

Implementation of Mediation on the Elimination of Domestic Violence

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Abstract

Domestic Violence is a domestic criminal act that is dimensional, in terms of correlating with aspects of juridical, sociological, psychological, cultural, economic, etc., thus requiring extraordinary law enforcement through other approach methods that use local wisdom values. enforcement of criminal law in Indonesia provides an opportunity to conduct legal process in accordance with the values of local wisdom of society. The application of local community wisdom values in the case of domestic violence is very precise and can be started from the investigation stage in the Police. One of these values is to conduct peace through meetings mediated by police investigators. During this time, Mediation is only known in the settlement of civil cases, but along the development of society, many mediations are taken to resolve cases of crime including domestic violence.

Keywords: police, mediation, domestic violence.

I. Introduction

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the Fourth Amendment of Article 28 B Paragraph (1) states that “Everyone has the right to form a family and continue the offspring through legitimate marriage”. Furthermore, in Article 28 G paragraph (1) that “Everyone is entitled to personal, family, honour, dignity and property protection under his control, and is entitled to a sense of security and protection from the threat of fear to do or not to do something that is a fundamental right”.

One of the purposes of marriage as contained in Article 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 Year 1974 concerning marriage which also provides a definition of marriage that “Marriage is a bond between a man and a woman as a husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy family eternal based on the Godhead”. Then in Article 33 determined the rights and obligations of husband and wife “husband and wife are obliged to love each other, honour, faithful and give one's inner help to others”. From these two articles can be interpreted as a prohibition of domestic violence, because it is not in accordance with the purpose of marriage and the rights and obligations of husband and wife. Moreover, according to the view of the Indonesian Nation that marriage is a sacred institution.

Recent developments show that physical, psychological, sexual and neglectful abuses are common. Based on the data of National Commission of Women noted at the national level the number of victims of violence against women especially domestic violence by the end of 2015, accounted for more than 305.535 cases of violence against women. As much as 69 percent due to domestic violence. The highest forms of violence are physical and sexual abuse and neglect in the household.¹

The legal facilities available to protect victims of domestic violence are sufficient, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 guaranteeing the human rights of every human being free from all forms of violence, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Penal Code, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 Year 1999 on Human Rights, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 Year 1998 on the Convention against Torture and Cruel Punishment, and is specifically regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

The existence of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence is a comprehensive thinking from the State to pay attention and provide protection for victim's domestic violence. In addition, the unity and harmony of the household in a happy, safe and peaceful atmosphere is the desire of every household is a hope that can be seen in the first line of the first paragraph of the General Explanation Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Furthermore, the objective of the establishment of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence is to prevent all forms of Domestic Violence, protect domestic violence victims, prosecuting domestic violence perpetrators and maintaining the integrity of harmonious and prosperous household.

The formulation of domestic violence crime as an ordinary crime and complaint makes the actions that lead to the criminal punishment precisely lead to the emergence of counter-productive impact on the basic purpose of the formation of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The settlement of domestic violence cases through criminalization will only fulfil the repressive

¹ See <http://www.timesindonesia.co.id/baca/132018/20160904/002411/kasus-kdrt-di-indonesia-terus-meningkat/> accessed on April 27, 2017.

objective of taking action against domestic violence perpetrators, thus not protecting the interests of the victims and maintaining the integrity of the household. Cessation will leave other problems such as economic, psychological, health and social, even will lead to the collapse of the household.

Criminal cases involving members of the household constitute one part of the criminal law whose character and resolution are different from the general criminal law,¹ considering the individuals involved in it, so the approach and handling of cases like this if carried out using the ordinary Criminal Procedure Law cannot achieve the ultimate goal of justice seekers to solve the problems faced and even tend to make the injustice.²

Substantially, criminal law enforcement in Indonesia provides an opportunity to conduct legal proceedings in accordance with the local wisdom values of the community. Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 Year 2009 on Judicial Power The provision of this Article may be interpreted to mean that a judge may give consideration based on the living law which is not written or has not been stipulated in the provisions of written legislation as intended by the legality principle.

