

Violence in Households by Military Members Reviewed from the Perspective of Law Number 31 of 1997 Concerning Military Justice

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Abstract: *Women and domestic violence in its history are difficult to separate. Violence against women can occur in the household and can happen to anyone, it can be carried out by ordinary civilians, but also by members of the soldiers who have received rigorous education in military training. The objectives to be achieved through writing and legal research are to find out and review the appropriateness of the judge's decision by referring to the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and to find out and examine the role of military law in criminal acts of Domestic Violence committed by members. military. This research is a normative juridical study, using a descriptive analytical approach. The conclusion is that in the accuracy of the judge's decision by referring to the law on the elimination of domestic violence, for domestic violence that occurs in the military environment, additional crimes can be applied which can be expanded in scope by the judge, namely by imposing sanctions, namely anti-material and immaterial harm to victims of violence. in the household as well as dismissal as a civil servant of perpetrators who are members of the TNI and members of the TNI who commit crimes of domestic violence can be subject to military discipline without reducing or eliminating the criminal sentence imposed by the Judge at the final court decision.*

Keywords: Violence, Household, Military

1. Introduction

Women and domestic violence in its history are difficult to separate. Violence against women can occur in the household and can happen to anyone, it can be carried out by ordinary civilians, but also by soldiers who have received rigorous education in military training.

Women are almost always victims of violence because the culture and values of our society are shaped by patriarchal forces, where men are culturally welcome to be the determinants of life. According to Foucault¹, men have been formed to become the owner of the power that determines the direction of the discourse of public knowledge. Violence against women in general or generally occurs through the concept of control over women themselves, both on their personal, institutional, symbolic and material aspects. Thus, when the relationship between the sexes is constructed through a domination-subordination relationship, then women are positioned as parties that are regulated by men. This relationship building works through the entire social system which then creates a gender identity that differentiates men and women.² So when power relations are not balanced, violence and injustice are very big possibilities that arise. Although in certain cases, the reality may be reversed, and men are the victims.

Domestic violence is in fact contradicting the nature of the house itself, where most people consider that the house is believed to be the safest and most comfortable place to live in. Home is where all adventure and exhaustion begins. In general, people think that a dangerous place is outside the home. So when the house was accused of being a place of violence, everyone gave various responses.

Because domestic violence occurs in a personal sphere full of emotional relations, the resolution is not as easy as criminal cases in a public context. The voices of women or victims of domestic violence tend to be muted. There are several reasons that cause acts of domestic violence such as the iceberg phenomenon,³ more cases are hidden than seen.

Definitively, according to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 Year 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, what is meant by Domestic Violence is: "Every act against a person, especially women, results in physical, sexual misery or suffering, psychological, and / or household neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or illegal deprivation of liberty within the scope of the household".

More broadly, the details of the forms of violence against women are as follows:⁴

1) Physical violence, such as hitting, slapping, choking and

¹ Foucault, Michel. *SeksdanKekuasaan: SejarahSeksualitas*. Rahayu S. Hidayat (Penerj.) Jakarta: GramediaPustakaUtama. 1997. p. 113-114.

² *Feminist Dictionary*. Boston: The University of Illinois Press. p. 323

³ Luhulima, KekerasanDalamRumahTangga, PenerbitRajaGrafindo, 2000. p. 139

⁴ AchieLuhulima, PemahamanBentuk-bentukTindakKekerasanTerhadapPerempuanandanAlternatifPemecahannya. Jakarta: KelompokKerja "Convention Waath" PusatKajianWanitaandanJenderUniversitas Indonesia, ed. 2000. p. 11

so on.

- 2) Psychological violence, such as screaming, swearing, threatening, harassing and so on.
- 3) Sexual violence, such as taking actions that lead to sexual advances / urges such as touching, kissing, forcing sex without the victim's consent, etc.
- 4) Financial violence, such as taking the victim's money, withholding or not providing fulfillment of financial needs and so on.
- 5) Spiritual violence, such as undermining the victim's beliefs and beliefs, forces victims to practice certain religious rituals.

