

Legal Regulations Against Violence in Marriage

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ABSTRACT: *This study aims to analyze the legal provisions on marital violence with a focus on the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children. The problem analysis highlights the shortcomings in the implementation of the law that result in a lack of protection for victims of domestic violence. In addition, the challenges in law enforcement against perpetrators of marital violence are also discussed. The research method used is the normative legal research method, which analyzes various laws and regulations, official documents, and related court decisions. The analysis results show that although there is already a law that regulates the protection of women and children, namely the PPA Law. In the implementation of the PPA Law, there are efforts made to protect women and children from marital violence. These steps include case identification, handling reports, investigation processes, prosecution of perpetrators of violence, and protection and rehabilitation for victims. Further efforts are needed to strengthen law enforcement and increase public awareness of the rights of women and children in the context of marriage.*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaturan hukum terhadap kekerasan dalam pernikahan dengan fokus pada implementasi Undang-Undang Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak. Analisis masalah menyoroti kekurangan dalam implementasi undang-undang yang mengakibatkan kurangnya perlindungan bagi korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga. Selain itu, juga dibahas tantangan dalam penegakan hukum terhadap pelaku kekerasan dalam pernikahan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian hukum normatif, dengan menganalisis berbagai peraturan perundang-undangan, dokumen resmi, dan putusan pengadilan terkait. Hasil analisis menunjukkan meskipun sudah ada undang-undang yang mengatur perlindungan perempuan dan anak yaitu UU PPA. Dalam implementasi UU PPA, terdapat upaya-upaya yang dilakukan untuk melindungi perempuan dan anak dari kekerasan

dalam pernikahan. Langkah-langkah ini mencakup identifikasi kasus, penanganan laporan, proses penyidikan, penuntutan pelaku kekerasan, serta perlindungan dan rehabilitasi bagi korban. Diperlukan upaya lebih lanjut untuk memperkuat penegakan hukum dan meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat tentang hak-hak perempuan dan anak dalam konteks pernikahan.

Keywords: *Marital Violence, Women's Protection, Child Protection.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Legal regulation of domestic violence that analyzes the legal implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children includes a deep understanding of the philosophical, legal, and sociological contexts underlying the need for legal regulation of domestic violence, especially in the context of the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children (Mushthofa & Aminah, 2022).

Philosophically, protecting individuals, especially women and children, is a fundamental principle in every legal system based on the values of humanity and justice. This philosophy affirms that every individual has the right to live free from violence, including in the context of a marriage relationship. Thus, legal regulation of domestic violence can be understood as a manifestation of efforts to realize the values of humanity and justice in society.

From a legal perspective, it is essential to understand that domestic violence violates human rights and is a violation of the law that must be followed up seriously. The Law on the Protection of Women and Children is a legal instrument designed to provide legal protection to women and children who are victims of violence, including domestic violence (Tamara et al., 2023). Implementation of this law requires a deep understanding of existing legal provisions, applicable legal processes, and the role of various law enforcement agencies in handling cases of marital violence (Pinondang, 2021; Riyanto, 2020).

From a sociological perspective, marital violence is a complex phenomenon influenced by various social, economic, cultural, and structural factors. Factors such as gender inequality, power imbalances in intimate relationships, harmful gender stereotypes, and the inability of the law enforcement system to handle cases of violence can exacerbate this problem. Therefore, in analyzing the legal arrangements for marital violence, it is essential to pay attention to the social and structural factors that influence the occurrence of violence and efforts to address the root of the problem (D. Wijaya, 2018). The correct reason for taking and researching this title is because marital violence is a severe problem that affects many individuals and families around the world. In the Indonesian context, although there is a Law on the Protection of Women and Children, there are still challenges in the implementation and enforcement of the law on cases of marital violence. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of the legal arrangements for marital violence and the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children is

very relevant to understanding the challenges and opportunities in dealing with this problem effectively (Said et al., 2024).

