

Legal Protection for Women as Victims of Domestic Violence

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Abstract: This study aims to explore and understand how legal protection is provided to women victims of domestic violence (DV) and the forms of DV that affect women. **The method used** in this study is empirical legal analysis, which is descriptive and analytical in nature, with an interview approach involving five sources who have direct experience in cases of domestic violence. **The novelty** of this study lies in its focus on the factors that support and trigger domestic violence involving women, as well as an in-depth analysis of the legal protection provided to victims. **The results** of the study show that victims of domestic violence experience various forms of violence, including physical, sexual, psychological, economic, verbal, and spiritual abuse, which are influenced by factors such as patriarchal culture, misguided religious understanding, and personal problems within the household such as infidelity and economic difficulties. **The conclusion** of this study is that although legal protection for female victims of domestic violence already exists, there are still many factors that hinder its effective implementation, particularly those related to social stigma, legal ignorance, and limited access to legal and psychosocial services.

Keywords: Legal Protection; Domestic Violence; Female Victims; Factors Triggering Violence

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi dan memahami bagaimana perlindungan hukum diberikan kepada perempuan korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) dan bentuk-bentuk KDRT yang menimpa perempuan. **Metode penelitian** yang digunakan adalah kajian hukum empiris, yang bersifat deskriptif dan analitis, dengan pendekatan wawancara terhadap lima narasumber yang berpengalaman langsung dalam kasus KDRT. **Kebaruan** penelitian ini terletak pada fokusnya terhadap faktor-faktor pendukung dan pemicu kekerasan rumah tangga yang melibatkan perempuan, serta analisis mendalam mengenai perlindungan hukum yang diberikan kepada korban. **Hasil penelitian** menunjukkan bahwa korban KDRT mengalami berbagai bentuk kekerasan, termasuk kekerasan fisik, seksual, psikis, ekonomi, verbal, dan pelecehan spiritual, yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor seperti budaya patriarki, pemahaman agama yang keliru, serta persoalan pribadi dalam rumah tangga seperti perselingkuhan dan kesulitan ekonomi. **Kesimpulan** penelitian ini adalah bahwa meskipun perlindungan hukum bagi perempuan korban KDRT sudah ada, namun masih banyak faktor yang menghambat penerapannya secara efektif, terutama terkait dengan stigma sosial, ketidaktahuan hukum, serta keterbatasan akses terhadap layanan hukum dan psikososial.

Kata Kunci: *Perlindungan Hukum; Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga; Korban Perempuan; Faktor Pemicu Kekerasan*

1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women, especially within the family, has long been one of the issues that has not been fully resolved in Indonesia. Domestic violence is a serious violation of human rights, which should receive special attention in legal protection efforts.¹² Domestic violence not only damages the body, but also damages the dignity and basic rights of women, which should be protected by the state. This violence knows no social, economic, or cultural boundaries. In this context, the state has a responsibility to protect its citizens, especially women, who are often victims within the household.³ The purpose of this study is to explore the extent to which legal protection for women victims of domestic violence in Indonesia has been effectively implemented and to identify factors that influence the ineffectiveness of law enforcement against victims of domestic violence.

Domestic violence is a universal social problem that has existed in various cultures and legal systems for a long time. Although this phenomenon continues to exist, the legal response to it has only developed significantly in recent decades.⁴ In Indonesia, violence against women in the household began to receive serious attention after the issuance of Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UUPKDRT), which regulates various forms of domestic violence, including physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence. However, despite the existence of regulations governing the protection of women victims of domestic violence, the application and implementation of these laws are often ineffective in practice, resulting in victims not receiving the protection they need.

In practice, domestic violence is often considered a private matter that should be resolved within the family, rather than a legal issue. This perception creates a major challenge in providing legal protection for women who are victims of domestic violence.⁵ Many women who are victims feel ashamed or afraid to report the violence they have

¹ Dewi Indah Susanty And Nur Julqurniati, "Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Flores Timur," *Sosio Konsepsia* 8, No. 2 (2019): 127–46, <https://doi.org/10.33007/Ska.V8i2.1661>.