Domestic violence, which was initially considered an internal problem within the family sphere by considering the resulting consequences, has been criminalized by law as a very serious form of crime, given how serious this crime is, the crime of domestic violence which was originally referred to in the Book of Law Criminal Law (KUHP) has subsequently been regulated by law by *lexspecialis* into Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Domestic violence can be carried out by anyone with any victim, so it is possible that this crime was committed by military personnel who were often committed against the wife concerned.

If you look at the number of cases of Domestic Violence, for example in 2017 there were 293,220 cases, most of the data was obtained from data on cases / cases handled by 359 Religious Courts at the district / city level spread across 34 provinces in Indonesia, which reached 280,710. cases or about 96%. The remaining 12,510 cases or around 4% came from 191 partner institutions.⁵The high rate of domestic violence is correlated with the report of the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) which recorded that violence against women reported in 2018 reached 406,178 cases, an increase of 16.6% compared to 2017 which amounted to 348,446 cases. The data comes from the Annual Records (Catahu) compiled based on case data handled by the Religious Courts as much as 96% (392,610 cases) and 209 service provider partner institutions as many as 3% (13,568 cases).

Meanwhile, among members of the TNI, based on the monitoring of the Legal Aid Institute (LBH), during 2017 they had assisted 23 cases of domestic violence. Of the 23 cases, all of them were only punished administratively by their units. Like a delay in promotion, or dismissal. The case did not reach the court table, because it was stopped at the investigation level at the unit.⁶The reason is that there is a direct superior's authority in this case called an *ankum* to carry out investigations as well as the validity of military disciplinary sentences for certain cases regulated in Law No. 25 of 2014 concerning Military Discipline Law.

⁵ Komnas Perempuan, 2015, Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan: Negara Segera Putus Impunitas Pelaku. Lembar Fakta Catatan Tahunan (CATAHU), Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan Tahun 2014, p. 1.

⁶ LBH Jakarta, 2015, Laporan Pendampingan Hukum, Jakarta: LBH Press, p. 2.

In practice, there is also something called the Connectivity Court. According to Prof. Andi Hamzah, what is meant by the Koneksitas Judiciary is a judicial system for suspects who made crimes involving civilians and military personnel. Thus, it can be ascertained that the koneksitas trial involves the offense of inclusion between civilians and military personnel as regulated in Article 56 of the Criminal Code.⁷

Military tribunals have been viewed by the public as closed courts, thus giving rise to negative prejudice from the general public that all legal enforcement activities against guilty soldiers were not carried out fairly and law practitioners considered the military court's decision to sentence guilty soldiers. committing a minor criminal act. In terms of law, members of the military have the same position as members of ordinary people, but because of the burden of the obligations of the armed forces, special laws and separate courts are required.⁸

TNI soldiers or members of the TNI are elected Indonesian citizens who are educated and armed and prepared for war, so that in their daily lives the temperament of TNI soldiers tends to be violent. Therefore, when a member of the TNI commits a crime, especially domestic violence, it often has fatal consequences for the victim, to prevent this, when such an incident occurs, protective measures must be taken immediately.

According to Muchsin, legal protection is an activity to protect individuals by harmonizing the relationship of values or principles that are manifested in attitudes and actions in creating order in social life among human beings. Legal protection is something that protects legal subjects through applicable laws and regulations and is enforced with a sanction. Legal protection can be divided into two, namely:⁹(1) Preventive Legal Protection is protection provided by the government with the aim of preventing violations before they occur. This is contained in statutory regulations with the intention of preventing a violation and providing signs or limitations in carrying out an obligation. (2) Repressive legal protection is repressive legal protection which is the final protection in the form of sanctions such as fines, imprisonment, and additional penalties given when a dispute has occurred or an offense has been committed.

Furthermore Moch. Faisal Salam stated:

"In terms of law, members of the military have the same position as members of the common people, but because of the burden of the obligations of the armed forces, special laws and separate judiciary are required."¹⁰

The establishment of a military judicial institution is none other than to prosecute members of the TNI who have

⁷ Andi Hamzah, *Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia*, Edisi Kedua, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2015. p. 214.

