

A Model for Preventing Domestic Violence Using an Early Warning System in Criminal Law Policy

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Abstract: Indonesia, as a law-based country that upholds the supremacy of law and the protection of human rights, considers domestic violence a constitutional violation with widespread physical, psychological, and social consequences. The prevalence of domestic violence continues to increase, driven by power imbalances, economic vulnerability, and entrenched patriarchal culture, which demonstrates that repressive legal measures alone are insufficient to address the problem effectively. This study aims to develop a preventive criminal law policy model based on an early warning system to detect risks of domestic violence at an early stage, integrate cross-institutional data, and enable timely interventions before escalation. This research employs a normative or doctrinal legal methodology, analyzing statutory provisions, judicial decisions, doctrinal literature, and principles of Islamic and comparative criminal law. The study identifies that an effective preventive approach requires a systemic, integrated framework that combines early detection instruments with the strengthening of family functions and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Such a framework facilitates education, awareness, and coordinated interventions at institutional and community levels to protect victims and disrupt cycles of violence. The findings demonstrate that the proposed model emphasizes proactive, participatory, and risk-based strategies, integrating legal, social, and familial dimensions. Its novelty lies in the formulation of a comprehensive domestic violence prevention model that bridges early warning mechanisms with family resilience programs and collaborative stakeholder networks. This approach not only provides a preventive legal tool but also contributes to the development of holistic criminal law policies that prioritize victim protection, social empowerment, and sustainable reduction of domestic violence. Academically, this study contributes to the field of criminal law by providing a conceptual and operational framework for preventive justice, expanding the discourse on early intervention mechanisms, and bridging doctrinal legal studies with practical, multidimensional prevention strategies.

Keywords: Domestic Violence; Early Warning System; Law Policy.

Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia is a state based on law (Rechtsstaat), not a state based on mere power (Machtsstaat), as expressly provided in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. In the concept of a state based on law¹, it is idealized that the law should be the commander in all the dynamics of state life.² Domestic violence is a form of human rights violation³ that substantially contradicts the constitutional guarantees in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, although the terminology of domestic violence is not explicitly mentioned. The Constitution affirms that every person has the right to live and defend their life, as stipulated in Article 28A, and the right to protection of oneself, family, honor, dignity, and a sense of security from the threat of fear, as formulated in Article 28G, paragraph (1). This guarantee is reinforced by Article 28I, paragraph (4), which places the state as the party responsible for protecting, advancing, enforcing, and fulfilling human rights. The construction of this constitutional norm shows that all forms of violence in the domestic sphere are not merely a private matter, but a public issue that demands the presence of the state through criminal law policies and effective protection instruments to guarantee the safety and dignity of victims.⁴

Domestic violence is a complex and multidimensional social phenomenon,⁵ with serious impacts on both victims and the wider community. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that one in three women worldwide has experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. This data shows that domestic violence is not a sporadic phenomenon, but rather a global problem rooted in power relations, patriarchal culture, and socio-economic vulnerability. In Indonesia, GoodStats data shows that as of September 4, 2025, the number of domestic violence cases had reached 10,240. Domestic violence cases are stable at over 1,000 cases per month, and in July 2025, a record high of 1,395 new cases was recorded. These figures have raised concerns among several parties due to their increasing concern. Several women's activists are urging serious attention from both the public and the government.

¹ Mardona Siregar et al., 'Teori Hukum Progresif Dalam Konsep Negara Hukum Indonesia', *Muhammadiyah Law Review* 8, no. 2 (August 2024), <https://doi.org/10.24127/mlr.v8i2.3567>.

² Udiyo Basuki et al., '25 Tahun Reformasi: Mengawal Upaya Mewujudkan Supremasi Hukum Dan Meningkatkan Kualitas Demokrasi Di Indonesia', *Staatsrecht: Jurnal Hukum Kenegaraan Dan Politik Islam* 3, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.14421/STAATSRECHT.V3I1.3366>.

³ Maajid Alfariszi, Khoirul Ahsan, and Histori Naskah, 'Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Dalam Rumah Tangga Perspektif Hukum Keluarga Islam Dan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Positif Indonesia', *Shar-E: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Hukum Syariah* 10, no. 2 (July 2024): 122–132, <https://doi.org/10.37567/shar-e.v10i2.2881>.

