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Criminal Responsibility for Domestic Violence Offenders in the Context of Suspected Adultery by the Wife

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the criminal responsibility of perpetrators of domestic violence in the context of alleged adultery by the wife, with a focus on how such allegations influence the proof of the element of fault in criminal law. The research employs an empirical legal approach aimed at understanding how legal norms operate in practice, particularly in handling domestic violence cases at the Makassar Metropolitan Police (Polrestabes Makassar). The findings indicate that allegations of adultery often function as a triggering factor for acts of violence due to emotional, social, and psychological dynamics within the household. However, from a criminal law perspective, such allegations do not possess juridical power to justify or eliminate criminal responsibility. The study reveals that the element of fault, particularly intent (*mens rea*), remains the central determinant in establishing criminal liability. The perpetrator's conscious decision to commit acts of violence, despite being driven by emotional motives, fulfills the requirements of intentional wrongdoing. Furthermore, the legal system consistently rejects justifications based on emotional reactions, cultural values, or misinterpretations of religious teachings. The study also highlights challenges in the evidentiary process, particularly in proving psychological violence, and emphasizes the importance of expert testimony and documentary evidence such as *visum et repertum*. The research concludes that domestic violence cannot be justified under any circumstances, and legal enforcement must prioritize victim protection while maintaining the principles of justice, legal certainty, and expediency. Strengthening preventive measures, public awareness, and evidentiary regulations is essential to ensure more effective protection for victims.

Keywords: Criminal Responsibility, Domestic Violence, Alleged Adultery, Mens Rea, Victim Protection

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a state governed by law places the protection of human rights as a fundamental foundation in the life of the nation and state. The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 guarantees the right to life, the right to form a family, and the right to security for every citizen (Syuhada, 2021). These provisions affirm that every individual has the right to establish a family through a lawful marriage and to obtain protection from all forms of violence. The family institution is regarded as the smallest social unit that plays a strategic role in maintaining social stability (Labibah, *et al*, 2025). Harmony within the family serves as an important indicator in creating a just and prosperous society. Social reality shows that the family is not always a safe space for all its members (Islamiah & Iriyadi, 2025). The phenomenon of domestic violence remains a serious issue that requires comprehensive legal attention.

Marriage, in a normative sense, is understood as a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman aimed at forming a happy and lasting family. This concept does not only have legal dimensions but also moral, social, and religious dimensions (Jalaluddin, 2025). The relationship between husband and wife is expected to be built on mutual respect, affection, and responsibility (Maghrabi & Anwar, 2025). Family life ideally becomes a space of protection and comfort for all its members. Disharmony within the household often arises due to unresolved internal conflicts. Emotional factors, jealousy, and the inability to manage conflicts become the main

triggers of violence (Al Gina, 2024). These conditions reflect a gap between ideal norms and social practices within family life.

Domestic violence constitutes a violation of human rights that cannot be tolerated. Acts of violence not only cause physical suffering but also have psychological and social impacts on victims (Guntara, Sofiyana & Ramadhani, 2025). Women, as a vulnerable group, are often the primary victims in domestic violence cases. Unequal power relations within the household further exacerbate the occurrence of violence. Domestic violence can no longer be regarded as merely a private matter (Talan, Taftazani & Apsari, 2025). The state has an obligation to provide legal protection for victims. Criminal law serves as an important instrument in upholding justice and providing deterrence for perpetrators.

The phenomenon of domestic violence in Indonesia shows an alarming trend. Empirical data indicate that cases of domestic violence continue to increase each year. Many victims do not report their cases due to economic dependency and social pressure. Social stigma often forces victims to remain silent (Pontoh, Imran & Mantali, 2025). This situation results in actual violence rates being far higher than those recorded. Handling domestic violence cases requires a multidisciplinary approach. The legal system must be able to address the complexity of issues occurring within the domestic sphere (Siking, Imran & Achir, 2025).

The Indonesian Constitution provides a strong legal basis for protecting victims of violence. Article 28A guarantees the right of every person to live and to defend their life. Article 28B affirms the right to form a family and to obtain protection from violence (Herman, *et al*, 2026). These provisions indicate that domestic violence constitutes a violation of constitutional rights. The state is not only obligated to respect these rights but also to protect and fulfill them. Legal protection for victims forms part of the state's responsibility. The implementation of these constitutional norms is realized through the enactment of specific legislation.

The Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence was enacted as a response to the increasing cases of domestic violence. This regulation provides clear definitions and limitations regarding forms of domestic violence. Its criminal provisions regulate sanctions for perpetrators of physical, psychological, sexual violence, and neglect. The law also emphasizes the importance of victim protection and recovery. The existence of this regulation reflects the state's commitment to addressing domestic violence. Law enforcement becomes the key factor in the effectiveness of such protection. The role of law enforcement officers is crucial in implementing these norms.

The relationship between husband and wife in social and religious perspectives is often used as a basis for justifying certain behaviors. Interpretations of religious norms are sometimes misused to legitimize acts of violence. Misunderstanding the concept of male leadership in the household may trigger repressive actions. Religious values

should be interpreted as guidance to create harmony. Violence cannot be justified in any form. Normative approaches must be balanced with contextual understanding. Law functions as a firm boundary against actions that violate human rights.

Allegations of adultery within marriage often trigger conflicts that lead to violence. Accusations of infidelity can provoke uncontrolled emotions. Such circumstances are frequently used as justification by perpetrators of violence (Sari, *et al*, 2025). Criminal law does not recognize justification for acts of violence based solely on emotional grounds. Allegations of adultery must be proven through lawful legal mechanisms. Vigilante actions cannot be justified in a state governed by law. The principle of due process of law must serve as the foundation in resolving conflicts.

Cases of domestic violence resulting in death indicate a highly serious level of escalation. Such incidents reflect a failure in emotional control and peaceful conflict resolution (Nurfitriani, Asdin & Adnan, 2024). The victim's right to life, as protected by the Constitution, is violated. This situation confirms that domestic violence is not merely an ordinary conflict. The state must respond firmly against perpetrators. Law enforcement must be carried out objectively and professionally. The principle of justice must be upheld without considering subjective justifications.

Criminal responsibility becomes a central concept in determining whether a person can be punished. Criminal law theory emphasizes the importance of fault in establishing liability. Fault may take the form of intent or negligence (Husna, Darmawijaya & Fithria, 2025). A perpetrator can only be punished if the elements of a criminal offense as stipulated by law are fulfilled. This principle aligns with the legality principle in criminal law (Kila, *et al*, 2023). The assessment of fault is a crucial part of judicial proceedings. Judges play a strategic role in evaluating these aspects.

The elements of criminal offenses in domestic violence cases must be analyzed carefully. Each act must meet the qualifications of a criminal offense according to legal provisions. Physical violence serves as a primary indicator in determining the existence of a criminal act (Hidayat, Landrawan & Setianto, 2023). The domestic sphere also constitutes an essential element in the construction of the offense. Interpretation of these elements requires a comprehensive juridical approach. Differences in interpretation may influence judicial decisions. Legal certainty remains the primary objective in law enforcement.

Another issue that arises is the ambiguity of norms in determining the scope of the household. The law does not explicitly regulate the types of marriages included within this scope. This condition creates debates in law enforcement practice. Legal interpretation becomes a solution to address normative gaps. Systematic and teleological approaches may be used to understand legislative intent. Harmonization with other laws is necessary. Legal certainty must be maintained in every interpretation.

The Marriage Law is closely related to the regulation of domestic violence. The legal status of husband and wife forms the basis for determining the legal scope. A valid marriage creates legal consequences regarding the rights and obligations of each party. Such legal relationships form the basis for the application of criminal sanctions. Integration between various legal instruments is required. The legal system must function in a synergistic manner. The ultimate goal is to provide optimal protection for victims.

A human rights approach serves as an important perspective in analyzing domestic violence cases. The right to security and protection from violence constitutes a fundamental right. Violations of these rights must be met with firm sanctions. The state has an obligation to ensure that such violations do not occur. Protection for women as a vulnerable group must be prioritized. Legal policies must favor victims. This approach aligns with the principle of substantive justice.

Gender-based violence reflects inequality in social relations. Women often become victims due to their relatively weaker position. Patriarchal social structures reinforce male dominance. This condition creates a high potential for domestic violence. Preventive efforts must be carried out through cultural change and education. Law plays a role in shaping societal mindset. Legal awareness becomes key in reducing violence.

