individual's understanding of behavior regulated by law. Second, Legal Comprehension, which involves the information an individual has about legal rules, including the content, purpose, and usefulness of these regulations. A good understanding of the law is influenced by the intention to deepen knowledge, personal interests, and level of education. Third, Legal Attitude, which is an individual's tendency to accept or reject the law based on their appreciation or awareness of the positive or negative values or benefits of the law for human life. Fourth, Legal Behavior, refers to the appropriateness or inappropriateness of applying legal rules in society. If

individuals know, understand, and recognize the importance of a legal rule, they tend to comply with it.

Low legal awareness in Indonesia is caused by several factors:

1. Lack of legal certainty
2. Differences in legal treatment among communities
3. Weak commitment and authority in the implementation of law within society.

Women's Legal Awareness and Domestic Conflict

One of the most common domestic problems is domestic violence. DV itself is regulated in Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which defines DV as any act against a person, especially a woman, that has physical, emotional, sexual, psychological, and/or neglectful effects within the household, including threats to commit such acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty contrary to the law within the family context.

Under the PKDRT Law, the scope includes husbands, wives, and children; people who have family ties with people living in the household; and people who work to help the household and live in the household.

According to Articles 5 to 9, the forms of domestic violence include:

1. Physical violence, which is an act that causes pain, illness, or serious injury.
2. Psychological violence, which is an act that causes fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering to a person.
3. Sexual violence, which is the coercion of sexual relations against a person within the household and the coercion of sexual relations between a person within the household and another person for commercial and/or specific purposes.
4. Domestic neglect, which is the abandonment of a person within the household, even though according to the applicable law or due to an agreement or contract, the perpetrator is obliged to provide for the person's livelihood, care, or maintenance. Neglect also applies to any person who causes economic dependence by restricting and/or prohibiting a person from working properly inside or outside the home so that the victim is under the control of that person.

The law also provides detailed provisions for perpetrators of physical violence within the household. Based on Article 44 paragraph 1, perpetrators of physical violence can be punished with a maximum imprisonment of five years or a fine of up to IDR 15,000,000 if they cause

serious injury or illness to the victim. Paragraph 2 imposes a heavier penalty with a maximum imprisonment of ten years or a fine of up to IDR 30,000,000. In more extreme cases resulting in death, the penalty is IDR 45,000,000. If the case is not so severe, the penalty is a maximum imprisonment of four months or a fine of up to IDR 5,000,000.(Alisya Nur Asya, 2025)

Domestic violence (KDRT) can cause serious physical injury, paralysis, depression (psychological and mental disorders), fear and feelings of terror, helplessness, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, and even death or suicide. Given these consequences, serious measures and handling are necessary for victims of DV.(Mahfud & Rizanizarli, 2021)

Based on the 2021 Annual Report of the National Commission on Violence Against Women, there were 2,025 cases of physical violence, 1,938 cases of sexual violence, and 1,792 cases of psychological violence. In 2022, there were 2,228 cases of sexual violence (38%) and 2,083 cases of psychological violence (35.72%). In 2023, there were 2,078 cases of sexual violence (24.69%), 3,498 cases of psychological violence (41.55%), and 2,081 cases of physical violence (24.71%). In 2024, psychological violence was 3,660, sexual violence was 3,166, and physical violence was 2,418.

The problem of domestic violence is an iceberg phenomenon, with cases reported by the public representing only a small fraction of the actual number of cases. It is often considered a private matter, which prevents victims from reporting incidents to law enforcement.(Aristya Windiana Pamuncak et al., n.d.)

Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) in 2023 shows that there were 18,466 cases of violence. The majority of victims were women, with 16,351 (88%) cases, and 11,324 (61.3%) of those cases were domestic violence.(Sali Susiana & Dwiarti Simajuntak, 2024)

In West Sumatra alone, data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that there were 228 cases of violence against women in 2022, 268 cases in 2023, and 309 cases in 2024.

