

Analysis of Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Domestic Violence (KDRT) by Parents

Muhammad Amin ¹⁾, Suriansyah Murhaini ²⁾, Claudia Yuni Pramita ³⁾, & Yacob Ferdinan Martono ⁴⁾

¹⁾Universitas Palangka Raya, Palangka Raya, Indonesia, E-mail: muhammadamin1904@gmail.com

²⁾Universitas Palangka Raya, Palangka Raya, Indonesia, E-mail: suriansyahmurhaini@gmail.com

³⁾Universitas Palangka Raya, Palangka Raya, Indonesia, E-mail: claudiayuni@law.upr.ac.id

⁴⁾Universitas Palangka Raya, Palangka Raya, Indonesia, E-mail: jafemlambut@gmail.com

Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the forms of legal protection for children who are victims of domestic violence committed by their parents. As a vulnerable group, children have the right to protection from all forms of violence, whether physical, mental, or neglect, as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. However, there are still many cases of domestic violence against children that are not properly managed, due to weak law enforcement and a lack of awareness among the public. The method used in this study is normative juridical analysis of relevant legislation and court decisions. The findings of this study show that even though there are existing legal instruments, the implementation of protection for children who are victims of domestic violence has not been running well because it faces various structural and social challenges. Therefore, it is very important to reform policies and increase the role of child protection agencies and law enforcement agencies to provide comprehensive protection to children who are victims of domestic violence.*

Keywords: *Children, Domestic Violence, Law Enforcement, Legal Protection, Parents.*

1. Introduction

Children, as the future generation of the nation, have the right to live, grow, and develop properly in a safe and nurturing environment. The state has a responsibility, through the law, to protect children from all forms of violence, exploitation, and discrimination (Astriani, 2025). In the context of domestic violence, Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Part One, defines a child as every human being under the age of 18 years, unless under the applicable law majority is attained earlier, including children in the womb. Children's human rights are recognized in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted on November 20, 1989. Children are the future of the nation and the next generation whose hopes and aspirations in national and state life

must be safeguarded, including their rights to be born, to grow and develop, to participate, and to be protected from violence while enjoying civil rights and freedoms. According to Article 15a of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014, which amends Law Number 23 of 2002, violence is defined as any act against a child that results in physical injury, psychological harm, sexual abuse, and/or suffering caused by neglect, including threats, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty (Mahadewi et al., 2023; Malik et al., 2024).

The protection of children's rights is essential, as children must be safeguarded from becoming victims of any form of abuse, whether by others or within their own family environment, both directly and indirectly, since they also need to be cared for through the provision of safety and comfort by their parents. However, in reality, there are still many issues related to violence committed by parents against children (Juliana & Arifin, 2019; Febriansyah & Andriansyah, 2022). A small number of children who experience violence develop into individuals who are either withdrawn or even aggressive. They display such aggressive behavior as a way to protect themselves and as an effort to defend against threats of violence from others. Abuse of children within the family often occurs without our awareness (Yuliartini, 2019; Pasaribu et al., 2025). The author observes that there are still many parenting practices that respond to children's misbehavior or attempt to educate them through violence, such as hitting or applying pressure. Cases of domestic violence appear to be influenced by existing cultural factors (Rachmanto, 2021; Daniel, 2024).

Detaining and prosecuting offenders based on strong evidence, along with providing medical care and rehabilitation services, are important measures. The healthcare services are not only intended to heal physical injuries but also to restore the victim's psychological well-being (Yustisianto et al., 2022; Sasono et al., 2023). The rehabilitation process is essential to help children return to normal life without enduring trauma. All of this is clearly regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, which serves as the legal foundation for child protection in Indonesia. From a legal perspective, child protection is part of human rights that must be safeguarded by the state. According to Soekanto and Mamudji (2020) and Saputra (2023), legal protection is an effort to ensure security for all citizens so that their rights are not neglected by others. Domestic violence (*Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga/KDRT*) against children is a serious violation of these rights that must be prevented and addressed through legal measures.