Law enforcement in domestic violence cases faces various challenges. The process of proof is often difficult because it occurs in private spaces. The lack of witnesses becomes an obstacle in judicial proceedings. Victims often withdraw reports due to social pressure. Law enforcement officers must possess sensitivity toward victims. A humane approach is necessary in handling such cases. Victim protection must be the primary priority.

Allegations of adultery cannot serve as justification in criminal law. The legality principle emphasizes that every act must be assessed based on applicable law. Acts of violence remain criminal offenses even if motivated by emotion. The law does not provide space for subjective justification. Law enforcement must be objective and rational. Legal certainty is a non-negotiable principle. Justice must be upheld without discrimination.

The study of criminal responsibility in this context becomes important to develop. Legal analysis is necessary to understand the limits of perpetrator liability. Normative and empirical approaches can be applied simultaneously. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of legal science. This research also holds practical value for law enforcement. The recommendations produced can serve as a basis for policy considerations. Strengthening the legal system becomes the ultimate objective of this research.

METHOD

This study employs an empirical legal research approach aimed at examining how law operates in practice, particularly in handling criminal acts of domestic violence in the context of alleged adultery by the wife. An empirical approach is chosen because the research does not merely focus on written legal norms but also on the realities of law enforcement implementation by legal authorities in the field. The research is conducted in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, with a specific focus on the Makassar Metropolitan Police (Polrestabes Makassar) as the primary locus of case handling. The population of this study includes law enforcement officials, particularly investigators involved in handling domestic violence cases, as well as victims relevant to the research context. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, taking into account the respondents' experience, knowledge, and direct involvement in the cases under study. This approach enables the researcher to obtain in-depth and relevant data regarding the dynamics of law enforcement in such cases. The focus of analysis is directed at the interaction between legal norms and law enforcement practices within the social context of society.

The types of data used consist of primary and secondary data, which complement each other to provide a comprehensive understanding. Primary data are obtained through field research using direct interviews with police investigators, victims, and other parties related to the cases under study. The interview technique is conducted in a structured and in-depth manner to gather accurate information regarding the case-handling process and the challenges encountered. Secondary data are obtained through documentation and literature studies, including legislation, court decisions, books, academic journals, and other relevant sources. The documentation study focuses on analyzing court decisions related to domestic violence cases that share similar characteristics with the research object. Data analysis is carried out qualitatively by linking empirical findings with the normative framework of criminal law. The results of the analysis are then systematically organized to address the research problems and provide recommendations for strengthening law enforcement. This approach is expected to contribute both theoretically and practically to the development of criminal law, particularly concerning criminal responsibility in domestic violence cases.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Criminal Responsibility of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence against a Wife Alleged to Have Committed Adultery

The position of the perpetrator in criminal law constitutes the starting point in understanding liability for the crime of domestic violence. The perpetrator is constructed as a legal subject who possesses the capacity to act and to be held accountable for their actions. This concept emphasizes that criminal responsibility does not attach solely to the act, but to the individual who commits the act. This understanding aligns with classical doctrine that places human beings at the center of criminal responsibility. The existence of the perpetrator as a legal subject requires an analysis of awareness and intent in acting. The structure of criminal law demands a

connection between the act and fault. This conception serves as the basis for assessing whether the perpetrator can be held criminally liable.

Empirical data from the Makassar Metropolitan Police indicate an increase in domestic violence cases in recent years. The rising number of cases reflects structural problems within household life in society. This phenomenon demonstrates that domestic violence is not an isolated issue. Economic factors, early marriage, and infidelity are dominant triggers of such violence. These conditions reveal a complex interaction between social and psychological factors. Case handling cannot be conducted partially. A comprehensive approach is required to respond to this phenomenon.

The majority of cases resolved through mediation indicate a tendency toward non-litigation settlement. This mechanism is viewed as an alternative to maintain family unity. The mediation process provides space for the parties to reach a mutual agreement. This approach also reflects the application of restorative values within the legal system. The police act as facilitators in this process. This effort aims to reduce broader social impacts. A balance between justice and utility becomes the primary consideration.

Criminal responsibility remains a central aspect in every criminal act. The concept of *mens rea* is a crucial element in determining the fault of the perpetrator. Intent demonstrates the will to commit a prohibited act. Negligence reflects carelessness that leads to legal consequences. Both forms of fault serve as the basis for imposing criminal sanctions. The assessment of fault must be conducted objectively. Judges play a central role in determining the degree of fault.

