

Legal Socialization: Prevention And Elimination Domestic Violence

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Lesie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Treal Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

¹Law, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Email: ernyherlin@untag-sby.ac.id

²Law, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Email: frans@untag-sby.ac.id

Abstract: Domestic Violence (DV) is a serious problem that continues to occur in many communities, including in Pradah Kali Kendal Village, Dukuh Pakis District, Surabaya. Lack of public understanding regarding the forms of domestic violence, victims' rights, and reporting procedures results in many cases going unreported and unaddressed legally and psychologically. Counseling activities regarding the prevention and elimination of domestic violence were conducted to increase public understanding, especially the PKK group, regarding regulations, prevention efforts, and steps to handle domestic violence. The implementation method included preparation stages, interactive material delivery, discussions, and implementation of knowledge in daily life. The results of the activity showed a significant increase in participants' understanding of the types of domestic violence according to Law No. 23 of 2004, legal protection based on Articles 28G and 28I of the 1945 Constitution, and handling mechanisms involving victims, law enforcement officers, health workers, and service institutions. The counseling also emphasized the importance of strengthening social networks, economic resilience, cultural values, and religious teachings as prevention efforts. Overall, this activity succeeded in increasing public legal awareness and encouraging the creation of a safe, harmonious, and violence-free family environment.

Keywords: Legal Socialization; Online Gambling; Legal Literacy; Public Awareness; Prevention.

I. Introduction

Pradah Kali Kendal Village in Dukuh Pakis District, Surabaya, is an urban area with quite complex social dynamics. Its community consists of families with diverse educational and cultural backgrounds. Psychological, social, cultural, environmental, gender, and family history factors impact the stability of household relationships.¹ This situation shows that there is vulnerability to Domestic Violence (DV), whether in physical, psychological, sexual or economic forms (domestic neglect).² Women are known to always be victims of violence because our culture and societal values are shaped by patriarchal forces.³

Although domestic violence is a crime clearly regulated in Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, the understanding of this legal regulation among

*Corresponding Author

¹al Habrizi Setiawan, "Pemahaman Dan Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga: Tinjauan Literatur," *Jurnal Dialektika Hukum* 6, no. 2 (2024): 112-113.

² et.al Idham, "Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Analisis Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Kebiasaan Masyarakat Desa)," *Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai*, 2020, 348.

³ et.al Idham, "Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Analisis Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Kebiasaan Masyarakat Desa)," *Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai*, 2020, 348.

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Leslie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Tria Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

the people of Pradah Kali Village, Kendal, remains very limited. Many residents are unaware of the rights of victims, the obligations of perpetrators, or the reporting procedures for violence. This limited knowledge, stemming from a culture that still considers domestic violence a private family matter, leads many to avoid reporting it and to avoid involving outside parties. This results in many cases of domestic violence going unreported and not receiving the legal or psychological treatment that victims should receive.

The impact of domestic violence that may occur in Pradah Kali Village, Kendal, is not only felt by the partners or direct victims, but also affects the children and the social environment. Children growing up in environments where violence frequently occurs are at risk of trauma, emotional disturbance, and the normalization of violence as a part of life. Meanwhile, the village community faces broader social issues, ranging from increased family conflict, loss of social harmony, to declining public trust in local authorities.

Based on these issues and conditions, community service activities regarding the law on preventing and eliminating domestic violence are crucial for implementation in Pradah Kali Village, Kendal. Education regarding the Domestic Violence Law, prevention, and initial case handling are urgent needs that must be met. Furthermore, the community needs information on access to legal, psychological, and medical assistance so that victims no longer feel alone or afraid to report. With increased legal understanding, it is hoped that domestic violence cases can be prevented, handled more quickly, and their negative impact on families and the community can be minimized.

II. Method

This activity was implemented using a systematic and structured approach to increase residents' understanding of the prevention and elimination of domestic violence in Pradah Kali Kendal Village, Dukuh Pakis District. The method used combined educational and participatory approaches, so that participants not only received information but also actively engaged in understanding the material and asking questions about situations occurring in their communities.