⁴ Bernad Arif Sipahutar, 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Yang Menjadi Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga', *Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia* 4, no. 1 (April 2022): 8–12, <https://doi.org/10.52005/rechten.v4i1.70>.

⁵ Hasudungan Sinaga, 'Mengungkap Realitas Dan Solusi Terhadap Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga', *IBLAM LAW REVIEW* 2, no. 1 (January 2022): 188–210, <https://doi.org/10.52249/ilr.v2i1.236>.

These figures indicate that domestic violence is a serious problem that demands the attention of all parties, including academics, practitioners, and policymakers.⁶

Vulnerable families, especially those on the poverty line, face multiple risks.⁷ First, limited access to economic resources makes it difficult for them to meet their basic needs. Second, the psychosocial burdens resulting from these limitations often lead to internal conflict. Third, weak social networks⁸ and supporting institutions make it difficult for them to escape the cycle of violence. Thus, vulnerable families are the group most at risk of experiencing and passing on the cycle of domestic violence between generations. Although the relationship between economic factors and domestic violence has been widely studied, most research focuses on the impact, rather than on concrete preventive interventions. Literature on the economic empowerment of vulnerable families as a domestic violence prevention strategy is still limited, especially in Indonesia.

Domestic violence is not always limited to physical violence.⁹ Domestic violence takes many forms, including sexual violence, economic neglect, and verbal abuse. Verbal abuse includes insults, threats, emotional manipulation, and even the degrading of the victim's self-esteem. While it may not appear to leave bruises, its effects can linger and linger in the victim's memory. Repeated harsh words can damage the victim's self-esteem. Many couples do not realize that the habit of making innuendos or using harsh words is a form of domestic violence. Allowing this behavior to continue can lead to physical violence. Victims often only realize the psychological distress they have experienced after years of being trapped in the cycle of domestic violence.¹⁰ "Despite being victims, many women choose to stay in relationships. The reasons vary, from economic dependence, social pressure, to a psychological condition known as Stockholm syndrome."¹¹

⁶ 'Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Yang Menyisakan Luka | Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta', accessed 6 February 2026, <https://www.ums.ac.id/berita/teropong-jagat/kekerasan-dalam-rumah-tangga-yang-menyisakan-luka>.

⁷ Nugrahini Susantinah Wisnujati and Suharnanik Suharnanik, 'Penguatan Kapasitas Ekonomi Keluarga Rentan Sebagai Bentuk Early Warning System Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga', *Seminar Nasional Dan Call For Paper 2025 Dengan Tema Inovasi Inklusif Gender Dalam Sociopreneurship* PSGESI LPPM UWP 12, no. 1 (December 2025): 10–21, <https://doi.org/10.38156/GESI.V12I1.424>.

⁸ Mashdurohatun, Anis, Bambang Sugihartono, Nurul Masrifah, Arief Indra Kusuma Adhi, and Henning Glaser. "Combating digital defamation: Regulations, challenges and protecting reputation." *Journal of Sustainable Development and Regulatory Issues (JSDERI)* 3, no. 3 (2025): 486–514. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53955/jsderi.v3i3.147>

⁹ Eti Karini et al., 'Kekerasan Fisik Dalam Rumah Tangga Menurut KUHP Dan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga', *Jurnal Kepastian Hukum Dan Keadilan* 5, no. 1 (June 2023): 75–88, <https://doi.org/10.32502/khk.v5i1.7969>.

¹⁰ Nurliana Ritonga et al., 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga: Penelitian', *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Dan Riset Pendidikan* 4, no. 3 (January 2026): 16729–16735, <https://doi.org/10.31004/jerkin.v4i3.4555>.