Based on what has been described above, then the problem to be discussed in this paper is how is the application of mediation to the settlement of domestic violence cases? And what factors affect the application of mediation in the resolution of domestic violence cases?

II. Literature Review

Definition of Mediation

Mediation is a process of dispute resolution between two or more parties through negotiation or consensus with the help of a neutral party who has no authority to decide. The neutral party is called a mediator with the task of providing procedural and substantial assistance. Thus, from the definition or definition of mediation can be identified the essential elements of mediation, i.e.:

- mediation is a way of dispute settlement through negotiation based on consensus approach of the parties;
- the parties request the help of another impartial party called a mediator;
- the mediator has no authority to decide, but only to assist the parties to the dispute in seeking a settlement that is acceptable to the parties.³

Mediation is widely practiced in the settlement of civil disputes and disputes within the scope of indigenous peoples or within the scope of society in general, including in criminal matters.

Domestic Violence

The focus of the household in terms of violence among its members is an interesting phenomenon because it is the first place a person sees and even feels the existence of violence. In the home, people can learn that those who love themselves, sometimes they also hit or hurt them. Thus, the household becomes a place of love and violence associated. This means that household social functions and roles are important in domestic violence.

Arif Gosita states that what is meant by domestic violence is: various acts that cause mental, physical, and social suffering to family members by fellow family members (children, mother/wife, and father/husband).⁴

Then based on Article 1 number 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 definition of domestic violence is any act against a person, especially a woman, resulting in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or abandonment of the physical, sexual, psychological and/or neglect, including the threat of unlawful deeds, coercion, or deprivation of liberty within the scope of domestic.

Article 1 number 3 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 to regulate the understanding of the victim as a person experiencing violence and/or threat of domestic violence.

Regarding the victims of domestic violence can come from various backgrounds of age, education, socio-economic level, religion and ethnicity.⁵ Domestic violence victims are people who experience violence and/or threats of domestic violence. The domestic scope of Article 2 of Law Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 is:

- a. husband, wife, and child;
- b. persons who have a family relationship with a person as referred to in letter a because of the blood relationships, marriage, dairy, nurturing, and guardianship, who reside in the domestic; and/or
- c. people who work to help the household and settle in the household.

Law Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 arranging for 4 (four) types of offense to be qualified

¹ Criminal law in Indonesia is divided into two, namely General Criminal Law and Special Criminal Law. Certainly, the General Criminal Code can be interpreted as criminal legislation and is generally accepted. The Special Criminal Law can be interpreted as a legislation in certain areas that have criminal sanctions, or criminal acts regulated in special legislation, outside the Penal Code ... Azis Syamsuddin. 2013. Tindak Pidana Khusus. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta. p. 8.

² Ridwan Mansyur. 2006. Persidangan Perkara Berperspektif Gender. Yayasan Obor Indonesia. Jakarta. p. 361.

³ Takdir Rahmadi, 2010. Mediasi, Penyelesaian Sengketa Melalui Pendekatan Mufakat. RajaGrafindo Persada. Jakarta. p. 12-13.

⁴ Arif Gosita. 1985. Masalah Korban Kejahatan. Kumpulan Karangan. Akademika Pressindo, Jakarta. p. 269.

⁵ Syukri Akub and Baharuddin Badaru. 2012. Wawasan Due Process of Law dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana. Rangkang Education. Yogyakarta. p.135

as domestic violence in the form of physical violence; psychological violence, sexual violence and neglect of household as provided for in Article 5 of Law Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004, i.e. everyone is prohibited from domestic violence against persons within the scope of their household, by the way:

- a. physical violence;
- b. psychological violence;
- c. sexual violence; or
- d. neglect of household.