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Leslie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Trietal Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

The method used in this activity consists of three stages: preparation, implementation, and execution. A more detailed explanation of each stage is as follows:

1. Preparation Stage

The initial stage of this legal outreach program aims to raise public awareness of the prevention and elimination of domestic violence, which is often prevalent in the surrounding community. The first step was to develop educational materials covering the prevention and elimination of domestic violence in PowerPoint format, designed to be engaging and easy to understand. Furthermore, coordination was conducted with relevant parties, such as village officials, the head of the Family Welfare Empowerment Group (PKK), and PKK members in Pradah Kali Kendal Village, Dukuh Pakis District, Surabaya City, to ensure full support for the outreach program. This approach is expected to provide insight and awareness regarding domestic violence.

2. Implementation stage

The counseling phase utilized interactive methods aimed at enhancing participant understanding. Interactive legal counseling served as the primary method, featuring speakers who provided insights and information related to domestic violence. Following the presentation, participants in the PKK group engaged in a question-and-answer session with the speakers to share experiences in preventing and eliminating domestic violence.

3. Implementation Stage

The implementation stage aims to increase understanding and insight regarding the prevention and elimination of domestic violence so that it can be applied in everyday life.

III. Results and Discussion

The implementation of counseling on the prevention and elimination of domestic violence in the Pradah Kali Kendal sub-district, Dukuh Pakis district, Surabaya city, resulted in increased understanding and insight regarding domestic violence that may frequently occur in the area, especially among mothers in the PKK group who are the main target partners of this program. Before the activity took place, residents' understanding regarding the prevention and elimination of domestic violence was

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Lesie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Triaal Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

limited. However, after participating in the counseling, they gained a better understanding of legal protection and types of domestic violence as well as steps that can be taken to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

1. *Forms of Violence Categorized as Domestic Violence*

Domestic violence is a common issue in society, yet many people still don't understand what constitutes domestic violence. This phenomenon can be likened to the tip of the iceberg, meaning that uncovered acts of domestic violence are only a small portion of the forms of violence against women in the home, and not all of them are visible in society.⁴ Therefore, public awareness and monitoring of domestic violence are essential so that authorities can promptly take action. Article 5 of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence outlines several forms of violence that can be categorized as domestic violence, including:

1) Physical violence

Physical violence, as defined by domestic violence, is an act or action committed against a victim that results in pain, illness, serious injury, or even death as a result of the perpetrator's actions. In addition to the pain or injury suffered, victims experience psychological impacts, including trauma, making them feel uncomfortable and unsafe in carrying out activities. Examples of physical violence include biting, hitting, slapping, stabbing, choking, burning, kicking, threatening with a sharp weapon, and even murder.⁵

2) Psychological violence

Psychological violence is a form of violence that is difficult to define because the level of emotional sensitivity of each person varies greatly, which is different from physical violence.⁶ Psychological violence results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act or resist, or feelings of helplessness resulting from the perpetrator's actions, resulting in lasting trauma. These actions include threats, verbal abuse, intimidation, bullying, insults, and other forms of violence.

⁴ Agung Budi Santoso, "Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Perempuan: Perspektif Pekerjaan Sosial," *Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 10, no. 1 (2019): 43.

⁵ Subroto, Joko. *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2021.

⁶ Arianus Harefa, "Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Jurnal Panah Keadilan* 1, no. 1 (2021): 2

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Leslie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Triela Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

3) Sexual violence

Sexual violence is an act of forcing someone who lives in the household to have sexual relations with someone for commercial or other purposes.⁷ This form of sexual violence often occurs against women in the domestic sphere because women can be classified as a vulnerable group.

4) Domestic neglect.

Domestic neglect is the act of abandoning someone within the household, even though the perpetrator, according to applicable law, has an obligation to provide for that person's livelihood, care, and maintenance. Domestic neglect refers to controlling or limiting the victim's access to economic resources, such as failing to provide a living, meeting needs, and providing limited access to the job market. However, domestic neglect is not limited to economic violence; actions such as restricting health and education services, not providing affection, and excessive control also fall under the category of domestic neglect.

2. *Legal Regulations for Victims of Domestic Violence*

This legal counseling explains the legal regulations for victims of domestic violence. It is known that our country is a country of law where all actions or behavior are regulated by applicable law. According to the 1945 Constitution, articles 28 g and 28 i state that everyone has the right to protection of themselves, their families, their honor, their dignity, and their sense of security, as well as freedom from torture and discriminatory treatment, so that the right to life and freedom from all forms of violence is a human right that cannot be reduced under any circumstances. Domestic violence is an act that violates the rights of the victim. Therefore, it is necessary to have legal regulations in the form of legal protection for victims of domestic violence. There are legal regulations that regulate domestic violence, namely

1) Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence

⁷ Aldini Rizky Santoso dan Ari Wibowo, "Tinjauan Kriminologi Dan Perlindungan Hukum Korban Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Prosiding Nasional Hukum Aktual*, 2024, 173.