¹¹ Ayuning Atmasari and Dara Dwi April Liandani, 'Stockholm Syndrome Dan Pemaafan (Forgiveness) Pada Remaja Perempuan Yang Mengalami Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran (Intimate

Stockholm syndrome makes the victim try to defend the perpetrator to save themselves.¹² However, on the other hand, many victims ultimately give up and choose divorce. Divorce due to domestic violence is a real phenomenon in religious courts. National data records thousands of divorce filings each year, citing domestic violence. Victims of domestic violence typically go through a lengthy process before deciding to divorce. In the initial stages, victims are often in denial, rejecting the reality of their role as victims. Many victims then enter a self-blaming phase, where they blame themselves and feel they deserve the abuse. Only after a long process do victims enter the enlightenment phase, beginning to realize that their partner is the perpetrator of the violence. From this point, the action phase begins, when victims seek to save themselves, including filing for divorce. Tari agrees that making victims realize this requires time, education, and consistent support. Many victims only dare to come out after truly realizing that they are innocent and that they have been the ones hurt by their partners.¹³

Domestic violence also leaves long-lasting psychological trauma.¹⁴ Victims of domestic violence often experience psychological disorders in the form of depression, anxiety, PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), sleep disorders, eating disorders, and a drastic decrease in self-esteem.¹⁵ This trauma is often transmitted to children who grow up in conflict-ridden homes.¹⁶ Children who are accustomed to witnessing domestic violence can internalize violence as a pattern of problem-solving.¹⁷ The importance of early detection of domestic violence is a major concern, given the reality that most cases of domestic violence go unreported or are detected too late.

Patner Violence)', *Jurnal Psimawa : Diskursus Ilmu Psikologi Dan Pendidikan* 6, no. 2 (December 2023): 87–93, <https://doi.org/10.36761/jp.v6i2.3545>.

¹² Nurul Khairaat et al., 'Kecenderungan Stockholm Syndrome Pada Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Berpacaran Di Kota Makassar', *PESHUM: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial Dan Humaniora* 2, no. 3 (April 2023): 484–491, <https://doi.org/10.56799/peshum.v2i3.1510>.

¹³ Kebermaknaan Hidup Mantan Korban KDRT Studi Kasus Di Bungah, Mariyatul Qibthiyyah, and Hermien Laksmiwati, 'Kebermaknaan Hidup Mantan Korban KDRT: (Studi Kasus Di Bungah, Gresik)', *Character Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi* 10, no. 3 (July 2023): 293–311, <https://doi.org/10.26740/CJPP.V10I03.54330>.

¹⁴ Rosma Alimi and Nunung Nurwati, 'Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perempuan', *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (JPPM)* 2, no. 2 (August 2021): 211, <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v2i2.34543>.

¹⁵ Yosi Revatalina and Nisa Uljanah, 'Pengaruh Kekerasan Psikologis Terhadap Kesehatan Mental Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Sebuah Studi Psikologis Dan Hukum', *CBJIS: Cross-Border Journal of Islamic Studies* 7, no. 2 (September 2025): 361–369, <https://doi.org/10.37567/cbjis.v7i2.4226>.

¹⁶ Liantha Adam Nasution et al., 'The Persistence of Victim Blaming in Child Rape Trials: A Victimological Analysis of the Banjarmasin High Court Acquittal', *NUSANTARA: Journal Of Law Studies* 5, no. 1 (February 2026): 61–83, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18662151>.

¹⁷ Haddad Ulum Harahap et al., 'Legal Status of a Wife Leaving Her Husband and Vice Versa in Contextual Fiqh Studies: A Pre-Divorce Analysis', *Jurnal Ilmiah Mizani: Wacana Hukum, Ekonomi Dan Keagamaan* 12, no. 1 (April 2025): 50–63, <https://doi.org/10.29300/mzn.v12i1.7158>.

Consequently, the impact is serious for the well-being of individuals and society. To address this issue, community involvement is crucial. Communities are faced with the responsibility of identifying early signs of domestic violence, a critical step in preventing the escalation of the problem. This community service has a clear goal: empowering communities to recognize, respond to, and report signs of domestic violence effectively. Public awareness of the impacts of domestic violence not only benefits potential victims but also contributes to building the foundation for cultural change that better supports justice and security at the local level. The importance of early detection extends beyond law enforcement agencies and government organizations to involve the community as its eyes and ears. Communities that are aware of the early signs of domestic violence play a strategic role in creating a safe and supportive environment. It must be acknowledged that stigma and fear of domestic violence complaints are still the main obstacles in handling these cases.¹⁸

Even though Indonesia has a legal instrument through Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, its handling policies still tend to be repressively oriented.¹⁹ This emphasizes enforcement after violence occurs. Based on these conditions, a reconstruction of criminal law²⁰ policy is needed that focuses not only on post-incident law enforcement but also on developing preventive instruments through an early warning system model. This system is designed as an early detection mechanism based on integrated data from the police, health services, and social institutions to identify the risk level of domestic violence more quickly and accurately. This approach allows the state to implement phased interventions, ranging from temporary protection and mandatory counseling to restricting the perpetrator's access before serious violence occurs.