II. METHOD

The method used in this study is the normative legal research method, which focuses on analysing legal norms contained in laws and regulations, court decisions, legal doctrines, and other legal literature. In the context of legal rules on marital violence, this method will carefully examine the Law on the Protection of Women and Children and other relevant legal provisions. This is done to deeply understand the substance, scope, and effectiveness of existing legal instruments in protecting victims of domestic violence. The data collection process in the normative legal research method involves studying legal documents such as laws, government regulations, court decisions, and other legal literature relevant to the topic being studied. In this context, researchers will collect data in the form of legal texts related to the protection of victims of marital violence. Data is collected carefully and systematically to ensure that all relevant information can be adequately analysed. After the data is collected, the next step is to conduct data analysis. This analysis is carried out by examining and interpreting the contents of the legal documents that have been collected. The study focuses on understanding the substance of existing legal norms, identifying weaknesses or gaps in regulations that can be exploited to improve protection for victims of marital violence, and evaluating the implementation of existing laws in practice.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the Women and Children Protection Law is a serious effort to protect two groups that are vulnerable to various forms of violence and discrimination. The practices and theories behind the implementation of this law form a solid foundation for creating a safe and just environment for women and children.

In practice, the implementation of this law involves various concrete steps. One of them is vigorous law enforcement. This includes enforcing strict penalties for perpetrators of violence against women and children. A practical and fair justice system is essential to ensure that perpetrators of violence are punished according to the law and that victims receive justice (Gunawan, 2016).

In addition, education and public awareness are also essential parts of the implementation of this law. The community needs to understand the rights of women and children and the importance of respecting and protecting them. Campaigns for gender equality and rejection of violence in all its forms can help change detrimental cultures and behaviours (Nova & Elda, 2024).

Support and protection services must also be provided for victims of violence. Shelters, counselling, legal aid, and other services can help victims recover and get protection. The government, NGOs, the private sector, and civil society also need to work together across sectors to address the problem of violence against women and children holistically.

On the theoretical side, the implementation of this law is based on the concept of human rights, gender equality, and the protection of children. Human rights state that every individual, including women and children, has the right to live free from violence and discrimination. Gender equality demands fair and equal treatment for women and men and recognition of the contributions and value they bring to society.

Child protection underlines the importance of protecting children from all forms of exploitation, violence, and neglect (Yusuf et al., 2023). The theoretical aspect related to Human Rights (HAM) in implementing the Law on the Protection of Women and Children refers to the principle that everyone has inviolable rights, including the right to live free from violence and discrimination. Human rights emphasize that all individuals, regardless of gender, age, or other background, have inherent value and deserve to be respected and protected. The importance of Human Rights in the context of protecting women and children is to affirm that they have the right to live without fear of physical, psychological, or sexual violence. This means that any act of violence or discrimination against women and children is a violation of fundamental human rights. Furthermore, gender equality is a theoretical aspect emphasising the need for fair and equal treatment for women and men in all aspects of life.

Implementing this law must create an environment where women and children have equal access to education, employment, health services, and other opportunities as men. It also includes recognizing the contribution and value that women and children bring to society and eliminating harmful gender stereotypes. The protection of children is another essential theoretical aspect in the implementation of this law (Albab, 2024). This involves recognizing that children are vulnerable individuals and need to be protected from all forms of exploitation, violence, and neglect. Children's rights include the right to develop physically, mentally, emotionally, and socially without harm or harm (Farkhie et al., 2024).

Legal Regulations on Violence in Marriage

Various legal regulations, including the Law on the Protection of Women and Children regulate marriage in Indonesia. In this context, it is essential to analyze how the law is implemented in dealing with cases of domestic violence, including violence in marriage (Fibrianti et al., 2019). A legal analysis of the legal regulations on marital violence in Indonesia requires a deep understanding of the existing legal framework, the challenges in its implementation, and the efforts that can be made to improve protection for women and children who are victims.

First of all, we need to understand the legal context related to marriage and domestic violence in Indonesia. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT) is the primary legal basis that regulates protection for victims of domestic violence, including in the context of marriage. However, implementing this law still faces various obstacles, especially regarding effective law enforcement and victims' access to protection and justice (Ningsih, 2020).

In addition to the PKDRT Law, several other relevant regulations, such as Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Child Protection, are applicable in protecting women and children

(Basqian & Jaelani, 2024). However, despite the legal framework, marital violence is still common and victims often have difficulty in getting help and justice. One of the main challenges in implementing the law on the protection of women and children is the lack of awareness of their rights and the stigma associated with reporting domestic violence. Many victims do not report the violence they experience due to fear of stigma and lack of confidence in the legal system. This suggests the need for further efforts to raise public awareness of the rights of women and children and the importance of reporting violence (Kusiah, 2022).

In addition, there is still a lack of supporting infrastructure for victims of domestic violence, such as adequate protection centres and health services. Many areas in Indonesia still lack these facilities, thus hampering victims' access to the assistance and protection they need. The government needs to make further investments in strengthening supporting infrastructure for victims of domestic violence, including in the context of marital violence.