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Lesie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Tria Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

This regulation regulates all measures and protections against domestic violence. Several articles govern sanctions for perpetrators of domestic violence, including Articles 44 through 50 of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

2) Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning the Criminal Code

This regulation contains several articles governing abuse. This action can also fall under the category of domestic violence, under Articles 351-358 of the Criminal Code.

With the existing legal regulations regarding acts of domestic violence, it is hoped that it can serve as a legal umbrella for victims of domestic violence so that victims can obtain effective protection, justice, and guarantees of recovery from the physical, psychological, and social victims in addition to providing a deterrent effect for perpetrators of domestic violence. With this counseling, it is hoped that it can provide insight and knowledge regarding the legal regulations governing acts of domestic violence with the aim of realizing a harmonious family free from all forms of domestic violence.

3. *How to Prevent and Handle Domestic Violence*

Domestic violence is not a new phenomenon. Many victims within the household experience this phenomenon. Therefore, through this outreach, we as a community can learn about prevention and handling of domestic violence cases that frequently occur around us. There are several steps that can be taken to prevent domestic violence, including:⁸

1) Strengthening Social Networks

Strengthening social networks within a household can be a key strategy for preventing domestic violence. Strong social networks can provide emotional support, information, and tangible assistance to individuals or families at risk of conflict or violence.

2) Understanding local cultural wisdom

Each member of a household, such as husband, wife, and other family members, has a different cultural and traditional background. Often, a failure to understand and respect traditional and cultural values often leads to conflict, which can lead to domestic

⁸ Idham, et.al. "Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Analisis Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Kebiasaan Masyarakat Desa)." *Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai*, 2020, 348.

violence. Therefore, it is important to understand and express the positive values of each individual's culture without discriminating against one another.

3) Strengthening the Foundation and Building of the Family Economy

Economics is a crucial factor in creating a harmonious family. In married life, excessive burdens combined with inadequate income can lead to emotional imbalance, increasing the risk of domestic violence. Therefore, it's crucial to take steps to strengthen the foundation and financial structure of their families.

4) Strengthening religious teachings

Religion is a teaching that is the source of all values. A strong religious belief can prevent domestic violence because religious teachings prohibit domestic violence. A husband is prohibited from engaging in abusive behavior toward his wife, and vice versa.

Based on the various preventative measures outlined above, all family members are required to take all necessary precautions to foster a harmonious family and reduce the risk of domestic violence. However, implementing these measures is not always easy; domestic violence still occurs frequently around us. There are several ways to address domestic violence, including:

1) Handling by victims and the environment

After an act of domestic violence occurs, victims can protect themselves from the perpetrator by preserving evidence and seeking help from family, neighborhood associations, and neighbors to distance themselves from the perpetrator. Victims can also report the incident to service agencies such as the Women and Child Protection Unit (UPTD PPA), the police, the Legal Aid Institute, the Center for Women and Child Protection (P2TP2A), and even hospitals if they need a medical examination to serve as evidence.

2) Handling by Law Enforcement Officers

The police must assist in handling domestic violence, such as accepting reports regardless of the victim's background, issuing a police report to the court, investigating the perpetrator, and ensuring the victim feels protected during the ongoing legal process. Prosecutors can also prosecute the perpetrator in accordance with the provisions of the

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Lesie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Triaal Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

Domestic Violence Law and the Criminal Code. Judges can also implement measures by imposing sentences commensurate with the violence committed to ensure justice for the perpetrator.

3) Handling by Health Workers

Healthcare professionals can examine the victim for injuries or trauma resulting from domestic violence. They can also conduct a post-mortem examination to provide evidence based on the results of the examination. They can also provide counseling services to victims to help them heal from the trauma they have suffered.

4) Sustainable Prevention Efforts

The ongoing prevention efforts include educating the public about domestic violence and the rights victims should receive. This will ensure that if domestic violence occurs within their families, victims will not be afraid to take action to assert their rights, as demonstrated in the legal counseling provided here. Furthermore, each sub-district or district can establish a community network that cares about women and children. This will also strengthen the capacity of neighborhood associations (RT/RW), community leaders, and village cadres to eradicate domestic violence.