Children are often subjected to physical punishment and shouting under the pretext of educating them so they do not fall into problems (Simanjuntak, 2024). Many parents harm their children, both physically and emotionally, as an expression of "anger." However, most parents consider this to be a method of teaching or disciplining their children, even though it actually falls into the category of child abuse. Parents tend to act harshly and punish their children with the intention of teaching them a lesson. Many of them are unaware that Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, particularly Articles 13 and 69, regulates legal protection for children against violence (Patepa, 2020; Ramadhon & Gorda, 2020; Sahlepi et al., 2024). Violence against children can cause deep psychological impacts, both in childhood and later in adulthood. It is hoped that this writing can serve as a reminder for parents that acts of violence, whether

physical or non-physical, can have long-term consequences and significantly influence a child's behavior (Ananda et al., 2024; Zakaria et al., 2025).

Nevertheless, there are still numerous cases of domestic violence in which children become victims. This form of violence is not limited to physical abuse but also involves psychological and verbal harm, which significantly interferes with a child's right to develop and grow properly (Alifiyah & Anshori, 2023; Amrullah et al., 2025). Cases of domestic violence (KDRT) in Indonesia reached 10,240 cases as of September 4, 2025, with more than 1,000 cases reported to the police each month. Data from the National Criminal Information Center (*Pusat Informasi Kriminal Nasional/Pusiknas*) shows an increasing trend in the number of domestic violence cases in Indonesia from January to early September 2025. In January, there were 1,146 recorded cases of domestic violence, which gradually increased to 1,316 cases by May.

Although there was a slight decrease to 1,294 cases in June, the trend rose again sharply in July, reaching the highest number in 2025 with 1,395 cases. After that, the number of cases declined again in August to 1,314 cases. From September 1 to 4, 2025, a total of 104 domestic violence (KDRT) cases had already been recorded (Hakiki, 2025).

From a normative legal perspective, Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence functions as a legal instrument that establishes sanctions for perpetrators of violence, including acts committed by parents against their children (Restia & Arifin, 2020; Diana & Irawati, 2022; Putri & Suherman, 2024). However, there is a gap between the existing law and its implementation in practice, where many cases are not brought to legal proceedings due to family-based settlements (Yustisianto et al., 2022; Harijanto et al., 2022). This indicates the presence of obstacles in the effective enforcement of the law and in ensuring proper protection for children.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the provisions of laws and regulations governing the protection of children as victims of domestic violence (KDRT) by their parents, as well as to assess the conformity and effectiveness of their implementation in legal practice. Based on the background described above, the research problems in this study are as follows:

1. How is legal protection provided for children as victims of domestic violence (KDRT) committed by their parents?
2. How is criminal liability imposed on perpetrators of violence against children as victims of domestic violence (KDRT) by their parents?

2. Research Methods

The method applied in this study is normative legal research, which is conducted by examining literature or secondary sources (Benuf & Azhar, 2020). This approach focuses on the systematic analysis of legal norms, doctrines, and principles as they exist in written legal sources rather than empirical fieldwork. By relying on normative methods, the research seeks to understand and interpret the applicable legal framework surrounding the issue under investigation,

providing a doctrinal foundation for evaluating regulations, legal consistency, and potential gaps within the existing system.

This research is based on a literature study, so the types of legal materials analyzed include primary legal materials related to regulations relevant to the issue under study, as well as secondary materials such as legal books, articles, writings, scientific works, internet sources, and others. The analysis is carried out through library research, namely by collecting, reading, recording, and analyzing legal materials that are relevant to the research problems. This meticulous process ensures a comprehensive and in-depth examination of authoritative texts, enabling the researcher to construct logical arguments, identify legal interpretations, and draw conclusions grounded in established legal scholarship.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Domestic Violence (DV) by Parents

Domestic violence has always existed, regardless of the society. This issue is not new to any group (Astriani, 2025). This type of violence cannot be explained solely by the behavior of individuals who deviate from social norms within a particular context or era. According to Article 89 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (*Kitab Undang Undang Hukum Pidana/KUHP*), attacking a person to the point that the victim becomes unconscious or unable to defend themselves constitutes an unlawful act.