The objective elements of domestic violence must be analyzed systematically. Acts of physical violence serve as the primary indicator in establishing proof. The impact in the form of injury or suffering constitutes a requirement for the fulfillment of the offense. Medical evidence such as a *visum et repertum* plays an important role in the evidentiary process. Without such evidence, proof becomes weak. The construction of a material offense requires the existence of a real consequence. A causal relationship between the act and the consequence must be established.

The subjective element relates to the mental attitude of the perpetrator in committing the act. Intent in this context reflects the will to harm the victim. The motive of jealousy due to alleged adultery reinforces the existence of intent. The perpetrator consciously uses physical force to injure the victim. This condition indicates the fulfillment of *dolus* in criminal law. Motive does not eliminate fault. Motive merely serves as the background of the act.

The element of “any person” indicates that the perpetrator is a legal subject capable of being held responsible. The domestic sphere constitutes the spatial limitation of this offense. The relationship between the perpetrator and the victim

must be legally proven. Proof of marriage becomes the primary basis in establishing such a relationship. This qualification determines the applicable legal provisions. Without fulfilling this element, the offense cannot be proven. Legal certainty depends on the fulfillment of these elements.

Criminal sanctions are classified based on the consequences caused. Minor violence carries lighter penalties compared to serious violence. Death as a consequence represents the most severe form of this offense. The legal system provides proportional gradation of punishment. The imposition of penalties must consider the level of fault and the consequences caused. The principle of proportionality serves as the basis for determining sanctions. Substantive justice becomes the ultimate goal.

The perpetrator's claim that violence was committed as a reaction cannot be justified. The law does not legitimize acts of violence in any form. Allegations of adultery do not eliminate the unlawful nature of the act. Violent conduct still fulfills the elements of a criminal offense. This principle reflects the firmness of the law in protecting victims. Subjective justifications have no legal validity. Law enforcement must remain consistent.

Capacity for responsibility is a fundamental requirement in criminal liability. The perpetrator must possess awareness of their actions. A normal mental condition serves as an indicator of such capacity. Emotional outbursts do not qualify as mental disorders. The perpetrator is still considered capable of controlling their actions. Therefore, criminal responsibility remains attached. This principle ensures legal certainty.

Provocation cannot serve as a justification in criminal law. Acts of violence remain unlawful conduct. The law prohibits vigilante actions. Legal mechanisms must be followed in resolving conflicts. Allegations of adultery must be proven through legal processes. The judicial system provides space for fair resolution. The principle of due process serves as the primary foundation.

Jurisprudence demonstrates consistency in rejecting justifications for violence. Court decisions affirm that perpetrators remain accountable. Concrete cases illustrate the application of this principle. Judges consider facts and evidence objectively. Provocation only serves as a mitigating factor. Criminal responsibility is still enforced. This consistency is essential in maintaining legal certainty.

A comparison of criminal sanctions reveals a significant difference between adultery and violence. Adultery carries relatively lighter penalties. Domestic violence carries heavier sanctions. This difference reflects the prioritization of victim protection. The law places the safety of life as a primary value. Perpetrators of violence face greater legal risks. Legal rationality is evident in this comparison.

Socio-cultural aspects also influence the occurrence of violence. Honor-based values are often used to justify actions. Misinterpretations of cultural values may

trigger violence. Legal education becomes important in changing mindsets. Public awareness must be increased. Law must function as a social control mechanism. Cultural transformation forms part of the solution.

Religious perspectives are often misinterpreted to justify violence. Religious values should promote humane behavior. Violence has no legitimacy in religious teachings. Conflict resolution must be carried out wisely. Legal institutions provide legitimate avenues for resolution. Proper religious understanding can prevent violence. Synergy between law and religious values is necessary.

Empirical data indicate that infidelity is a primary trigger of violence. Uncontrolled emotions become a dominant factor. This condition highlights the importance of self-control. Emotional education becomes a societal necessity. Prevention is more effective than enforcement. The role of the family is crucial in building awareness. Preventive approaches must be strengthened.

A restorative approach provides an alternative in resolving cases. Mediation becomes a means to achieve agreement. This approach prioritizes the restoration of relationships. Victims continue to receive protection. Perpetrators are given the opportunity to correct their actions. A balance between justice and utility is achieved. The legal system becomes more humane.