Based on research conducted by Ani Agus Puspawati, Bambang Utoyo, and Yudha Suchmasasi²¹, entitled *Analysis of the Implementation of Domestic Violence Prevention in Indonesia*, to sustain stakeholder commitment, enhance the ability of implementing officers to undertake education, lessen sectoral ego, and promote stakeholders' comprehension of policy aims, coordination between stakeholders must enhance integrated collaboration and communication. The availability of human resources is one

¹⁸ Rizki Yudha Bramantyo, 'Mengenal Dan Mencegah Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Penyuluhan Hukum Tentang Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT)', *JURNAL BAKTI UPPR: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 2, no. 1 (July 2024): 61–72, <https://doi.org/10.54683/JBUPPR.V2I1.102>.

¹⁹ Ahmad Khairullah Zikri et al., 'Upaya Menanggulangi Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga', *CENDEKIA: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengkajian Ilmiah* 2, no. 7 (July 2025): 1064–1073, <https://doi.org/10.62335/cendekia.v2i7.1467>.

²⁰ Mashdurohatur, Anis, Eid Abed Alhaleem Maslat Harahsheh, Muhammad Irwan Datuiding, Abun Hasbulloh Syambas, and Prasetyo Adhi Wibowo. "Contemporary Reassessment of Punishment in Islamic and Secular Law: A Comparative Study of Justice and Penal Philosophy." *MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review* 5, no. 1 (2026): 80-100, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32332/milrev.v5i1.11887>

²¹ Ani Agus Puspawati, Bambang Utoyo, and Yudha Suchmasasi, 'Analysis of The Implementation of Domestic Violence Prevention In Indonesia', *Sosiohumaniora* 25, no. 3 (November 2023): 379–392, <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v25i3.42362>.

of the elements that impact a policy or program's implementation and success. Incompetent or underqualified policy implementers may be the cause of a policy's lacklustre execution. The reason that the community does not always recognize the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence is partly due to the variety of cultural values and social behaviours. It becomes more difficult to create strict, unambiguous standards the more diverse the services offered and the more diverse the conduct they govern. As a result, it is advised to optimize preventive initiatives by strengthening family dynamics, improving cooperation with nongovernmental organizations in education, and implementing digital anti-violence campaigns. The effectiveness of policy implementation depends on all policy implementers, including those who prevent domestic violence and integrate it into their work.

Based on research conducted by Jamie Cage, Julia M. Kobulsky, Sherise J. McKinney, Megan R. Holmes, Kristen A. Berg, Anna E. Bender & Aaron Kemmerer²² by entitled *The Effect of Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence on Children's Academic Functioning: A Systematic Review of the Literature*, Intimate partner violence (IPV) exposure threatens healthy child development by compromising outcomes across a range of domains including academic functioning. However, research suggests variability in the strength and nature of the association between IPV exposure and academic functioning, and the extent to which it varies by different academic outcomes and co-occurring risk factors (e.g., child maltreatment). This systematic review seeks to clarify the relation between IPV exposure and academic functioning by distilling overall outcome trends and critically assessing the existing literature's strengths and limitations.

This research presents a novel approach to the construction of preventive crime policy. The focus goes beyond the implementation of existing programs or the impact of violence, but rather on formulating an early warning system model as a new instrument in domestic violence criminal law policy. This system is designed to identify the risk of violence before a crime occurs by integrating data from police, health services, and social institutions. The fundamental difference lies in the technological approach and risk assessment, which have not been addressed in the two previous studies. The early warning system places data-driven prevention as the foundation of policy, so that criminal law is no longer reactive but rather predictive. This model develops risk indicators, danger-level classifications, and a phased intervention mechanism that can be operationalized by law enforcement. The purpose of this study is to analyze the Conceptual Construction of an Early Warning System as an Instrument for Preventing Domestic Violence in Criminal Law Policy, and to enhance family activities by involving multiple stakeholders in the implementation of domestic violence prevention measures.