Domestic violence is a term used in law to describe physical or psychological abuse carried out by family members, for example when a mother harms her child, when a husband harms his wife and children, or vice versa. Domestic violence is classified into physical, psychological, sexual, and neglect-related violence in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Sriwidodo, 2024). Reports of violence against children frequently appear in electronic media and newspapers, covering both physical and non-physical acts. This type of violence is often considered normal and acceptable because it occurs repeatedly. Based on information from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (*Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/KemenPPPA*), cases of violence against children continue to increase each year. In 2019, there were 11,057 cases, which rose to 11,278 cases in 2020. In 2021, the number increased significantly to 14,517 cases, and this figure remained high in 2022 with 14,517 cases (Azzahra, 2023).

The enactment of Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection was based on the responsibility of the Indonesian state to ensure the welfare of all its citizens, including the protection of children's rights as part of human rights, as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Law Number 23 of 2002 was later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014, as the earlier law was considered not sufficiently effective as a means of preventing violence against children and protecting their rights.

The explanation of Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection related to child protection states that although children's rights have been regulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, the Child Protection Law remains a key guideline for fulfilling the responsibilities and obligations of parents, families, communities, and the government in ensuring children's safety. Legal regulations that structure the implementation of these obligations are necessary; therefore, this law is based on the understanding that all forms of child protection are essential elements in the development of the nation and the state, particularly in improving the standard of living of society. Parents, families, and communities are obligated to protect and uphold these human rights in accordance with applicable laws. The state and the government must also ensure the availability of space and access for children, especially to support their healthy and well-directed development, as part of child protection efforts (Jalil et al., 2022).

This is further emphasized in Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, which refers to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by the Indonesian government through Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990. Law Number 35 of 2014 places greater emphasis on the objective of providing protection for Indonesian children from various forms of discrimination and violence. In addition, this law introduces a clearer definition of violence, which was not previously included in Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection.

A normative weakness in Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection is the absence of a clear boundary between discipline and violence. Many parents still use mild physical punishment, such as pinching or hitting a child's hand, under the pretext of educating them. Although the Child Protection Law prohibits violence, in practice law enforcement officers often face uncertainty in determining the point at which disciplinary actions become acts of violence, especially when no permanent physical injury is left (Alifiyah & Anshori, 2023). As a result, there is a tendency to tolerate psychological or minor physical abuse, which is often viewed as part of parents' prerogative rights in raising children. Proving psychological violence is far more challenging than proving physical violence because its effects are not visibly apparent. In legal proceedings, such proof requires collaboration between medical, psychological, and testimonial evidence. While physical violence is generally proven through a *Visum et Repertum*, psychological violence is primarily evidenced through a *Visum et Psychicum*, along with observations of changes in the child's behavior as supporting indications. Expert testimony from psychologists or psychiatrists is also crucial, as they interpret the child's behavior into objective legal terms (Napitupulu & Griadhi, 2024).

The purpose of establishing regulations on child protection is to safeguard children from various forms of violence, whether physical, psychological, social, or sexual, as well as from neglect, harmful acts, economic and sexual exploitation, and discrimination arising from economic, political, religious, socio-cultural factors, and parental background (Mestika, 2022). This aims to guarantee that children can enjoy their rights to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally, as well as be protected from all forms of violence and discrimination, ultimately contributing to the formation of Indonesian children who are qualified, well-behaved, and prosperous. Child

protection is a shared responsibility involving parents, families, society, the government, and the state (Erdianti, 2020). Article 20 of Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014, states that “the state, regional governments, communities, families, and parents or guardians have responsibilities and obligations in implementing child protection.” Therefore, every member of the community plays a role in ensuring the safety of children according to their respective abilities and existing conditions, and everyone in the country has an obligation to contribute to child protection.