Cross-sectoral intervention forms an important part of case handling. Cooperation with relevant institutions provides support for victims. Psychological counseling assists in victim recovery. This approach demonstrates that law does not stand alone. Victim protection becomes the primary priority. Synergy among institutions increases effectiveness. This model should be expanded further.

Criminal responsibility must be upheld as a form of justice. Perpetrators cannot evade legal consequences. Law enforcement provides a deterrent effect. The legal system must remain consistent in its application. Legal certainty guarantees protection for society. Justice must be experienced by victims. This principle underlies law enforcement.

The analytical conclusion shows that domestic violence cannot be justified under any circumstances. Allegations of adultery do not eliminate criminal responsibility. The law prioritizes the protection of victims. Law enforcement must be carried out firmly and consistently. Preventive and repressive approaches must operate in balance. The legal system must continue to be strengthened. The ultimate goal is to create justice and order within society.

B. The Relevance of Alleged Adultery by the Wife to the Proof of the Element of Fault in the Crime of Domestic Violence

The relevance of alleged adultery by the wife in the crime of domestic violence occupies an important position in the construction of proof of the element of fault.

Empirically, such allegations often serve as the primary trigger for the occurrence of domestic violence. This phenomenon does not stand alone but is closely related to the social and psychological dynamics within family relationships. Field data indicate that infidelity or the presence of a third party becomes a dominant factor in domestic conflicts. These conditions trigger intense emotional reactions from the perpetrator. These reactions then transform into acts of physical and psychological violence. Legal analysis is required to distinguish between motive and criminal responsibility.

The motive of alleged adultery, from the perspective of criminal law, does not possess the force of a justificatory ground. Motive merely functions as a background that explains why an act is committed. The element of fault must still be proven based on the will and knowledge of the perpetrator. Criminal law requires awareness that the act violates legal norms. Allegations of adultery actually strengthen the presence of intent in acts of violence. The perpetrator consciously acts to harm the victim. This condition clarifies the existence of *dolus* in the act.

The concept of intent in criminal law consists of two main elements, namely will and knowledge. Will reflects the existence of a specific purpose in committing the act. Knowledge reflects the perpetrator's awareness of the consequences caused. Allegations of adultery trigger both elements simultaneously. The perpetrator is aware that violence will cause suffering. The perpetrator still chooses to carry out the act. This condition demonstrates that the element of intent is fully satisfied.

The perpetrator's claim that the act of violence constitutes an emotional reflex cannot be legally accepted. Emotional outbursts do not fall within the category of mental disorders that eliminate criminal responsibility. Article 44 of the Criminal Code provides clear limitations regarding conditions that may eliminate criminal liability. These provisions apply only to perpetrators suffering from mental disorders. Emotions arising from jealousy do not fall within this category. The perpetrator still possesses intellectual and volitional capacity. Therefore, criminal responsibility remains attached to the perpetrator.

The analysis of capacity for responsibility shows that the perpetrator remains legally accountable. The perpetrator is aware of their actions. The perpetrator understands that violence is a prohibited act. The perpetrator also maintains control over their conduct. There is no evidence of significant mental disorder. This condition reinforces that the perpetrator meets the requirements for criminal liability. This principle forms the basis for the imposition of sanctions.

A sociological perspective shows that the concept of honor often becomes a driving factor for violence. Local cultural values such as *siri* influence the perpetrator's perception of adultery. Loss of honor is considered a serious violation. The perpetrator feels compelled to restore honor through acts of violence. This view contradicts

modern legal principles. The law does not recognize violence as a means of restoring honor. Protection of the victim's physical integrity becomes the primary priority.

Indonesian positive law firmly rejects vigilante actions. Allegations of adultery cannot serve as a basis for committing violence. Conflict resolution must be carried out through lawful legal mechanisms. The offense of adultery has a specific procedural framework as a complaint-based offense. A harmed party must report the matter through legal channels. Acts of violence instead place the perpetrator in the position of a law violator. This principle demonstrates the supremacy of law in society.

A comparison of criminal sanctions shows an imbalance between adultery and violence offenses. Adultery carries relatively light penalties. Domestic violence carries significantly heavier sanctions. This difference reflects the prioritization of victim protection. The law places the safety of life as a primary value. Perpetrators of violence face more severe legal consequences. Legal rationality is reflected in this regulatory framework.