² Rosma Alimi And Nunung Nurwati, "Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perempuan," *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (JPPM)* 2, No. 2 (2021): 211, <https://doi.org/10.24198/Jppm.V2i2.34543>.

³ Azizi Zuhaira Et Al., "Jurnal Penelitian Nusantara Analisis Dampak Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Kesehatan Mental Korban" 1 (2025): 23–27.

⁴ Zainudin Hasan Et Al., "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Ilmu Sosial* 2, No. 2 (2023): 103–13, <https://doi.org/10.55606/Jhpis.V2i2.1607>.

⁵ Qois Al Qorni, "Dampak Trauma Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perkembangan Anak," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 11, No. 1 (2019): 1–14, http://sciteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isallowed=Y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_PEMBETUNGAN_TERPUSAT_STRATEGI_MELESTARI.

experienced. In many cases, they feel isolated and see no way out. Social stigma, ignorance of their rights, and the influence of a strong patriarchal culture cause many victims to remain silent and not involve the authorities in resolving the problem.⁶

This study seeks to explore in greater depth the obstacles faced by victims in accessing legal protection, as well as to analyze the extent to which existing legal regulations can provide adequate protection. This study will also further examine the factors that influence the ineffectiveness of law enforcement in cases of domestic violence in Indonesia. One important factor of concern is victims' lack of knowledge about their legal rights and the legal process they must go through to obtain protection. In addition, the attitude of the community, which still considers domestic violence to be a private family matter, is also a factor that hinders the reporting and handling of domestic violence cases.

The gap in this study lies in a more in-depth analysis of the obstacles to the implementation of legal protection in the field, especially in the local context in Indonesia. Many previous studies have focused more on normative studies of the Domestic Violence Law and explanations of the types of domestic violence. However, this study proposes a more practical approach by directly examining the factors that influence the application of the law at the community level and within law enforcement agencies. By looking at this phenomenon from a more holistic perspective, this study aims to provide a clearer picture of the obstacles to providing effective legal protection for women victims of domestic violence.

Another novelty of this study is its emphasis on the social and cultural factors that influence public perceptions of domestic violence and the laws that regulate it. In many regions of Indonesia, especially those with strong patriarchal cultures, women are often considered inferior and must obey the commands of their husbands or male family members. This view has an impact on the perception of domestic violence, which is often considered normal or acceptable in a family relationship. As a result, many women who are victims feel they have nowhere to report the abuse or seek justice, because they fear social stigma or pressure from their families and communities.

In addition, despite the existence of various legal mechanisms regulated in the UUPKDRT, implementation in the field often does not go as expected. One major obstacle is the lack of understanding of this law among the public, including the victims themselves and law enforcement officials. Many women are unaware that they have the right to legal protection or do not know how to report the violence they have experienced. This is

⁶ Maulida Nuzula Firdaus, "DAMPAK KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA SERTA RELEVANSINYA TERHADAP HAK ASASI MANUSIA: STUDI KASUS MEGA SURYANI DEWI TAHUN 2023" 2, No. 4 (2023): 31–41.

exacerbated by the lack of access to adequate legal services, especially in remote areas with limited facilities.⁷

This study aims to fill the gaps in previous research by exploring in greater depth the social, cultural, and practical factors that hinder the implementation of legal protection for women victims of domestic violence. This study will also identify obstacles in the existing legal system and seek solutions to overcome these problems so that legal protection for women victims of domestic violence can be more effective and comprehensive. By providing new insights into the problems that exist in the field, this study is expected to contribute to the development of better legal policies that are more responsive to the needs of victims of domestic violence. Ultimately, this study focuses on the importance of empowering victims, increasing legal awareness, and enforcing the law more strictly and fairly in dealing with cases of domestic violence. Legal protection for women victims of domestic violence is not only a legal issue, but also a social and cultural issue that requires serious attention from all parties, from the government and law enforcement agencies to the general public. Only with collective awareness and joint efforts can we create a safer and fairer environment for women, free from domestic violence.

2. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with empirical legal methods⁸ to analyze the application of legal protection for women victims of domestic violence in Indonesia. This approach aims to understand how the law functions in practice, particularly in relation to the challenges faced by victims in accessing justice. This research is descriptive and analytical in nature, describing the phenomenon of domestic violence and analyzing the factors that influence the effectiveness of existing laws. This research is also exploratory in nature, given the lack of research on practical obstacles in the implementation of legal protection for victims. The types of data used include primary data obtained through in-depth interviews with victims of domestic violence, law enforcement officials, and women's protection agencies, as well as secondary data in the form of literature reviews and relevant legal documents.

For data collection, this study uses several techniques, namely in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and case studies. Interviews will be conducted with victims of domestic violence, law enforcement officials, and other relevant parties to obtain in-depth information about the victims' experiences and the obstacles they face in the legal process.

⁷ Hasudungan Sinaga, "Mengungkap Realitas Dan Solusi Terhadap Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Iblam Law Review* 2, No. 1 (2022): 188–210, <https://doi.org/10.52249/Ilr.V2i1.236>.

⁸ F.C. Susila Adiyanta, "Hukum Dan Studi Penelitian Empiris: Penggunaan Metode Survey Sebagai Instrumen Penelitian Hukum Empiris," *Administrative Law And Governance Journal* 2, No. 4 (2019): 697–709, <https://doi.org/10.14710/Alj.V2i4.697-709>.

Observations will be conducted at institutions that handle domestic violence cases to directly observe the legal protection mechanisms. The collected data will be analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis, with data reduction, coding, and conclusion drawing techniques to identify the main themes. Triangulation techniques will be used to ensure data validity and reliability, as well as member checking to verify the accuracy of information obtained from interviews and observations.

3. DISCUSSION

Domestic violence is one of the social issues that remains a major problem in Indonesia, including in the city of Sorong. Domestic violence not only destroys the personal lives of victims, but also has a long-term impact on the social structure and welfare of society as a whole. According to data released by the Institute for the Protection of Women and Children (LPPA), the rate of violence against women in Sorong City has increased significantly, including physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence. Amidst this increase in violence, efforts to address this problem are still far from adequate, given the many factors that contribute to domestic violence, ranging from gender inequality to social and economic factors. One of the most important things to consider in addressing domestic violence is how existing regulations, such as Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, are implemented in the field and what obstacles victims face in accessing legal protection.

This study aims to identify the factors causing domestic violence in Sorong City, analyze the forms of violence that occur, and assess its impact on victims, especially women. To achieve these objectives, this study uses a qualitative approach with empirical legal methods, which aims to understand the phenomenon of domestic violence that occurs in the field and how the legal system can provide better protection for victims. This method allows researchers to explore the real experiences of victims through in-depth interviews and participatory observation, as well as analyze the obstacles faced in accessing justice. In addition, this study will also identify the driving and triggering factors that contribute to the occurrence of domestic violence, including patriarchal cultural dominance, misguided religious understanding, partner infidelity, economic limitations, and deep-rooted gender prejudice in society.

3.1. Factors Contributing to Domestic Violence in Sorong City

Domestic violence is not a phenomenon that just appears out of nowhere, but rather the result of the interrelationship between various contributing and triggering factors that influence each other. In this study, the author found that factors such as patriarchal cultural dominance, misinterpretation of religion, and triggering factors such as partner infidelity, economic limitations, and gender prejudice are the main causes of domestic violence in Sorong City. Based on interviews conducted with several informants, including victims of

domestic violence, the author was able to map these elements in greater depth to understand how domestic violence can occur and develop.⁹

Patriarchy, a social system that prioritizes male dominance, is a major contributing factor to domestic violence in Sorong City. In interviews with several informants, it was found that women are often seen as having to submit and obey the decisions made by their husbands, who are considered to be the main authority figures in the household. This creates gender inequality, which ultimately leads to violence. For example, S revealed that her husband had complete control over all decisions in their household, and when she violated the rules set by her husband, she became the target of his anger, which led to physical violence. LY, TST, and A had similar experiences, experiencing various forms of control and coercion from their husbands in various aspects of household life, ranging from important decisions to rules regarding clothing and household chores.