In order to realize the rights that have been mentioned, the state bears several important responsibilities. These responsibilities include implementing laws that integrate fundamental principles into the national legal system, as well as carrying out policies and programs that provide comprehensive support measures for victims of violence (Alifiyah & Anshori, 2023). The state is also responsible for providing adequate information for victims, ensuring access to support services, facilitating restitution from perpetrators and compensation from the government, and involving victims in criminal justice proceedings. In addition, the government is expected to establish child protection programs specifically designed for child victims of violence, such as special child service units at police stations, while simultaneously implementing crime prevention campaigns at all levels of government.

Furthermore, Article 69 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning the Amendment of Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection regulates special protection for children who experience physical and/or psychological violence through the dissemination and socialization of legal provisions protecting child victims of violence, as well as through monitoring, reporting, and the application of sanctions. Through these measures, it is expected that the state, government, regional governments, families, parents, and guardians can actively contribute to the protection of children’s rights. Child victims of violence are therefore expected to receive proper protection through the dissemination of information regarding relevant laws by various means, including media campaigns and direct socialization programs that emphasize the importance of protecting children’s rights (Wahyudi & Kushartono, 2020).

3.2. Criminal Responsibility for Perpetrators of Violence Against Children as Victims of Domestic Violence (KDRT) by Parents

National Criminal Law is a legal system that establishes regulations concerning violations and crimes that affect public interests, as well as actions that may be subject to sanctions, as regulated in the KUHP (Indonesian Criminal Code) (Prameswari et al., 2024).

Domestic violence is a crime that is strictly regulated by law. Perpetrators proven to commit such acts may face severe punishment of up to 20 years imprisonment and fines that can reach hundreds of millions of rupiah. The legal provisions regarding sanctions for perpetrators of domestic violence are regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. This law sets out various provisions concerning domestic violence offenses, including the penalties or sanctions for offenders. The Domestic Violence Law prohibits any individual from committing physical, psychological, sexual violence, as well as neglect within the

household against persons within that domestic sphere. Physical violence refers to acts that cause pain, illness, or serious injury, including actions such as slapping, kicking, and burning with cigarettes (Febriansyah & Andriansyah, 2022). As one of the lawful forms of evidence, the testimony of victim witnesses alone may be sufficient to prove the defendant's guilt, as long as it is supported by other valid legal evidence (Mestika, 2022; Hidayati, 2023).

Facts regarding criminal acts of violence within the family environment in society frequently appear in news reports published through various media platforms, both print and digital. These cases involve physical violence, psychological abuse, neglect within the household, and also sexual violence. Protection for victims must be enforced, and perpetrators must be subjected to appropriate sanctions (Harijanto et al., 2022; Is, 2022).

The application of main criminal sanctions is cumulative and cumulative-alternative in nature, combining imprisonment and fines, based on the monitoring results of decisions in domestic violence cases. In law enforcement, in addition to referring to Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, judges and prosecutors may also apply the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) as well as Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection if a child is involved as a victim.

The legal sanctions for parents who commit physical violence against children or engage in domestic violence are regulated in Article 44 of Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, as follows:

"Any person who commits an act of physical violence within the household as referred to in Article 5 letter a shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah). If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the victim becoming ill or seriously injured, the punishment shall be a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah)."

If an act as referred to in paragraph (2) leads to the victim's death, the offender shall be subject to a maximum prison sentence of 15 (fifteen) years or a fine of up to IDR 45,000,000.00 (forty-five million rupiah). Psychological violence as referred to in Article 5 letter b is defined as acts that result in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, a sense of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in a person. Psychological violence is very difficult to prove because there are no clear standards to determine what qualifies as actions that cause fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in children.

Article 45 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence sets out criminal penalties for perpetrators of psychological violence. It states that anyone who commits psychological abuse within the household as referred to in Article 5 letter b shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a fine of up to IDR 9,000,000.00 (nine million rupiah) (Pasaribu & Erma, 2024).