In an interview conducted by Mr. Muslim M. Yatim (member of the DPD RI) with the Head of the P3AP2KB Office, Mrs. Erdia Nova, S. Sos, MM, it was conveyed that the head responded that the current situation in West Sumatra is a state of emergency () regarding violence against women, which has been on the rise since 2020 until now. The most prevalent forms of violence found in the field are physical, psychological, and sexual violence against women, and regrettably, this also occurs

against children aged 13-14 years. The perpetrators are typically close family members, which contradicts the ABS-SBK principles in Minangkabau, despite these principles being traditional teachings. Quoted from <https://share.google/i7Clr4InbWVPK3REp>.

Looking at the number of cases per year, psychological violence has increased significantly, and according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in West Sumatra, the number of cases of violence against women continues to increase every year, although each region in West Sumatra has seen increases and decreases every year.

This increase is certainly very disturbing. There are several factors that contribute to the high rate of domestic violence. According to Wahab, there are two factors that cause domestic violence. First, internal factors, namely the weakening of the ability of each family member to adapt to one another, so that they tend to act discriminatorily and exploitatively towards weaker family members. Second, external factors, namely the influence of factors outside the family that directly or indirectly affect the attitudes of family members, which manifest in exploitative behavior towards other family members, especially women and children. In contrast to Evitri Jayanti, the factors that cause domestic violence are financial difficulties and infidelity. (Siti Tiara Maulia et al., 2023)

In addition, another factor contributing to the prevalence of domestic violence is the existence of a patriarchal culture. Domestic conflicts are inseparable from the concept of patriarchy practiced by husbands. Husbands dominate the situation and conditions within the household, which triggers domestic violence.

From a feminist perspective, women are in an unfavorable position in terms of access to legal protection, one of which is that they often experience double victimization and many are unwilling to report it. (Budi Hartono Sutrisno et al., 2024)

The term patriarchy increasingly refers to the discussion of power centered on men. This contains the domination of men and women under men. (Nabilla Shalsa Maulida, 2023) West Sumatra is known for its strong patriarchal culture, which influences decision-making and the division of labor within the household. Nurmanila (2015) states, "Patriarchal culture is a social system that places men as the main holders of power and dominates important roles in society." This statement is supported by Arifin (2021), who states, "The patriarchal social system places men as the main and dominant holders of power in important roles in society."

Patriarchal culture greatly influences family dynamics, where husbands often have the highest authority, so wives and children must obey the

decisions and rules set by their husbands.(Nabilla Shalsa Maulida, 2023)

Women play a central role in the dynamics of domestic conflict, whether as victims, mediators, or perpetrators, with various factors reinforcing their role. Gender inequality, inequality in the division of roles and responsibilities, and domestic violence are factors that greatly trigger conflict and affect women.

Not only that, but lately we are often faced with "No Viral, No Justice," where justice for victims is often only obtained after the case goes viral on social media. Cases that have occurred among artists such as Lesti Kejora and Cut Intan Nabila are proof that by being published on social media, the case will be noticed by the authorities and become a public concern. This seems to make social media a means of forcing law enforcement to pay more attention to domestic violence cases.(Nur et al., 2025)

Therefore, with legal awareness of the crime of domestic violence, especially in the domestic sphere, it can at least be reduced when there is legal awareness for women, when women know that this crime is a form of domestic violence, which greatly affects the rise and fall of domestic violence cases.