According to Bhasin (2009), the patriarchal system places men in a more dominant position, while women are in a subordinate position dependent on male authority.¹⁰ This view is in line with what the informants in this study said, describing how women are often not involved in important decision-making in the household. This inequality in gender relations is the root cause of violence, whether physical, psychological, or sexual.¹¹ Furthermore, this view is supported by Usman (1999), who states that the patriarchal system reinforces the position of men as rulers in the family, while women are under the control and supervision of men, both economically and socially.¹²

In addition to driving factors related to patriarchal culture, triggering factors such as infidelity also play a major role in domestic violence. In interviews with several informants, the author found that infidelity is often the main source of tension in the household, which ultimately leads to violence. LY, for example, revealed that she felt depressed after her husband decided to remarry, even though she accepted his decision on the grounds of maintaining harmony in the household. However, LY's experience shows that a husband's infidelity can damage self-confidence and cause deep feelings of anger, which trigger physical and emotional violence.

Similar cases also occurred with M and TST, where both experienced infidelity by their husbands, leading to mistrust and emotional conflicts that could not be resolved in a healthy manner. According to Julia Hartley Moore and Mohamad Surya (2009), the impact of infidelity in a household is a deep sense of anger towards oneself, as well as a

⁹ Marsudi Utoyo Warmiyana Zairi Absi, "FAKTOR-FAKTOR TERJADI KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA DI KELURAHAN TANJUNG BATU KECAMATAN TANJUNG BATU KABUPATEN OGAN ILIR," No. 23 (2021): 167–86.

¹⁰ Warmiyana Zairi Absi.

¹¹ Maharani Wijaya Et Al., "KESETARAAN DAN KEBEBASAN PEREMPUAN : STRATEGI" 3, No. 10 (2025).

¹² MUNIFAH, "REKONSTRUKSI PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP PEREMPUAN KORBAN KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA BERBASIS NILAI-NILAI KEADILAN" 4, No. 1 (2021): 6.

feeling of failure in maintaining the marriage. Infidelity also often causes instability in relationships, which increases the likelihood of violence, both physical and psychological.

Economic limitations are also a significant factor that triggers domestic violence. Several informants, such as TST, A, and M, revealed that their husbands' inability to meet the family's economic needs was the main source of stress and tension in their households. When husbands fail to fulfill their responsibilities as heads of the family, women are often forced to seek their own livelihoods, which then triggers conflict and violence. TST, for example, recounted how she had to work hard to cover the family's debts due to her husband's inability to provide for them. A also experienced something similar, where she was forced to ask for help from her parents because her husband was unable to provide adequately.

These economic constraints affect the dynamics of relationships within households, where husbands who feel they have lost control over financial matters become more aggressive and manipulate their wives to meet their economic needs. This exacerbates existing inequalities in the relationship, which ultimately leads to violence. This study shows that economic problems not only affect the financial stability of the family, but can also worsen the relationship between husband and wife, thereby increasing the potential for domestic violence.

3.2. Forms of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence in Sorong City is a serious problem that threatens women's welfare and disrupts family resilience. Based on the results of a three-month study, the author identified four main categories of domestic violence that occur most frequently, namely physical violence, psychological violence, economic violence, and sexual violence. Each of these categories not only has a direct impact on the victims, but also affects their long-term lives in various aspects, including physically, psychologically, socially, and economically. These four forms of violence are often interrelated and exacerbate the victims' conditions within the household.