⁸ Moch. Faisal Salam, *Peradilan Militer di Indonesia*, Bandung: CV. Mandar Maju, 2004, p. 14.

⁹ Muchsin, 2003, *Perlindungan dan Kepastian Hukum bagi Investor di Indonesia*, Surakarta: Magister Ilmu Hukum Program Pascasarjana Universitas Sebelas Maret, p. 14.

¹⁰ Moch. Faisal Salam, *Hukum Acara Pidana Militer di Indonesia*, Bandung, Mandar Maju, 2002, p. 14

committed criminal acts and become one of the means of control for TNI members in carrying out their duties.

Significant changes have occurred in the field of criminal justice for the military, namely after the reform was agreed to separate the courts for the TNI and KAPOLRI. Especially for KAPOLRI, it is not the competence of military court, but for general court. The milestones for the separation of justice for TNI and POLRI are based on:

- 1) MPR-RI Decree Number: VI / MPR / 2000 concerning the Separation of the Indonesian National Army and the Indonesian National Police.
- 2) MPR-RI Decree Number: VII / MPR / 2000 concerning the Role of the Indonesian National Army and the Role of the Indonesian National Police.

The application of military criminal law is separated into the Military Criminal Code (KUHPM) as material law and military criminal procedural law as regulated in Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning Military Discipline Law (hereinafter referred to as the Military Discipline Law) which replaces Law Number 26 of 1997 concerning Discipline Law for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia.

Military criminal law contains regulations that deviate from the provisions stipulated in the military criminal law or certain people who are indicated by the regulations. In Article 1 of the KUHPM:

“For the application of this code of law, general criminal provisions apply, including the ninth chapter of the first book of the criminal code book, unless there are irregularities stipulated by law.”

According to Moch. Faisal Salam in his book states:¹¹

“The purpose of the existence of military criminal law does not mean general military criminal law, but for the military both general criminal law and military criminal law also apply”.

Basically, military criminal law is a legal provision that regulates a military regarding which actions constitute a violation, crime, prohibition or necessity and is threatened with criminal sanctions for the violation. Military law only regulates offenses or crimes committed by soldiers or which according to the provisions of the law are equated with TNI soldiers.

Emphasizing the description above, military personnel who commit crimes against domestic violence will be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Based on the provisions of the Law concerning efforts to Eliminate Domestic Violence in Article 44 point 1, imprisonment or a fine can be imposed, but in the military there is no imprisonment or fines that apply in the military environment is not the same as those applied to community users, and This refers to Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning

Military Discipline Law (hereinafter referred to as Law on Military Discipline Law) which replaces Law Number 26 of 1997 concerning the Discipline Law for Indonesian Armed Forces Soldiers. In accordance with Article 8 of the Law on Military Discipline Law, the types of violations of the Military Discipline Law consist of: a) All acts that are contrary to official orders, official regulations, or acts that are not in accordance with the Military Regulations; and b) an act which violates the criminal law, which is of such a minor nature. The types of punishment in accordance with Article 9 of the Law on Military Discipline Law are in the form of warning, light disciplinary detention for a maximum of 14 (fourteen) days; or severe disciplinary detention for a maximum of 21 (twenty one) days. In this law, it does not state that if the case is a general criminal offense, it can be punished in accordance with the generally accepted law.

2. Problem Identification

Based on the background above, the formulation in this legal research is:

- 1) What is the accuracy of the judge's decision by referring only to Law No. 23 of 2004 jo. Law Number 31 Year 2014 Concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 Year 2006 Regarding Protection of Witnesses and Victims regarding the Elimination of Domestic Violence?
- 2) What is the role of military law against criminal acts of domestic violence committed by the military?