In addition to the direct impacts on children's physical and psychological conditions as previously mentioned, there are also other consequences related to their interactions with the surrounding environment. Children may be forced to move to a different residence and transfer schools when their mothers need to relocate in order to avoid acts of violence. They may also experience difficulties in socializing or maintaining friendships due to a father's isolating behavior toward the child. Furthermore, children often develop feelings of neglect from their parents as a result of the unstable and harmful family environment (Iswara, 2023; Putri & Suherman, 2024). As the future generation of the nation, children play a vital role. The state clearly ensures that every child has the right to live, grow, and develop properly, and to be protected from violence, injustice, and discrimination (Suhendra et al., 2024).

Children's rights, as reflected in national legal instruments, can be seen in Law Number 35 of 2014 on the Amendment of Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection and Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. This shows that there is no single integrated regulation that specifically governs violence against children committed by parents within the household. Both the Child Protection Law and the Domestic Violence Law regulate this issue, but the relevant provisions do not provide detailed explanations. For example, the Domestic Violence Law does not clearly define the age limit of a child, nor does it specifically explain violence against children; it only regulates violence occurring within the household, and children are included within that scope (Yustisianto et al., 2022; Madnur & Irfan, 2023). Meanwhile, protection of children from violence is more clearly regulated in the Child Protection Law, as it provides definitions of children's age limits, children's rights, types of violence, and the meaning of violence itself, although it still does not explicitly and specifically regulate violence against children committed within the household context (Satriana & Dewi, 2022).

4. Conclusion

The importance of providing legal protection for children lies in the fact that children are part of the nation's future generation, serving as successors to national ideals and as valuable human resources for national development. In Indonesia, the government has established specific regulations regarding child protection through Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Article 1 paragraph (1) of this law states that child protection encompasses all efforts aimed at ensuring and safeguarding children and their rights so that they may live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and values, while also being protected from all forms of violence and discrimination. Legal protection for children who become victims of domestic violence includes various measures, such as providing legal assistance, maintaining the confidentiality of victims' identities, arresting perpetrators based on initial evidence, and offering healthcare services as well as rehabilitation support. In addition, socialization of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and the Child Protection Law within society and schools is considered highly important. Indonesia also regulates domestic violence through Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT), which defines domestic violence as acts causing physical, sexual, psychological suffering, or neglect within the household, while emphasizing criminal responsibility for perpetrators (Pasaribu et al., 2025).

Ideally, both the central and regional governments should provide protection services that are easily accessible to the public, including counseling services, complaint centers, and legal assistance for victims of domestic violence. Greater socialization regarding the importance of legal awareness in family life is also necessary so that the community can better understand the legal foundations of Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which serves as the primary basis for resolving domestic violence cases occurring within society. Such efforts are intended to provide protection and a sense of security for victims of domestic violence. In addition, the central, regional, and village governments are expected to establish stronger regulations and a more comprehensive legal framework to ensure greater protection for women and children, who are often the primary victims of violence in both private and public spheres. At the same time, law enforcement authorities must act firmly by imposing criminal sanctions proportionate to the severity of the violence committed, including imprisonment and fines as regulated under Law Number 23 of 2004 and Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection. Law enforcement should be implemented consistently without regard to social status or family relationships in order to create a strong deterrent effect, especially in cases resulting in serious injury or the death of a child.

5. References

Journals:

- Alifiyah, R., & Anshori, I. (2023). Legal Protection for Children in Cases of Domestic Violence in the Indonesian Households. *El-Usrah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga*, 6(2), 348-361.
- Amrullah, A., Fauziah, F., & Sadri, M. (2025). Perlindungan Hukum bagi Anak sebagai Korban Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga. *Legal Note*, 1(1), 19-25.
- Ananda, M. R., Sabili, K. A., Basyarahil, A. M., Al-Fikri, M. A., Ray, M. H., & Rosfiani, O. (2024). Pemeliharaan Anak Pasca Perceraian Pada Kasus Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Menurut Hukum Positif Indonesia. *Journal Evidence Of Law*, 3(1), 52-62.
- Astriani, S. (2025). A Legal Analysis of Child Protection against Domestic Violence. *Indonesian Journal of Law and Humanities*, 1(01), 33-41.
- Azzahra, A. T. (2023). Peran Pemerintah Kota Depok Dalam Implementasi Penyelenggaraan Kebijakan Kota Layak Anak. *PARAPOLITIKA: Journal of Politics and Democracy Studies*, 4(1), 77-90.
- Benuf, K., & Azhar, M. (2020). Metodologi penelitian hukum sebagai instrumen mengurai permasalahan hukum kontemporer. *Gema Keadilan*, 7(1), 20-33.
- Diana, P., & Irawati, A. C. (2022). Analisis Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Anak Yang Mengalami Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT). *Rampai Jurnal Hukum (RJH)*, 1(2), 60-67.
- Febriansyah, F. I., & Andriansyah, L. (2022). Analysis Legal Protection Towards Wife as a Victim in Case Domestic Violence. *International Journal of Law and Society (IJLS)*, 1(2), 71-84.
- Harijanto, A., Hatikasari, S., & Musabula, J. (2022). The Model of Legal Protection for Children Victims of Domestic Violence Based on Justice. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 2(2), 100-112.

- Jalil, S. M. A., Hakim, G., & Karmila, K. (2022). Pelaksanaan Hak Keperdataan Anak Dari Orang Tua Putus Perkawinan Karena Talak. *Jurnal Ilmiah Dikdaya*, 12(2), 559-568.
- Juliana, R., & Arifin, R. (2019). Anak dan kejahatan (faktor penyebab dan perlindungan hukum). *Jurnal Selat*, 6(2), 225-234.
- Madnur, M., & Irfan, M. N. (2023). Child protection in Indonesia in the perspective of national law and Islamic law. *Journal of law and policy transformation*, 8(1), 79-94.
- Mahadewi, N. K. T. D., Sugiarta, I. N. G., & Pritayanti, I. G. A. A. G. (2023). Tindak Kekerasan Bullying dengan Penganiayaan sesuai dengan Undang-undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan Anak. *Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum*, 4(3), 368-374.
- Malik, M. M., Sativa, C. O., Handayani, M., & Anugrah, M. R. (2024). Dinamika Hukum dalam Perlindungan Pekerja Anak. *Notary Law Journal*, 3(1), 1-11.
- Mestika, H. F. (2022). Perlindungan hukum pada perempuan korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga di Indonesia. *Ikatan Penulis Mahasiswa Hukum Indonesia Law Journal*, 2(1), 118-130.
- Napitupulu, B. E. R., & Griadhi, N. M. A. Y. (2024). Pengaturan Hak Asuh Anak Pada Kasus Perceraian Akibat Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT). *Ethics and Law Journal: Business and Notary*, 2(3), 156-163.
- Pasaribu, R. N. S., & Hasibuan, A. R. H. (2025). Legal Protection of Children as Victims of Domestic Violence. *International Journal of Health, Economics, and Social Sciences (IJHESS)*, 7(1), 379-383.
- Pasaribu, Y. H., & Erma, Z. (2024). Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Bagi Pelaku Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Journal of Science and Social Research*, 7(4), 1731-1740.
- Patepa, T. I. F. D. (2020). Perlindungan Khusus Bagi Anak Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak. *Lex Et Societatis*, 8(4).
- Putri, I. A., & Suherman, A. (2024). Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Anak Menjadi Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dan Tanggung Jawab Negara. *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Kebijakan Publik | E-ISSN: 3031-8882*, 2(1), 165-173.
- Rachmanto, E. F. (2021). Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Violence. *Journal of Law and Legal Reform*, 2(4), 515-526.
- Ramadhon, S., & Gorda, A. N. T. R. (2020). Perlindungan hukum terhadap perempuan sebagai korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga secara preventif dan represif. *Jurnal Analisis Hukum*, 3(2), 205-217.
- Restia, V., & Arifin, R. (2020). Perlindungan hukum bagi anak sebagai korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga. *Nurani Hukum*, 2(1), 23-32.
- Sahlepi, M. A., Tumiran, T., Rangkuti, C., & Ardani, S. (2024). Implementation of Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Domestic Violence in Lau Gumba Village. *Pena Justisia: Media Komunikasi dan Kajian Hukum*, 23(002), 2673-2685.
- Saputra, R. (2023). Analysis of Protection and Recovery Efforts Against Victims of Domestic Violence Especially Children and Women. *Journal of Social Research*, 2(8), 2851-2859.