Domestic violence (DV) has an impact on the victim and their family. In terms of the form of violence, someone who experiences physical violence will suffer serious injuries, post-traumatic stress, and physical dysfunction. For example, "I was hit and almost hit with a blunt object, like a piece of wood or something, at that time. I fought back, so my shoulder was dislocated and I had to be treated in the hospital for several weeks." Physical violence is an act that causes pain, illness, or serious injury. Meanwhile, psychological violence causes a person to experience psychotic disorders and sleep disorders. This form of violence can take the form of verbal abuse, continuous insults, or actions that demean the victim's self-esteem and threats that cause fear. Meanwhile, victims of sexual violence can experience sexual dysfunction and temporary depression. Sexual violence includes forcing sexual relations on someone living in the same household or forcing sexual relations between someone in the household and another person for commercial or other specific purposes (Suryanti, 2019). Usually, respondents do not want to talk much or provide information because they experience phobic anxiety, where depression can be experienced with panic attacks and other anxieties. Due to the negative impact of the persistence and endemic nature of domestic violence, it ultimately limits women's opportunities to obtain equal rights(Masniar Masniar et al., 2023) and in terms of health, it certainly disturbs the physical and psychological well-being of the victim.(Sartika Dewi, 2020)

According to data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women (KOMNAS Perempuan) in 2023, perpetrators of sexual violence are people closest to the victims, with 550 cases involving ex-boyfriends, 462 cases involving boyfriends, and 174 cases involving husbands.

With the development of technology and knowledge today, and the emergence of legal awareness, many women are now paying attention to their rights, whether it is their own legal awareness or the legal awareness of others. Thus, domestic violence and patriarchal culture can be minimized from as early as possible.

In several regions in Indonesia, the success of "legal awareness" has begun to show. This is the case in the village of Kedung Banteng in the district of Tanggulangin, Sidoarjo Regency. Public awareness of domestic violence issues is already high. Although there are still differences in terms of gender, both genders have a high level of legal awareness. In terms of education, respondents with higher education have a higher level of legal awareness, and vice versa. However, what is different is in terms of knowledge and understanding. Male respondents have higher knowledge and understanding than women regarding cases of domestic violence. However, in terms of behavior and character, male respondents are lower than women. When viewed in terms of attitude and behavior, respondents who have high knowledge do not necessarily have a caring attitude, so a high level of knowledge does not guarantee a person's attitude. (Diana Putri & Oksiana Jatiningsih, 2020)

In Nagari Pasia Laweh, an area in West Sumatra, research shows that the community's understanding of domestic violence cases has improved but is not yet complete. Many people still consider domestic violence to be a form of physical abuse, even though there are other forms of violence. The attitude shown by the community has improved, and they have shown that domestic violence is no longer something that must be covered up. (Fatmariza et al., 2020)

Awareness of this issue can also be raised through community service activities. This activity was carried out by students of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati by establishing a law-conscious village, which aims to increase legal awareness in the community using a community empowerment-based method. (Mubarak et al., 2023)

Similar actions were also carried out by Simalungun University through periodic coaching. From the facts found in the community at the location of community service, it was discovered that the community still did not clearly understand the PKDRT Law. Therefore, periodic coaching was carried out by forming legal awareness groups. (Sisca Juita Malau et al.,

2025)

In addition, one of the efforts made by PT. Bio Agrindo was to provide legal counseling and guidance with the aim of raising awareness of the law on the prevention of domestic violence.

The results showed a positive response from employees and were well received.(Fahmi et al., 2023)

Community service was also carried out in the villages of Bongo Nol, Paguyaman District, Boalemo Regency. From what has happened, the community on average feels fear and lacks confidence. Through community service, knowledge and community awareness are one of the effective solutions by conducting counseling.(Weny Almoravid Dungga et al., 2024)

The village of Cibuang did the same thing by providing information about cases of domestic violence and criminal acts, explaining the scope of marriage, which the community hoped would motivate and help victims of violence.(Suwari Akhmdhian et al., 2022)

Research conducted in Kedung Sidoarjo Village found that the level of public awareness of the law is high, with factors such as gender and education level playing a role(Diana Putri & Oksiana Jatiningsih, 2020)

Among the forms resulting from this legal awareness are:

1. In terms of economic factors

Many women have started businesses with the aim of meeting their needs, even though they are already married. By having their own businesses, they are no longer economically dependent on their husbands. With a stable economy, when they experience violence, they are no longer shaken, which would have an effect on their mental and psychological well-being.(Rista Wulansari, 2024)

2. From an Educational Perspective

Government regulations such as 12 years of compulsory education have had a major impact on women in Indonesia. Although the requirement is only 12 years, many Indonesian women today are highly motivated to achieve their dreams. This is good news because with the knowledge and education they have, women will be more careful in choosing a partner, and those who are already in a relationship will be aware of the signs of domestic violence and can minimize it.