3.2.1. Physical Violence

Physical violence is a form of violence that involves the use of physical force against a person's body with the aim of hurting, threatening, or causing damage to the victim's body. Physical violence in the household includes beating, torture, abuse, and other acts of violence that can cause injury or harm to the victim's body. This form of violence can occur spontaneously or repeatedly, often triggered by tension in the household or other

factors such as jealousy, domestic disputes, or the perpetrator's resentment towards the victim.¹³

During the study, the author found that physical violence was often the first form of violence experienced by victims in Sorong City. A number of informants shared their horrific experiences, in which they were beaten, kicked, or even tortured by their own partners. One victim, who was interviewed in this study, said that her husband often beat her with his bare hands or hard objects whenever they had an argument. Several other victims also revealed that they were beaten with sharp or hard objects, which caused serious injuries, bruises, and even broken bones. In some cases, this physical violence resulted in life-threatening injuries that required medical treatment.

The causes of this physical violence vary, but the majority of victims mentioned that the violence was often triggered by jealousy, economic tensions, or the influence of external factors such as alcohol or illegal drugs consumed by the perpetrator. In this case, perpetrators often feel entitled to control or regulate their partner's life through violence. In fact, some perpetrators of physical violence often consider their actions to be normal, arguing that violence is a form of "teaching" or a way to maintain harmony in the household.

Physical violence often leaves visible marks on the victim's body, both in the form of external injuries such as bruises or scratches, as well as long-term effects related to physical health, such as digestive disorders or sleep problems. Victims of physical violence often feel isolated and afraid to report the incident due to threats from the perpetrator or feelings of shame. This results in many victims not receiving appropriate medical or legal assistance.

3.2.2. Psychological Violence

Psychological violence is a form of violence that occurs through actions or words designed to damage the victim's self-confidence, self-esteem, and emotional well-being. Psychological violence can include verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, emotional manipulation, or neglect. This form of violence is often more difficult to see and measure than physical violence, but its impact can be profound for the victim.¹⁴

Based on interviews with victims of domestic violence in Sorong City, psychological violence often takes the form of verbal abuse or harassment by the perpetrator towards the victim. Many victims revealed that they were often called names or harassed in front

¹³ Pius A Samponu, Anak Agung Sagung Laksmi Dewi, And Ni Made Sukaryati Karma, "Sanksi Pidana Terhadap Anak Yang Melakukan Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum* 3, No. 2 (2022): 2746–5047, <https://doi.org/10.22225/Juinhum.3.2.5068.298-303>.

¹⁴ Mahatma Rajaswari Dewi, A.A Sagung Poetri Paraniti, And Benny Hariyono, "Optimalisasi Pelayanan Publik Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Dinas Perlindungan Perempuan Dan Anak Kota Denpasar," *AL-DALIL: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik, Dan Hukum* 1, No. 3 (2023): 13–28, <https://doi.org/10.58707/Aldalil.V1i3.552>.

of their family or friends. In some cases, perpetrators also use verbal threats to intimidate victims, such as threatening to divorce them or destroy their reputation in the eyes of their family and community. These threats create a deep sense of fear and uncertainty in victims, leading to feelings of entrapment and hopelessness.

In addition, many victims experience emotional neglect or are isolated from their friends and family by the perpetrator. In some cases, the perpetrator tries to control the victim's social life, limiting their interactions with outsiders, so that the victim feels increasingly alienated and unsupported. This type of psychological abuse often leads to feelings of depression, anxiety, and helplessness. Victims feel that they cannot change their situation and are trapped in a destructive relationship, yet they are afraid to escape or seek help.

Psychological violence can affect victims in the long term, causing psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), severe depression, chronic anxiety, and sleep disorders. Many victims experience a decline in their quality of life because they constantly live in fear and emotional tension. Even after leaving an abusive relationship, many victims still experience psychological trauma that hinders their ability to form healthy relationships in the future.

3.2.3. Economic Violence

Economic violence is a form of violence that occurs when the perpetrator controls or prevents the victim's access to the financial resources needed to live their daily life.¹⁵ This form of violence is often seen in situations where the husband or partner controls household spending, provides insufficient shopping money, or even prevents the victim from working and earning an income. In addition, economic violence also involves actions such as taking control of the victim's property or assets, or forcing the victim to bear debts that they did not incur.

In Sorong City, this study reveals that economic violence is a common problem in households. Many victims say they are forced to rely on the perpetrator to meet their basic needs, while the perpetrator often provides insufficient financial support or even manipulates the family finances for personal gain. In some cases, victims do not have access to bank accounts or household assets, and they are not given the freedom to make decisions regarding family finances.