In addition to these factors, it is also necessary to pay attention to the role of law enforcement officers in handling cases of marital violence. Effective law enforcement is essential to send a signal that marital violence will not be tolerated and that applicable laws will punish perpetrators. However, there are still many cases where law enforcement against marital violence is ineffective, either due to a lack of sufficient evidence or due to other factors such as corruption and the inability of law enforcement officers to handle the cases.

In addition to law enforcement, a preventive approach is also essential in dealing with marital violence. Education about gender equality and the rights of women and children must be improved at all levels of society, from formal education to informal education in the community. By increasing awareness of these rights, it is hoped that the community will be more open to reporting violence that occurs and more active in preventing it.

In the context of implementing the Law on the Protection of Women and Children in the legal regulation of violence in marriage in Indonesia, it is also important to involve various stakeholders, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and civil society as a whole. Collaboration between these multiple parties is essential to identify challenges and find practical solutions in dealing with the problem of violence in marriage. In conclusion, the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children in the legal regulation of violence in marriage in Indonesia still faces various challenges, ranging from the lack of public awareness of the rights of women and children to the lack of supporting infrastructure for victims of domestic violence (Rizqy et al., 2024). However, with joint efforts from various parties, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, it is hoped that a safer and fairer environment can be created for all individuals without exception.

Legal Analysis of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children

Marriage, as a social and legal institution, has complex implications for the lives of individuals, especially the issue of domestic violence. In the Indonesian context, the Law on the Protection of Women and Children plays an essential role in dealing with cases of

violence, including those that occur in marriage. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a legal analysis of the implementation of the law in dealing with marital violence in Indonesia.

First of all, it is necessary to understand that marital violence is a severe problem that affects many individuals and families in Indonesia. Marital violence can be physical, psychological, sexual, and economic and often has a devastating impact on victims, including women and children. The implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children in this context must be able to provide adequate protection for victims of marital violence and uphold justice.

However, although the existing legal framework provides a basis for protecting victims of marital violence, its implementation still faces various challenges. One of the main challenges is the lack of awareness and understanding of the rights of women and children and domestic violence in general. Many victims of marital violence are not aware that they have the right to protect themselves from violence and to receive legal assistance and protection from the state (Cahyatunnisa, 2023).

In addition, there are still stigmas and cultural barriers that prevent victims of marital violence from reporting the cases they experience. The patriarchal culture that is still strong in several regions of Indonesia can make victims feel ashamed or afraid to report the violence they experience, especially if the perpetrator is their partner. This complicates law enforcement efforts and protects victims.

Implementing the Law on the Protection of Women and Children is also hampered by inadequate resources and supporting infrastructure. For example, there is a lack of protection centres for victims of domestic violence in many regions of Indonesia. This makes it difficult for victims to get the protection and assistance they need to overcome the impact of the violence they experience.

In addition to internal factors, there are also external factors that influence the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children in dealing with marital violence. One is the lack of coordination between institutions involved in law enforcement and protecting victims. This poor coordination can lead to overlapping efforts in handling cases of marital violence and hinder victims' access to the assistance they need.

In analyzing the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children, it is essential to pay attention to the role of law enforcement officers in handling cases of marital violence. Effective law enforcement is a prerequisite for providing justice to victims and sending a signal that the state will not tolerate marital violence. However, there are still many obstacles in enforcing the law against marital violence, including a lack of sufficient evidence, slow legal processes, and low penalties for perpetrators of violence (Surya, 2019).

In addition to law enforcement, a preventive approach is also essential in dealing with marital violence. Education on gender equality and the rights of women and children must be improved at all levels of society, from formal education to informal education in

the community. By increasing awareness of these rights, it is hoped that the community will be more open to reporting violence that occurs and more active in preventing it.

In the context of implementing the Law on the Protection of Women and Children in the legal regulation of marital violence in Indonesia, it is also necessary to pay attention to the role of non-governmental organizations and other non-governmental organizations. These organizations can provide psychological, social, and legal support to victims of marital violence, as well as advocate for better policy changes in the protection of women and children.

In conclusion, the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children in the legal regulation of marital violence in Indonesia still faces various challenges in terms of public awareness, supporting infrastructure, coordination between institutions, and law enforcement. However, with joint efforts from multiple parties, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, it is hoped that a safer and fairer environment can be created for all individuals without exception (Santoso, 2017).