3. From a social perspective

Legal awareness that arises from others will have a positive effect on others as well. With the presence of communities and organizations that voice women's concerns, other women will become aware of what they are

entitled to and what they should not accept.

There are many examples of when legal awareness arises from a woman, fighting for her rights, participating in education, participating in politics, daring to fight back, daring to sue, and so on. One of the basic goals is to eliminate inequality in the household and domestic violence in the household.

Challenges and Opportunities in Handling Domestic Violence Cases

The challenges in handling domestic violence include traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation as a major factor, while changing paradigms and mindsets requires a long and continuous process. The lack of effective law enforcement is also an obstacle in prevention efforts. Although Indonesia has Law No. 23 of 2004 on Domestic Violence, implementation and law enforcement are still weak in several regions. This is due to various factors such as a lack of resources, a lack of understanding among law enforcement officials, and even gender bias that is still embedded in the judicial system. Although several regions have established legal awareness programs, the percentage of cases reported annually by Komnas HAM, DP3A, BPS, and other institutions remains high, meaning that public awareness of domestic violence cases is still lacking, considering that the number of cases continues to increase every year. Many still consider such violence to be "NORMAL" or even "NATURAL" in family life. Another factor is the lack of access to information and education about gender equality and women's rights in some areas.(Rista Wulansari, 2024)

Efforts that can be made to prevent domestic violence include:

1. Increasing public awareness about gender equality and women's rights
2. Strengthening the Enforcement of Law and a Fair Judicial System
3. Empowering Women Economically, Socially, and
4. Politically Collaboration Between the Government, Civil Society Organizations, and the Community.

Discussion

Legal awareness arising from the community has a significant influence. Education greatly influences legal awareness among the community, especially for women in cases of domestic violence. Education provides an understanding of how to obtain and protect women's rights. Not only in the field of education, but economics is also very helpful in improving quality of life and gaining independence.(Suwari Akhmddhian et al., 2022)

The existence of legal protection provides an understanding that every woman will be given protection so that they dare to demand justice.

Encouragement from the public also influences changes in legal culture, providing opportunities for women to participate so that their voices and interests can be heard. However, it is inevitable that there will be resistance from patriarchal culture, which has an effect on male domination. There is also abuse of the law by exploiting legal changes to strengthen their authority, such as in child custody cases, which puts pressure on women. There is resistance from local customs and cultures, and some groups may reject these legal changes.

Therefore, the law is one way to increase women's legal awareness of domestic violence itself. A cultural and educational approach is needed to reduce conflict and domestic violence. Education can be formed starting from teaching and understanding from an early age, how to protect oneself, and of course the role of legal institutions. Society greatly influences whether or not this is successful, as all stakeholders have a huge influence on the impact of domestic violence.

Conclusion

Women's legal awareness has a positive impact on cases of domestic violence. Although there are still people in society who have minimal knowledge about the protection of women, the existence of legal awareness in various forms will have an influence, whether it is only awareness for oneself or feeling that one has a big role to play in surrounding issues. However, the awareness that many women already have is very good, so it can minimize the problem of domestic violence. Marriage problems in the domestic sphere will certainly not disappear immediately. Conflicts arise due to shifts in accepted values, whether from the authorities or from society itself. Therefore, regular and structured cooperation is needed to reduce domestic violence conflicts and increase protection for women.

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