Principles of Restorative Justice

Restorative Justice by Tony F. Marshall is a concept of settling a criminal case involving all interested parties to then jointly seek solutions and at the same time seek solutions in the face of events after the incidence of such crimes and find ways to overcome them in the future.

The involvement of all interested parties to then jointly seek solutions and settlement of crime is also put forward by Howard Zehr. Howard Zehr provides the definition of Restorative justice as “Restorative justice is a process to involve to the extent possible, these who have a stake in a specific offence and to collectively identify and address harms, needs, and obligations, in order to heal and put things as right as possible”.¹

According to Mark Umbreit that Restorative justice is a "victim-centred response to crime that allows the victim, the offender, their families, and representatives of the community to address the harm caused by the crime".² Mark Umbreit focuses his views on Restorative Justice as an attempt to repair damages and losses caused by criminal offenses.

The definition of Restorative Justice is also regulated in Article 1 paragraph (6) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 Year 2012 on the Child Criminal Justice System is the settlement of a criminal case involving the perpetrator, the victim, the family of the perpetrator/victim, and other related parties to jointly seek a fair settlement by emphasizing restoration back to the original state, not retaliation.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 Year 2012 on the Child Criminal Justice System is the first law of the Republic of Indonesia which stipulates the importance of striving for the implementation of Restorative Justice in criminal cases, especially criminal cases involving children.

III. Research Method

This research uses normative and empirical research type. The first discussion is the type of normative (doctrinal) research that is a legal study to analyse normative provisions and provide an overview by looking at the law as what is written in the law (law in books) or as the norms used as guidelines for the behaviour of every person in the community including law enforcement officers in solving domestic violence cases by applying mediation. The second discussion uses the type of empirical (non-doctrinal) research to examine the reality and implications of law and view the law as a social order that is in real terms associated with social phenomena that are empirical and independent variables that cause influence and effect on various aspects of social life.

The types and sources of data used in this study are primary and secondary data, and primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. To collect data is done through interview, namely methods or techniques of data collection obtained directly to informants related to research problems. Documentation, which is data collection from the agencies related to research problems and documentation is a study material that is relevant to the research. In accordance with the problems to be answered and aims to be achieved in this study, then the data collected both primary and secondary data analysed qualitatively, then described to answer the problems in this study.

IV. Results and Discussion

Implementation of Mediation in the Settlement of Domestic Violence Cases

The results of the observations at the study sites showed that the reported cases of domestic violence were handled separately with cases of general crime. In each Police Station there is a special service room called the Women and Children Service Unit. Cases of domestic violence reported in the Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station which is the location of the study.

¹ Howard Zehr. 2002. *The Little Book of Restorative Justice*, Good Books Intercourse, United State of America. p. 37

² Mark Umbreit, *Family Group Conferencing: Implications for Crime Victims*, The Center for Restorative Justice, University of Minnesota, See http://www.ojp.us-doj/ovc/publications/infores/restorativeJustices/9523-family_group/family3.html. 2001. See also Mark M. Lanier and Stuart Henry. 2004. *Essential Criminology*, Second Edition, West view, Colorado, USA. p. 332 and 407-408.

Table 1
 Cases of Domestic Violence
 Reported 2015 - August 2017

No.	Research Sites	2015	2016	Jan-Aug 2017	Total
1.	Makassar Police Station	64	41	37	142
2.	Takalar Police Station	20	10	11	41
	Total	84	51	48	183

Source: Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station, September 2017

Cases of domestic violence reported on Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station from 2015 to August 2017 as many as 183 cases. The most reported cases of domestic violence in Makassar Police Station were 142 cases and Takalar Police Station in 41 cases.