Cultural and Social Factors in the Implementation of the PPA Law

The implementation of the Women and Children Protection Law (UU PPA) in the context of legal regulations on marital violence in Indonesia involves a deep understanding of the cultural and social factors that influence efforts to protect victims. A legal analysis of the implementation of the UU PPA requires a review of existing legal aspects and the need to consider cultural and social factors that can affect the effectiveness of protection policies.

One of the cultural factors that influenced the implementation of the UU PPA is the patriarchal norms that are still strong in Indonesian society. Patriarchal culture tends to position women as objects who must obey and submit to their husbands. In the context of marriage, this can result in women who are victims of violence finding it difficult to report cases of violence they experience because they are afraid of stigma and discrimination in society. In addition, patriarchal culture can also make law enforcement officers less sensitive to cases of marital violence because they may tend to view such violence as a domestic problem that should be resolved internally by the family.

In addition to patriarchal culture, another cultural factor that influences the implementation of the UU PPA is the stigma against divorce and the status of divorced women in Indonesian society. Divorce is still considered taboo and shameful for women in some communities. This can make women who are victims of marital violence reluctant to seek help or report the violence they experience because they are afraid of the social and economic consequences they will face if they divorce (B. S. Wijaya, 2021).

In addition to cultural factors, social factors also play an essential role in the implementation of the PPA Law regarding marital violence. One of the social factors that influences is the family's economic condition. Marital violence is often related to an imbalance of power in the relationship and the financial control held by one of the partners. Women who are economically dependent on their husbands may find it difficult

to report the violence they experience because they are afraid of losing that economic support.

Another social factor that influences this is access to protection and justice services. In some areas in Indonesia, access to health services, legal aid, and protection centres for victims of marital violence is still limited. This can prevent victims from seeking help and reporting the violence they experience. In addition, lack of access to education can also worsen women's conditions, making them more vulnerable to violence and less able to protect themselves.

In facing the challenges of cultural and social factors in the implementation of the PPA Law, concrete steps need to be taken to improve protection for women and children who are victims of violence in marriage. First of all, it is essential to raise public awareness about the rights of women and children and domestic violence. Education about gender equality and human rights must be improved at all levels, from formal to informal education in the community.

In addition, advocacy efforts and public campaigns are also essential to change cultural norms that are detrimental to women and children. Civil society organizations and non-governmental institutions need to work with the government to disseminate information about the rights of women and children and about how to get help if they become victims of violence. This can help reduce the stigma against victims of violence in marriage and increase their access to protection services.

In addition to prevention efforts, it is also essential to strengthen the supporting infrastructure for victims of violence in marriage. This includes increasing the number and quality of protection centres, health services, and legal aid available to victims. The government needs to allocate more resources to strengthen this supporting infrastructure and ensure that the services provided meet the needs of victims of violence in marriage.

In addition to prevention and protection efforts, it is also essential to strengthen law enforcement against violence in marriage. Effective law enforcement is a crucial element in providing justice to victims and sending a signal that the state will not tolerate marital violence. To achieve this, law enforcement officers need to be specially trained to handle cases of spousal violence sensitively and professionally. In implementing the PPA Law, it is also important to involve various stakeholders, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and civil society. Collaboration between these multiple parties is essential to identify challenges and find practical solutions in addressing the problem of marital violence (Tan et al., 2024).

In conclusion, cultural and social factors play an essential role in the implementation of the PPA Law regarding marital violence in Indonesia. To improve protection for women and children who are victims of violence, efforts are needed to address these factors comprehensively. This requires cooperation between the government, non-governmental organizations, and civil society to change detrimental cultural norms, increase access to protection services, and strengthen law enforcement against marital violence.

Concrete steps that can be taken to address cultural and social factors in the implementation of the PPA Law include:

1. Public education and awareness, namely by conducting public education and awareness programs aimed at increasing understanding of women's and children's rights and domestic violence. This program can be carried out through public campaigns, seminars, workshops, and social media to reach various community groups.
2. Advocacy and public campaigns, namely conducting advocacy and public campaigns to change cultural norms that are detrimental to women and children. This can be done by organizing public events, writing articles and books, and using the mass media to spread messages about gender equality and protection for victims of violence.
3. Strengthening supporting infrastructure, namely increasing the number and quality of protection centres, health services, and legal aid for victims of marital violence. The government needs to allocate more resources to strengthen this supporting infrastructure and ensure that the services provided meet the needs of victims.
4. Training law enforcement officers by conducting special training for law enforcement officers to handle cases of marital violence sensitively and professionally. This training should include an understanding of gender issues and women's rights as well as skills in assisting victims of violence.
5. Inter-agency collaboration by encouraging collaboration between various government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations to identify challenges and find practical solutions in dealing with the problem of marital violence. This collaboration is essential to ensure that protection efforts are coordinated and effective.
6. Empowering women by conducting women's empowerment programs that aim to increase women's independence and economic empowerment so that they are better able to protect themselves from marital violence.