The analysis of proving the element of fault requires a comprehensive approach. Investigators must be able to identify the mental attitude of the perpetrator. Allegations of adultery become an important variable in such analysis. This variable helps explain the motive behind the violent act. Proof is not solely dependent on physical evidence. Psychological aspects must also be considered. This approach produces a deeper analytical understanding.

A criminological perspective indicates that violence is often related to power relations. The perpetrator feels a sense of authority over the victim. Allegations of adultery are perceived as a threat to that authority. The perpetrator then uses violence to maintain control. This pattern demonstrates dominance within the relationship. Criminal law functions to correct such relations. Protection of the victim remains the primary objective.

A theological analysis shows that religion does not justify violence. Religious teachings provide limitations in resolving domestic conflicts. Severe acts of violence contradict principles of justice. Allegations of adultery must be resolved through legitimate mechanisms. The perpetrator has no authority to impose punishment. This principle reflects harmony between law and religious values. Proper understanding can prevent violence.

Proof in cases of psychological violence presents particular challenges. Psychological harm is not visible to the naked eye. Evidence requires specialized instruments. A psychiatric *visum et repertum* becomes an essential tool. This document provides an objective assessment of the victim's condition. Without such evidence, proof becomes difficult. The role of experts becomes highly significant in this process.

Psychiatric *visum et repertum* has a strategic function within the judicial system. Prosecutors rely on it to formulate indictments. Judges use it to establish conviction. This document serves as a bridge between medical science and law. Its presence enhances the quality of proof. It provides scientific legitimacy to the process. The legal system becomes more accurate in assessing cases.

Obstacles in proof often arise in practice. The absence of direct witnesses becomes a major challenge. Victims frequently experience social pressure. The evidentiary process becomes increasingly complex. The law provides solutions through alternative forms of evidence. Indirect witness testimony may be utilized. This approach helps overcome evidentiary limitations.

The Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence provides innovations in proof. Victim testimony may serve as primary evidence. This provision deviates from general principles in criminal procedure law. Its purpose is to facilitate proof. Domestic crimes possess unique characteristics. A special approach is required in handling such cases. This norm reflects legal flexibility.

Academic discourse reveals debates concerning this provision. Some scholars argue that it may create legal uncertainty. Standards of proof become less clear. Judges may face difficulties in assessing evidence. Evaluation of this norm becomes necessary. Regulatory refinement is important. Legal certainty must be maintained.

The asymmetry of criminal sanctions strengthens the legal position of victims. Perpetrators of violence face heavier penalties. Adultery cannot be used as a justificatory ground. The law provides maximum protection for victims. Perpetrators must be held accountable. Justice is enforced through sanctions. The legal system functions as a mechanism of social control.

Law enforcement approaches must consider both preventive and repressive aspects. Prevention becomes an important initial step. Enforcement aims to provide deterrence. Both approaches must operate in balance. The legal system must adapt to social dynamics. The role of law enforcement officials becomes crucial. Legal integrity must be upheld.

The analytical conclusion shows that allegations of adultery merely function as a background factor. The element of fault must be proven independently. The perpetrator remains responsible for their actions. The law does not allow justification for violence. Protection of victims becomes the primary priority. Law enforcement must be carried out consistently. The ultimate goal is to achieve justice and social order.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The alleged adultery of the wife in the crime of domestic violence only has relevance as a background or motive that triggers the occurrence of the act, but it has

no juridical force to eliminate the element of fault or the criminal responsibility of the perpetrator. Criminal law firmly places the element of intent (*mens rea*) and the unlawful act (*actus reus*) as the primary basis for determining the perpetrator's guilt. Allegations of adultery actually reinforce the existence of the perpetrator's conscious intent to commit violence, thereby establishing the element of fault in a complete manner. The legal system also rejects all forms of justification based on emotion, culture, or misinterpretations of religious teachings in relation to acts of violence. Protection of victims becomes the primary priority in law enforcement, with the physical and psychological integrity of individuals regarded as values that must be safeguarded. Law enforcement must be carried out consistently while upholding the principles of justice, legal certainty, and expediency. Therefore, it is recommended that law enforcement authorities enhance preventive approaches through legal education and the strengthening of public awareness, as well as optimize case handling in a professional manner supported by comprehensive evidence, including strengthening regulations related to evidentiary standards in domestic violence cases in order to ensure more effective protection for victims.

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