The reported cases of domestic violence consisted of physical violence, psychological violence, and neglect of households. The details of cases in the Women and Children Service Unit of the study sites can be seen in table 2 as follows:

Table 2
 Type of Reported Domestic Violence

No.	Makassar Police Station	Takalar Police Station	Total
1. Physical Violence	101	32	133
2. Psychological Violence	8	4	12
3. Sexual Violence	-	-	-
4. Neglect of Households	33	5	38
Total	142	41	183

Source: Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station, September 2017

The results showed that at the study sites, physical violence was the most reported type of domestic violence and sexual violence was a type of violence that was not reported. Physical violence is the easiest kind of violence in proof, otherwise sexual violence is not easy in collecting evidence.¹

Domestic violence cases reported in Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station, and Takalar Police Station, which is the location of the research, then followed up by investigators. The form of action performed by the investigator can be seen in table 3 as follows:

Table 3
 Completion of the Domestic Violence Crime Report

No.	Makassar Police Station	Takalar Police Station	Total
1. Withdrew Report	73	39	112
3. Initial Investigation	23	-	23
4. Investigation	5	-	5
5. Submit Official Report of Inspection(BAP)/P21	41	2	43
Total	142	41	183

Source: Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station, September 2017

Based on table 3 above, we get a picture of the settlement of domestic violence cases reported in Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station in the time period of 2015 until August 2017. Hereinafter will be described as follows:

a) Makassar Police Station

Measures taken by the Women and Children Service Unit of the Gowa Police Station on the domestic violence case report are as follows:

The settlement of domestic violence cases reported to the Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station shows that the number of victims withdrew reports of 73 cases. Withdrew report by the victim is generally done (1) after receiving information from the investigator about the legal process to be faced if the case is continued. The case with which the withdrew report was a mild case of violence (Article 44, paragraph 4 Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence). In addition (2) the investigator seeks peace through mediation by bringing together the perpetrator, the victim, the lawyer with the family and involving the community leaders. The investigation stage were 23 cases and the investigation stage were 5 cases. The case of domestic violence that was completed (P21) of 41 cases.

¹ Processed from the results of interviews with investigators on Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station, and Takalar Police Station.

b) Takalar Police Station

The resolution of domestic violence cases reported in the Women and Children Service Unit of the Takalar Police Station shows that of the 41 reported cases, 39 cases were successfully sought for peace by investigators. 2 cases are still under investigation and 2 cases are delegated to the prosecutor's office.

The process of settling cases of domestic violence in the Women and Children Service Unit of the Makassar Police Station and the Takalar Police Station has always been preceded by peace efforts by investigators. Peace efforts are taken in order to maintain the integrity of the household and to safeguard the interests of the children. Peace efforts were implemented with the involvement of Bhayangkara Community Security and Order Counselor (Bhabinkamtibmas) and community leaders to resolve cases of reported domestic violence. Further investigators bring together victims, perpetrators, families and community leaders in the Special Service Room of the Women and Children Service Unit.

Based on the interview with Nina Purwanti, Head of Sub Directorate I of Investigator IV of Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station on September 28, 2017, every report of domestic violence case that entered at SPK Makassar Police Station was completed first by conducting examination of witnesses and other evidence to know the position of the case. Furthermore, the investigator invites both parties, accompanied by their respective families as well as the Legal Institution or other competent institutions to be mediated. The investigator will explain the case, the process to be followed and the end of the process. The investigator will also provide an overview and consideration of the ever-mediated domestic violence case.

In the mediation process, the parties are given the opportunity to express their own wishes, as well as the family.

Consideration of Investigators Women and Children Service Unit to reconcile both parties are:¹

- The perpetrator first commits a violent act
- Development and supervision of children
- Consider the social condition of the offender is the expectation of the family
- The offender is willing to make a statement not to repeat his actions.
- Victims and perpetrators are willing to continue the household and the perpetrator promises to support the family

Investigators take mediation as the resolution of cases of domestic violence if the following conditions are met:

- Criminal acts of domestic violence committed not domestic violence which resulted in severe injury and death
- The willingness of the victim to forgive the perpetrators voluntarily
- An agreement to make peace
- A request from the victim to stop the investigation