With the prevention efforts outlined above, it is hoped that all victims of domestic violence can address their concerns without fear of taking action. This will prevent perpetrators from committing arbitrary acts of domestic violence against victims, which could potentially become a recurring issue.

IV. Conclusion

The implementation of counseling on the prevention and elimination of domestic violence in Pradah Kali Kendal Village, Dukuh Pakis District, Surabaya, has had a positive impact in the form of increased public understanding, especially among PKK mothers, regarding the forms of domestic violence, legal protection, and steps to prevent and handle it. Before the counseling, the knowledge possessed by residents was still limited so that many did not realize that acts of domestic violence are a violation of the law. After the activity, residents became more aware that domestic violence includes physical, psychological, sexual violence, and neglect as regulated in Law No. 23 of 2004. This counseling also emphasized that the state guarantees protection for every citizen as

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Leslie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Tria Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

regulated in Articles 28G and 28I of the 1945 Constitution. Victims of domestic violence have the right to receive protection, justice, and recovery from the acts of violence they experience. In addition, there are sanctions imposed by the perpetrator through the Domestic Violence Law and provisions in the Criminal Code. With this understanding, the community is increasingly aware of the importance of reporting acts of violence and supporting victims.

In terms of prevention, outreach programs encourage communities to strengthen social networks, understand local cultural wisdom, increase family economic resilience, and reinforce religious values as the foundation of family morals. Furthermore, domestic violence can be addressed through actions by victims and their communities, law enforcement officials, health workers, and support from service agencies. Overall, these outreach programs have successfully increased public knowledge and awareness regarding the importance of preventing and eliminating domestic violence. It is hoped that this understanding will foster more harmonious, safe families free from all forms of violence, while ensuring that victims are brave enough to report and receive appropriate protection.

Reference

- Agung Budi Santoso, "Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Perempuan: Perspektif Pekerjaan Sosial," *Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 10, no. 1 (2019): 43.
- Agung Budi Santoso. "Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Perempuan: Perspektif Pekerjaan Sosial." *Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 10, no. 1 (2019): 43.
- al Habrizi Setiawan, "Pemahaman Dan Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga: Tinjauan Literatur," *Jurnal Dialektika Hukum* 6, no. 2 (2024): 112–113.
- Aldini Rizky Santoso dan Ari Wibowo, "Tinjauan Kriminologi Dan Perlindungan Hukum Korban Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Prosiding Nasional Hukum Aktual*, 2024, 173.

Erny Herlin Setyorini^{1*}, Frans Simangunsong², Rahmad Hudoyo³, Firman Rachmanudin⁴, Artika Sophia Maharani⁵, Poedjiati Fen⁶, Abdi Edison⁷, Carolina Mirna⁸, Sheilla Agustin⁹, Rizal M.F.¹⁰, Lesie Yuliadewi¹¹, Mohammad Firman Hadi¹², Andhika Triaal Putra¹³, Didit Sucipto¹⁴, Brenda Avila¹⁵, Yohanes Pradana¹⁶, Narsulin¹⁷, Roma Hudi¹⁸, Rangga Bisma¹⁹

Arianus Harefa, “Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga,” *Jurnal Panah Keadilan* 1, no. 1 (2021): 2

et.al Idham, “Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Analisis Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Kebiasaan Masyarakat Desa),” *Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai*, 2020, 348.

et.al Idham, “Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Analisis Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Kebiasaan Masyarakat Desa),” *Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai*, 2020, 348.

Habrizi Setiawan, et.al. “Pemahaman Dan Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga: Tinjauan Literatur.” *Jurnal Dialektika Hukum* 6, no. 2 (2024): 112–13.

Harefa, Arianus. “Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga.” *Jurnal Panah Keadilan* 1, no. 1 (2021): 20.

Huriyani, Yeni. “Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT): Persoalan Privat Yang Jadi Persoalan Publik.” *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 5, no. 3 (2008): 77.

Idham, et.al. “Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Analisis Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Kebiasaan Masyarakat Desa).” *Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai*, 2020, 348.

Idham, et.al. “Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Analisis Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Kebiasaan Masyarakat Desa).” *Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai*, 2020, 348.

Subroto, Joko. *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2021.

Subroto, Joko. *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2021.

Wibowo, Aldini Rizky Santoso dan Ari. “Tinjauan Kriminologi Dan Perlindungan Hukum Korban Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Rumah Tangga.” *Prosiding Nasional Hukum Aktual*, 2024, 173.