3. Literature Review

Previous research aims to obtain comparison and reference material. In addition, to avoid the notion of similarities with this study. So in this literature review the researcher includes the results of previous research as follows:

- 1) M. Rezi Aditya; *PENEGAKAN HUKUM PIDANA TERHADAP PELAKU TINDAK PIDANA KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA YANG DILAKUKAN OLEH ANGGOTA TNI AL (Studi Putusan: PUT/153-K/PM 1-04/AL/XI/2011)*; The results of the study show that the enforcement of domestic violence committed by TNI AL soldiers has been carried out in accordance with the applicable legal provisions, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice. As for law enforcement on criminal law enforcement against perpetrators of criminal acts of domestic violence committed by members of the Indonesian Navy, are 1. The arrest and summons of military members who have committed criminal offenses by the Indonesian National Police are regulated in Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice. 2. Investigation stage Superiors who have the right to punish, military police and prosecutors are investigators. 3. Case submission stage, where the authority to submit cases in the military court rests with the case submission officer. And which hinders the enforcement of criminal law against perpetrators of criminal acts of domestic violence that are committed by TNI AL is the inhibiting factors of the efforts of the Navy military police in overcoming domestic violence committed by members of the military. The first law enforcement was the lack of personnel from POMAL members in Denpomal Lanal

¹¹ Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 1997 tentang Hukum Disiplin Prajurit Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia. Ibid, p. 73

Lampung. Then the factor from the community, namely the lack of public attention to what is happening in the surrounding environment.

- 2) Muhammad FuadAlfero; *PENEGAKAN HUKUM TERHADAP TINDAK PIDANA PENYALAHGUNAAN IZIN TINGGAL KEIMIGRASIAN (Studi Kantor Imigrasi Kelas I Bandar Lampung)*; Based on the results obtained in this study, the application of criminal sanctions is not in accordance with the provisions of Article 49 letter a of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, and the basis for consideration of judges in imposing criminal sanctions is the existence of juridical and non-legal facts. juridical. Apart from that, the judge also saw other factors causing the physical violence crime.

4. Methods

The research methods used by the author in this study are as follows:

1) Research Specifications

The type used in writing this thesis law is descriptive analytical in the form of delineating, analyzing, and analyzing applicable legal provisions. In criminal law which in this case is Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence using relevant and concrete theories of criminal law. This method will provide a systematic, factual, and accurate picture of the facts and the nature of the object of research.

2) Pendekatan Penelitian

This thesis research uses a normative juridical approach by taking inventory, reviewing, and examining secondary data. 13 In the form of statutory regulations, legal definitions and cases related to the issues that the researcher will discuss, namely those related to the Crime of Domestic Violence in the Military.

3) Jenis dan Sumber Data

This type of research data uses library data research (Library Research), which is a study conducted to obtain secondary data through primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials.

Bahan-bahan penelitian ini diperoleh melalui:

- a) Primary legal materials, namely with binding legal materials in the form of statutory regulations, including:
- The fourth amendment of the 1945 Constitution;
 - Criminal Code;
 - Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence;
 - Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims
 - Law No. 31 of 1997 concerning Military Courts.
- b) Secondary legal materials are materials related to primary legal materials and can help analyze and understand primary legal materials in the form of scientific books by legal experts.¹² Which has relevance to the problem to be investigated by the researcher.

- c) Tertiary legal materials are materials that provide additional information on primary and secondary legal materials. For example, law dictionaries, cyclopedias, magazines, mass media, internet, and others.

d) Data Collection Technique

The data collection method in this research is done by reading, taking notes, quoting data from books, laws and regulations and other literature related to the problems and discussions in this writing, as well as through interviews and copying data from competent parties.

e) Data Analysis

The method used to analyze the data in this study is qualitative juridical. Juridical means that research is based on legal principles and legal norms. Qualitative means research that has been carried out by studying documents and applicable laws, literatures and scientific writings relating to objects without using mathematical descriptions or statistical data, then analyzed.

5. Results/ Findings

5.1 The Accuracy Of The Judge's Decision With Reference To Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence jo. Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims

It is very difficult for perpetrators of domestic violence to be charged with the Criminal Code, but since Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, perpetrators of domestic violence can be charged with the Domestic Violence Law. The Domestic Violence Law not only protects husbands and wives, but for all family members, relatives who live in one house, including domestic helpers.