By taking these steps together, a safer and more just environment can be created for all individuals without exception. The implementation of the PPA Law in the legal regulation of marital violence in Indonesia will be more effective if it can address cultural and social factors that influence efforts to protect victims (Simbolon et al., 2024).

Evaluation of Efforts to Increase the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement

Evaluation of efforts to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement against marital violence is an essential aspect in the context of implementing the Women and Children Protection Law (UU PPA) in Indonesia. In a legal analysis of legal regulations against marital violence, it is necessary to consider the extent to which the efforts made have succeeded in upholding justice and providing protection to victims.

First of all, it is necessary to understand that law enforcement against marital violence involves various aspects, starting from case identification, handling of reports, and the investigation process to the prosecution of perpetrators of violence. Evaluation of the effectiveness of law enforcement in this context requires a comprehensive review of all stages of the law enforcement process.

One aspect that needs to be evaluated is the response of law enforcement officers to reports of marital violence. Based on the UU PPA, law enforcement officers are obliged to follow up on every report of domestic violence, including in the context of marriage. However, in practice, the response to reports of violence is often slow or inadequate, especially in remote or underserved areas.

Handling of investigations is also an essential aspect in evaluating the effectiveness of law enforcement against marital violence. A practical investigation process requires collecting sufficient evidence to follow up on violence cases, including hearing victim testimony and seeking supporting physical or electronic evidence. However, there are often obstacles in the investigation process, such as lack of support from victims or lack of resources available to law enforcement officers.

In addition, prosecuting perpetrators of violence is also an essential stage in the law enforcement process. Perpetrators of marital violence must be tried relatively and firmly by applicable laws. However, in practice, there are still obstacles in prosecuting perpetrators of violence, such as lack of sufficient evidence or pressure from certain parties to cover up cases of violence.

In the context of evaluating the effectiveness of law enforcement against marital violence, it is also necessary to pay attention to the factors that influence the limitations of the law enforcement process. One of the main factors is the lack of resources in terms of personnel and equipment owned by law enforcement officers. Many regions in Indonesia still lack an adequate number of police and prosecutors to handle cases of marital violence effectively.

In addition to the lack of resources, another factor that affects the effectiveness of law enforcement is the lack of training and understanding of the issue of marital violence by law enforcement officers. Handling cases of marital violence requires sensitivity to gender issues and the unique needs of victims, which are often lacking in untrained law enforcement officers.

In facing these challenges, concrete steps need to be taken to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement against marital violence. Some steps that can be taken include:

1. Increasing Resources. The government needs to allocate more resources, both in terms of personnel and equipment, for law enforcement officers to handle cases of marital violence more effectively. This includes increasing the number of police, prosecutors, and other officers trained in handling marital violence cases.
2. Training and Education. Specific training on issues of marital violence and gender sensitivity needs to be provided to law enforcement officers at all levels. This training should include an understanding of the signs of marital violence, case handling procedures, and how to interact with victims sensitively.
3. Increasing Coordination. Coordination between various law enforcement agencies and other related parties needs to be improved to ensure that handling cases of marital violence is carried out in a coordinated and effective manner. This includes collaboration between the police, prosecutors, courts, and other social protection institutions.

4. Advocacy and Public Awareness. Advocacy efforts and public campaigns need to be carried out to increase public awareness of the importance of law enforcement against marital violence. The public needs to be informed about their rights as victims of violence and how to report cases of violence they experience.

5. Legal Strengthening: The government needs to strengthen the existing legal framework to provide better protection for victims of marital violence.

This includes reviewing and updating the Law on the Protection of Women and Children and implementing existing laws more firmly. By taking these steps, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the effectiveness of law enforcement against marital violence in Indonesia. Evaluation of efforts to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement is a crucial step to evaluate achievements and identify areas that still need improvement in the law enforcement system against marital violence.