For example, TST recounted how her husband controlled all of the family's assets and did not give her the opportunity to own or manage her own money. In fact, the assets she owned before marriage, such as a motorcycle and a house, were taken over by her husband after marriage. This caused TST to feel trapped in an economically unequal relationship, where she was completely dependent on her husband to meet her basic

¹⁵ Harnisa Harahap, "Pengaruh Hubungan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Munculnya Perceraian (Studi Kasus Pada 3 Pasangan Suami-Istri Di Pengadilan Agama Kota Pekanbaru)," 2022, 1–84.

needs. This type of economic violence often exacerbates the victim's dependence on the perpetrator, ultimately making it difficult for the victim to escape the abusive relationship.

3.2.4. Sexual Violence

Domestic sexual violence involves all forms of coercion against the victim's body or reproductive rights without their consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape, sexual harassment, or other violence that threatens the integrity of the victim's body and reproductive rights. This form of violence often occurs in relationships dominated by power imbalances and control, where the perpetrator feels they have the right to control the victim's body, including in sexual matters.¹⁶

This study shows that sexual violence in households in Sorong City often takes the form of forced sexual intercourse without consent or coercion to perform unwanted sexual acts. Several informants said that they felt forced to have sexual intercourse even though they did not want to, and were often afraid that if they refused, there would be other violent consequences, such as beatings or threats. This sexual violence not only physically harms the victim, but also destroys their self-esteem and emotional well-being.

The impact of sexual violence is enormous, both physically and psychologically. In addition to health risks such as infection and injury, victims often experience deep emotional distress, such as shame, guilt, anxiety, and depression. Many victims feel trapped in relationships that demean them, but feel they have no way out or are afraid to report it for fear of being punished or ignored by society.

3.2.5. The Impact of Domestic Violence on Victims

Domestic violence has a significant impact on victims, both in the short and long term. Psychological effects, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, and feelings of helplessness, often arise as a result of the abuse experienced by victims.¹⁷ In addition, violence also affects the reproductive health of victims, causing problems such as physical injuries, infections, and other health issues. Equally important, the economic impact of violence is enormous, as victims often lose access to financial resources and become economically dependent on the perpetrator.

Overall, domestic violence damages not only the bodies and souls of victims, but also destroys their lives in many aspects, including social and economic welfare. Therefore, it is important to raise public awareness about these forms of violence and strengthen the legal protection system for women victims of violence, so that they can obtain justice and proper recovery.

¹⁶ Intan Mustafa, "REALITAS KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA DI KABUPATEN SIKKA," 2018.

¹⁷ Maya Jannah, "Penerapan Sanksi Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Studi Putusan No. 616/PID. B/2010/PN-RAP)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Advokasi* 5, No. 2 (2017): 42–65, <https://Jurnal.Ulb.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Advokasi/Article/View/305/291>.

4. CONCLUSION

Domestic violence in Sorong City is a complex social problem that requires serious attention from various parties, including the government, protection agencies, and the community. Based on the results of a three-month study, it was found that domestic violence in Sorong City takes four main forms: physical, psychological, economic, and sexual violence. The factors that drive this violence, such as patriarchal cultural dominance, misinterpretation of religion, partner infidelity, economic limitations, and gender prejudice, often interact with each other and exacerbate inequalities in domestic relationships. Physical violence, such as beatings and torture, as well as psychological violence, which includes verbal abuse and threats, have a direct impact on victims, both physically and mentally. On the other hand, economic violence, which limits victims' access to financial resources, and sexual violence, which involves forced sexual relations without consent, further exacerbate the situation. The impact of this violence is enormous, both physically in terms of injuries and psychologically, with victims often experiencing stress, anxiety, depression, and sleep disorders. Comprehensive measures, including stronger legal protection and increased awareness of gender equality, are urgently needed to reduce the incidence of violence and provide better protection for victims, especially women, as well as to create a more just and equal society.

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