Factors Affecting the Implementation of Mediation in the Settlement of Criminal Cases of Domestic Violence.

a. Legal Substance Factor

The settlement of domestic violence through mediation has not been regulated in Indonesian criminal law policy. The peace efforts pursued by the investigator in solving the case of domestic violence based on the Circular Letter of Chief of Police Number Pol.:B/ 3022/XII/2009/SDEOPS dated December 14, 2009 on Case Handling Through Alternative Dispute Resolution, which is against criminal offenses with minor losses and agreed by the litigants. Completion of domestic violence through deliberation, consensus, and respect for legal norms, social norms/customs and based on justice for the parties.

Circular Letter of Chief of Police Number Pol.:B/ 3022/XII/2009/SDEOPS stipulates that one form of problem solving in the application of the Community Police is the application of the concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), namely the pattern of solving social problems through alternative channels other than legal process or non-litigation, among others through peace efforts, as follows:

1. Seeking the handling of criminal cases that have minor material losses, the solution can be directed through ADR concept.
2. Settlement of criminal cases using ADR must be agreed by the litigants, but if no new agreement is resolved in accordance with legal procedures applicable professionally and proportionally.
3. Settlement of criminal cases that use ADR should be principled on consensus and should be known by the surrounding community by including local RT/RW.
4. Settlement of criminal cases using ADR must respect the norms of social/customary law and meet the principles of justice.
5. Empowering members of the community police and playing FKPM existing in their respective

¹ Processed from the results of interviews with investigators on Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station, and Takalar Police Station.

areas to be able to identify criminal cases that have small material losses and are possible to be solved through the concept of ADR.

6. For cases that have been resolved through the concept of ADR to be no longer in touch by other counter-productive legal actions with the aim of the community police.

Case solving is based Circular Letter of Chief of Police can be done with the authority of police discretion. Some legislation which can be used as legal basis for the application of discretion, especially in criminal law enforcement process, among others:

Article 15 paragraph (2) letter k of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 Year 2002 on the Indonesian National Police (Police Law), which states that: The State Police of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with other laws and regulations is authorized to exercise other powers included in the scope of police duties.

Article 16 paragraph (1) letter l of the Police Law stipulates that in the course of carrying out duties in criminal proceedings, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia is authorized to take other acts under responsible law. Paragraph (2) Other acts as referred to in paragraph (1) letter l shall be investigative and investigative actions conducted if they meet the following conditions:

1. not contrary to a rule of law;
2. in harmony with the legal obligations that require such action to take place;
3. shall be reasonable, and shall be included in the sphere of office;
4. appropriate consideration based on coercive circumstances; and
5. respect for human rights.

b. Legal Structure Factor

Article 7 of Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 Year 2008 concerning the Establishment of Special Service Spaces and Procedures for the Examination of Witness and / or Victims of Crime provides that the number of personnel manning the RPK for the Police Headquarters level, Regional Police Office and Sub-Regional Police Office, shall be at least 5 (five) persons, consisting of:

- a. RPK controllers;
- b. administrative staff;
- c. service delivery officers;
- d. inspection officer;
- e. general assistant.

The results of the research in Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station which is the location of the research indicate that the number of personnel of Women and Children Service Unit is in accordance with the amount specified in the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 Year 2008. The number of Women and Children Service Unit personnel can be seen on table 4 as follows:

Table 4

Women and Children Service Personnel Data

No.	Personnel	Police (L)	Police Woman	Total
1.	Makassar Police Station	9	5	14
2..	Takalar Police Station	3	2	5
Total		12	7	19

Source: Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station, September 2017

Table 4 shows that the Women and Children Service Unit personnel in Makassar Police Station and Takalar Police Station have fulfilled the amounts stipulated in the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 Year 2008.