In addition to the concrete steps mentioned above, it is also important to involve various stakeholders in efforts to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement. This includes the government, law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organizations, and civil society as a whole. Collaboration between these various parties is important to create a more effective and responsive law enforcement system against marital violence. In addition, the policy proposal emphasizes the importance of continuous monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of law enforcement against marital violence. This ongoing process is crucial for identifying trends in law enforcement, areas that still need improvement, and factors that influence the success or failure of efforts made. By conducting continuous monitoring and evaluation, the system can be held accountable and ensure that it is constantly improving (Risal, 2022).

In addition, it is essential to involve victims of marital violence and advocacy groups in the evaluation process. Their opinions and experiences in dealing with the law enforcement system can provide valuable insights into the weaknesses and strengths of the existing system. By involving victims and advocacy groups in the evaluation process, more relevant and impactful recommendations can be produced to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement. In facing the challenges of law enforcement against marital violence, it is also essential to consider the role of technology and innovation in improving the effectiveness of law enforcement. The use of information and communication technology can help in the process of identifying, reporting, and handling cases of marital violence more efficiently and responsively. For example, mobile applications or online platforms can facilitate reporting violence cases and provide information about services available to victims.

In addition, the use of forensic technology and data analysis can also assist in the investigation and prosecution of cases of marital violence. This technology can collect digital evidence, analyze the digital footprints of perpetrators of violence, and support the investigation process more effectively. By utilizing technology and innovation, it is hoped that a more adaptive and efficient law enforcement system can be created to handle cases of marital violence.

In addition to technology, it is also essential to pay attention to the protection of victims of marital violence in the context of law enforcement. Victims of violence need to be given adequate security during the investigation and prosecution process, including protection against threats or intimidation from perpetrators of violence. The government and law enforcement agencies need to ensure that victims of violence receive adequate protection and the support they need during the law enforcement process.

In conclusion, evaluating efforts to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement against marital violence is an essential step in the context of implementing the Women and Children Protection Law in Indonesia (Fajar, 2021). This evaluation requires a comprehensive review of various aspects of law enforcement, including the response to reports of violence, handling investigations, prosecution of perpetrators of violence, and factors that influence the effectiveness of such law enforcement. By continuously evaluating these various aspects and involving multiple stakeholders, it is hoped that areas that still require improvement in the law enforcement system against marital violence can be identified.

Concrete steps can be taken to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement against marital violence, including increasing resources, training and education for law enforcement officers, improving inter-agency coordination, advocacy and public awareness, and strengthening the existing legal framework. By taking these steps in a coordinated and sustainable manner, it is hoped that a more effective law enforcement system can be created to handle cases of marital violence in Indonesia.

It is important to remember that law enforcement against marital violence is not an easy task and requires a strong commitment from various parties. In addition to law enforcement efforts, there also needs to be broader preventive and protective efforts to prevent violence in marriage and provide protection to victims (Alifiyah & Anshori, 2023). This includes education on gender equality and women's rights, women's economic empowerment, psychological and social support for victims, and efforts to change detrimental cultural norms.

By establishing cooperation between the government, law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, it is hoped that a safer and more just environment can be created for all individuals, without exception. Everyone has the right to live free from violence and discrimination, and effective law enforcement against marital violence is an essential step in realizing this right.

In the context of implementing the Law on the Protection of Women and Children, evaluating efforts to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement against violence in marriage is also part of the commitment to protect the rights of women and children in Indonesia. By continuing to evaluate, monitor, and improve the law enforcement system, it is hoped that a safer and fairer environment can be created for all individuals, especially those who are vulnerable to violence in marriage. In closing, it is essential to remember that law enforcement against violence in marriage is not the end goal but is part of a broader effort to realize gender equality, human rights protection, and social justice. Through cooperation and commitment from various parties, it is hoped that we can create a safer, fairer, and more inclusive society for all individuals.

IV. CONCLUSION

Legal regulation of marital violence in Indonesia plays an essential role in protecting women and children but still faces various challenges in its implementation. Cultural factors such as patriarchal norms and divorce stigma hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement despite efforts made through the Women and Children Protection Law (UU PPA). Comprehensive steps are needed, including increasing public awareness, improving the law enforcement system, and utilizing technology to increase the effectiveness of legal protection. With collaboration between the government, legal institutions, NGOs, and the community, as well as continuous evaluation and innovation, it is hoped that a safer and fairer environment for women and children in Indonesia will be created.

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