- Sasono, S., Isharyanto, I., & Putri, D. K. (2023). Child and women domestic abuse victims' social health insurance protection: an affirmative justice perspective. *Journal of Law, Environmental and Justice*, 1(2), 105-121.
- Satriana, I. M. W. C., & Dewi, N. M. L. (2022). Law Brakes to Protect Victims of Sexual Violence Against Children and Women in the Private Field. *Journal Equity of Law and Governance*, 2(2), 115-122.
- Simanjuntak, P. H. (2024). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Korban Kekerasan: Studi Normatif Terhadap Peraturan Perundang-Undangan. *JUNCTO: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 6(2), 349-359.
- Wahyudi, T. S., & Kushartono, T. (2020). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Anak Yang Menjadi Korban Perlakuan Tindak Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dihubungkan Dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak. *Jurnal Dialektika Hukum*, 2(1), 57-82.
- Yulianti, N. P. R. (2019). Legal Protection For Victims Of Criminal Violations (Case Study Of Violence Against Children In Buleleng District). *Veteran Law Review*, 2(2), 30-41.
- Yustisianto, A. I., Wahyuningsih, S. E., & Mashdurohatun, A. (2022). Reconstruction of Legal Protection Regulations against Victims of Crime of Household Violence Based on Justice Value. *Scholars International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 5(12), 513-519.
- Zakaria, F. A., Ambarsari, R. I. D., & Wijaya, D. I. K. (2025). Studi Yuridis tentang Kriminalisasi Kekerasan Orang Tua terhadap Anak di Masyarakat Modern. *Nomos: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum*, 5(1), 193-200.

Books:

- Erdianti, R. N. (2020). *Hukum Perlindungan Anak Di Indonesia* (Vol. 1). Malang: UMMPress.
- Goleman, D. (2024). *Emotional Intelligence Kecerdasan Emosional*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Hidayati, S. T., & Herman, H. K. (2023). *Buku Referensi PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*. Sumedang: MEGA PRESS NUSANTARA.
- Is, M. S. (2022). *Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana Indonesia*. Jakarta: Prenada Media.
- Iswara, I. M. A. M. (2023). *Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Perkara Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Melalui Mekanisme Mediasi Penal*. Indramayu: CV. Adanu Abimata.
- Prameswari, B., Abdurrachman, H., & Aryani, F. D. (2024). *Penerapan Pidana terhadap Anak sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Narkotika*. Penerbit NEM.
- Soekanto, S., & Mamudji, S. (2020). *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Sriwidodo, J. (2024). *Pengantar Hukum Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kepel Press.
- Suhendra, D., Pulungan, D. S., Amri, K., Satria, B. (2024). *Hukum Pidana: Perlindungan Terhadap Anak*. Padangsidempuan: CV. Alfa Pustaka.



Jurnal Daulat Hukum
Volume 9 No. 1, March 2026
ISSN: 2614-560X
SINTA 3 Decree No.
0547/ES/DT.05.00/2024
Dated May 15, 2024

Analysis of Legal Protection for Children....
**(Muhammad Amin, Suriansyah Murhaini,
Claudia Yuni Pramita, & Yacob Ferdinan
Martono)**

Internet:

Hakiki, S. (2025). Kasus KDRT di Indonesia Tembus 10 Ribu Perkara per September 2025. Retrieved in July 21, 2025. <https://goodstats.id/article/jumlah-kasus-kdrt-di-indonesia-capai-10-ribu-perkara-per-september-2025-yzCSR>.

Regulation:

Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 95).

Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 297, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5606).