Article 8 The Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 Year 2008 governing Personnel assigned to RPK is preferably police woman (Polwan) and Civil Servant (PNS) Polri woman and in case there is no officer of Polwan and PNS Polri, RPK can be filled by Polri (man). However, the existence of Policicians will certainly make the investigation of cases of domestic violence will be better.

c. Legal Culture Factor

The investigator's consideration in the process of resolving domestic violence through ADR is not focused on law enforcement but based on the values of expediency and justice.¹ It is also in line with what the perpetrators, victims, families, and communities in their environment expect. This means that the legal culture of the investigating apparatus corresponds to the legal culture of the parties.

One of the obstacles encountered by the investigators in mediating the settlement of domestic violence cases related to the legal culture is that there is still interference from the families who do not want a peace

¹ Processed from the results of interviews with investigators on Women and Children Service Unit of Makassar Police Station, and Takalar Police Station.

between the perpetrators and the victims. Although the perpetrators and victims want to make peace, but not infrequently the family opposed the decision of both. They assume that the party who has committed violence is unforgivable and given a chance again because he is likely to repeat his violent acts.

The next obstacle is one party even both parties are equally defending their respective opinions and consider the other most innocent. Another obstacle is one of the parties, generally the victims do not want to meet again to discuss their case. In such cases, they usually do not intend to continue the household.

d. Facilities and Infrastructure Factors

The Women and Children Service Unit is a Special Service Unit established in 2007. Article 6 The Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 Year 2008 provides that the facilities and equipment of the RPK are as follows:

(1) RPK equipped facilities and equipment in the form:

- a) living room that serves to receive guests/witnesses and/or victims with equipped among others furniture, reading materials, media TV/radio, air conditioning;
- b) counseling and examination room, serves to receive reports/complaints of witnesses and/or victims and for the sake of inspection with a desk and chair consultation, air conditioning, monitoring tool (CCTV/Recorder);
- c) control room, serves to monitor the activities in the counseling and inspection room supported by supervisors and equipped with activities recorder, furniture, computer, server to record the picture and sound, TV monitor, air conditioner, stationery, file cabinet, and other necessary completeness;
- d) break room, functioning for witness and/or victim rest area with bed, table and chair, relaxation, air-conditioning, cupboard, bathroom and toilet.

(2) The completeness of each room is strived to meet the requirements in order to ensure a calm, clear and clean atmosphere, does not create a frightening impression, and can maintain the confidentiality and security of witnesses and/or victims whose case is being handled.

Based on the observation in the location of the research, the description of facilities and infrastructure of Women and Children Service Unit was obtained. Women and Children Service Units at every polres in research sites are generally not newly created rooms. The Women and Children Service Unit is placed in an existing unit. For example, in the Takalar Police Office, the Women and Children Service Unit is blocked from the criminal detective room consisting of 2 small rooms, which contain seats and examination desks. The Women and Children Service Unit of Takalar Police office is very narrow and not in accordance with the facilities and infrastructure that have been arranged in the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 Year 2008. One of the efforts of the Women and Children Service Unit investigators took the mediation path by meeting and communicating intensively with Bhayangkara Community Security and Order Counselor as well as community leaders. Based on the results of research, sometimes investigators use private facilities and infrastructure at a personal cost.

V. Conclusion

The application of mediation on the settlement of cases of Domestic Violence is conducted by the Women and Children Service Unit investigators by involving perpetrators, victims, families, Bhayangkara Community Security and Order Counselor, Legal Institutions and Community leaders to find the root cause and solving the case with consider the principle of expediency and fairness. Constraints faced in the application of mediation in cases of domestic violence include factors of legal substance, legal structure, legal culture and facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the use of mediation in solving cases of domestic violence crime by intensifying counseling/socialization of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence for the public to know the rights and obligations when the case of domestic violence. And it is necessary to make the rule of law in the implementation of mediation on the settlement of domestic violence cases in the police and to increase the personnel of Women and Children Service Unit Especially Police of Women. It is also advisable to complete the facilities and infrastructure as stipulated in the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 Year 2008.

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