In the protection of victims of domestic violence by members of the TNI, it can refer to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims jo. Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims and Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

Based on Article 50 of Law Number 23 Year 2004, judges can impose additional crimes. The content of Article 50 is:

In addition to the penalties referred to in this Chapter, the judge can impose additional sentences in the form of:

- a) Limiting the motion of the perpetrator, both aimed at keeping the perpetrator away from the victim within a certain distance and time, as well as limiting certain rights of the perpetrator;
- b) Determination of the perpetrator to follow a counseling program under the supervision of a certain institution.

According to the author, for domestic violence that occurs within the military, Article 50 can be expanded in scope by the judge, as follows:

- 1) Not only limited to giving freedom to judges in imposing probationary punishment with the intention of guiding the perpetrator and maintaining the integrity of the

¹² Soerjono Soekantodan Sri Mamudji, op.cit, p. 52

household; but expanded as a support for basic crimes and protection of the feeling of security to victims both materially and immaterial.

- 2) Types of additional criminal sanctions that can be formulated, other than those stipulated in Article 50 of Law Number 23 Year 2004 are:
 - a) Compensation for material and immaterial damages to victims of domestic violence, both against:
 - Husband, wife, and children;
 - People who have family relations with the person as referred to in letter a due to blood relations, marriage, breastfeeding, care and guardianship, who live in the household; and / or
 - The person who works helps the household and lives in the household.
 - People who work as referred to in letter c are considered as family members during the period while they are in the household concerned.
 - b) Dismissal of perpetrators as civil servants (Central and Regional), TNI, Polri, and civil servants within the TNI and Polri institutions;

It needs to be emphasized that the extension of the regulation and application of additional criminal sanctions mentioned above can only be imposed on perpetrators who violate Article 44 (committing physical violence within the scope of the household which results in the victim getting sick or seriously injured or even resulting in the death of the victim); Article 46 (committing acts of sexual violence); Article 47 (forcing people who live in their household to have sexual relations); Article 48 (committing acts as referred to in Article 46 and Article 47 results in the victim receiving wounds that do not give hope of a complete recovery, experiencing mental or mental disorders for at least 4 (four) weeks continuously or 1 (one). non-consecutive years, the death or death of the fetus in the womb, or resulting in malfunctioning of the reproductive organs); Article 49 (every person who neglects another person within the scope of his household and / or neglects other people).

Based on this discussion, it can be said that the Domestic Violence Law is appropriate if it is applied to cases of domestic violence in Military households.

5.2 The Role of Military Law in Criminal Actions of Domestic Violence Committed by The Military

It can be said that a military crime is a criminal act committed by a military person because of its military nature. In theory, military crime is divided into two, namely:¹³

- a) A pure military crime (*zuivermilitairedelich*) is a crime that is only committed by a military person because of its special military nature, as explained above,
- b) Mixed criminal offense (*gemendemilitairedelich*) is a prohibited act which actually already has regulations, only that regulation is in other laws.

Military Courts have the jurisdiction to hear all criminal acts committed by members of the TNI or military as regulated

in Article 9 of Law Number 31 Year 1997 concerning Military Justice. These crimes are general crimes as contained in the Criminal Code and laws outside the Criminal Code which have criminal threats, such as the Narcotics Law, the Environmental Law, the Immigration Law, and others, as well as military crimes as contained in the KUHPM.

The authority of Military Courts is regulated in Article 9 paragraph 1 of Law Number 31 Year 1997 concerning Military Courts. Based on the above legal basis, in solving cases committed by members of the TNI, legal action or legal proceedings that can be taken is through military justice.

The case settlement mechanism is carried out in 4 (four) stages, namely:

- a) The investigation stage is carried out by the superior who has the right to punish (*Ankum*), the Military Police and the Military Prosecutor. However, the investigative authority that is in the superior who has the right to punish (*Ankum*) is not carried out alone but is carried out by the Military Police Investigator and then delegated to the Military Prosecutor.
- b) In the case submission stage, the authority to hand over the case rests with the Case Submitting Officer. In Military Criminal Procedure Law, the prosecution stage is included in the case submission stage, and prosecution is carried out by Military Prosecutors who are technically responsible to the General Prosecutor, while operationally the justisial is responsible to the Case Handover Officer (*Papera*).
- c) In the examination stage in the trial, the judge is free to determine who will be examined first, in principle the court session is open to the public, except for examination of decency cases, the trial is declared closed..
- d) In the implementation stage of the verdict, the Head of Court shall carry out supervision of the implementation of the Judge's decision and specifically the supervision of the implementation of conditional crimes is carried out with the assistance of the Commander concerned, so that the Commander can provide guidance so that the convicted person returns to being a good soldier and will not commit another crime.

From a legal point of view, members of the TNI have the same position as citizens, this can be seen from the enactment of the KUHP for both public and TNI members, while the KUHPM only applies specifically to military members, in this case what is meant is members of the TNI itself, both members of the TNI. Land, Sea, or Air in Indonesia and does not apply to common people.

The Military Discipline Law is regulated in Law Number 25 of 2014, Military Discipline is awareness, obedience and obedience to implement laws and regulations, official regulations, and the system of life that apply to the Military. Military Discipline Law is very necessary given the widespread cases of violence involving members of the TNI which have attracted the attention of the public at this time. These cases of violence constitute a violation of the Military Discipline Law that has injured Indonesian military

¹³ Moch. Faisal Salam, *Op.Cit.*,p. 279.

institutions.

In the case of upholding the Military Discipline Law, if there is a member of the TNI who commits a crime in this case is a criminal act of domestic violence, then Ankum or a superior has the right to punish those who are given the authority to impose Military Discipline Punishment on subordinates who are under the authority of his superior. In the imposition of Military Disciplinary Penalties carried out by Ankum, he cannot remove, reduce, and or eliminate criminal sanctions that will be or have already been imposed..

The types of military disciplinary penalties are also regulated in Article 9 of Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning Military Discipline Law:

- a) Warning,
- b) Mild disciplinary detention for a maximum of 14 (fourteen) days; or
- c) The maximum disciplinary detention is 21 (twenty one) days.

Military disciplinary legal sanctions refer more to administrative matters, in criminal sanctions it refers more to the behavior of parties that have an impact on the general public. Administrative sanctions are preventive or preventive for every member of the TNI from committing violations of the law in this case the criminal act of domestic violence in particular.

For members of the TNI, both members of the Army, Sea and Air, if they commit a criminal act of domestic violence they can be subject to military discipline, namely a sentence imposed by a superior who has the right to punish (Ankum) to subordinates who are under the authority of their command for committing violations of military discipline law provided that does not reduce or eliminate the criminal sentence imposed by the Military Court Judge.

Thus, members of the TNI who commit crimes of domestic violence can be subject to military discipline without reducing or eliminating the criminal sentence imposed by the Judge at the final verdict of the trial. Criminal acts committed by members of the TNI inside the headquarters remain under the authority of the Military Court in accordance with the jurisdiction where the unit of the TNI member is assigned. This is based on the consideration that, although criminal acts committed inside the headquarters, knighthood or bases are categorized as general crimes, such as zina (Article 284 of the Criminal Code), they are considered to affect the mentality or cohesiveness of troops which will ultimately affect troop performance.

6. Conclusion

In the accuracy of the judge's decision by referring to the law on the elimination of domestic violence, for domestic violence that occurs in the military environment, additional penalties that can be expanded in scope by judges can be applied, namely by imposing sanctions, namely anti-material and immaterial harm to victims of domestic violence. as well as dismissal as a civil servant against the perpetrator who is a member of the TNI.

Members of the TNI who commit crimes of domestic violence can be subject to military discipline without reducing or eliminating the criminal sentence imposed by the Judge at the final court decision. Criminal acts committed by TNI members inside the headquarters remain under the authority of the Military Court in accordance with the jurisdiction where the unit of the TNI member concerned is on duty.

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6. EDUCATION AND STRUCTURAL TRAINING:

SPADYA training at the Prosecutor's Education and Training Center, 1994

SPAMEN training at LAN Jakarta, 1997

Leadership Training at LAN Jakarta, 2011