Method

This study employs normative or doctrinal legal research, focusing on the examination of legal norms, principles, and doctrines related to criminal law policy for preventing domestic violence through an Early Warning System (EWS) model. As Peter Mahmud Marzuki stated,

²² Jamie Cage et al., "The Effect of Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence on Children's Academic Functioning: A Systematic Review of the Literature", *Journal of Family Violence* 2021 37:8 37, no. 8 (November 2021): 1337–1352, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00314-0>.

legal research is the process of identifying legal rules, principles, and doctrines to address legal issues arising in society.²³ In this context, the research analyzes the legal framework governing domestic violence prevention and criminal law policy, with particular attention to the development of a preventive model based on early detection and intervention mechanisms. The study is primarily library-based research (document study), focusing on written legal materials such as statutory regulations, legal doctrines, court decisions, academic literature, and policy documents related to domestic violence prevention and criminal justice policy.

This research employs a qualitative, descriptive-analytical approach to interpret and explain the systematically collected legal materials.²⁴ Data collection is conducted through literature review and document analysis, including legislation, scholarly articles, and institutional reports relevant to domestic violence prevention and criminal law reform. The data are analyzed using qualitative legal analysis, which involves identifying, classifying, and interpreting legal norms and theoretical perspectives to formulate a conceptual model of an Early Warning System within criminal law policy.²⁵ To ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, the study employs source triangulation by comparing various legal sources, scholarly opinions, and policy documents, enabling a comprehensive and systematic reconstruction of a preventive legal model for addressing domestic violence.

Results and Discussion

Conceptual Construction of an Early Warning System as an Instrument for Preventing Domestic Violence in Criminal Law Policy

Domestic violence (DV) is one of the most common and serious forms of human rights²⁶ violations, yet it is often hidden and receives insufficient legal attention. This phenomenon includes acts of physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence perpetrated by family members, usually within the context of intimate relationships or marriage. Although victims of domestic violence can come from various backgrounds, various studies show that women and children are more frequent and vulnerable to being victims, making domestic violence a critical gender issue.²⁷ Domestic violence has a very damaging impact, especially on the victims themselves, both women and children who witness or experience the violence directly, as well

²³ 'Metodologi Penelitian Hukum - Iman Jalaludin Rifa'i, Ady Purwoto, Marina Ramadhani, Muksalmina, Muhammad Taufik Rusydi, Nasruddin Khalil Harahap, Ibnu Mardiyanto, Erifendi Churniawan, Mahfudz Junaedi, Asri Agustiwi, Geofani Milthree Saragih, Chairul Bari...', accessed 6 February 2026, <https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=6OO8EAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA6&dq>

²⁴ Andri Winjaya Laksana et al., 'Lembaga dan Pranata Hukum', *Penerbit Tabta Media*, 6 July 2024.

²⁵ Andri Winjaya Laksana et al., 'Criticism of Legal Protection for Victims of Drug Abuse: The Disharmony in Legal Substance Regulation', *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 33, no. 1 (January 2025): 93–109, <https://doi.org/10.22219/LJIH.V33I1.36680>.

²⁶ Hafidz, Jawade. "A Cross-National Analysis of State Institutional Authority Disputes." *Hasanuddin Law Review* (2025): 254-273. <https://doi.org/10.20956/halrev.v11i2.5452>

²⁷ Safrida Zahra, 'Dampak Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Serta Relevansinya Terhadap Hak Asasi Manusia: Studi Kasus Mega Suryani Dewi Tahun 2023', *Gema Keadilan* 10, no. 3 (September 2023): 115–126, <https://doi.org/10.14710/gk.2023.20385>.

as on the wider social order.²⁸ The physical impacts of domestic violence can be very serious, including chronic health problems, physical injuries, and, in the most extreme cases, death. Furthermore, victims of domestic violence often experience long-term psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and low self-esteem. Women and children who grow up in a domestic violence environment are also at risk of various developmental problems, including difficulties in social relationships, emotional disturbances, and a tendency to repeat patterns of violence in their own future relationships.²⁹

In Indonesia, domestic violence is a serious problem recognized by the government and various civil society organizations. Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence was an important step forward in protecting victims and prosecuting perpetrators. However, the implementation of this law faces various obstacles, including a lack of understanding and sensitivity among law enforcement officials, pervasive gender stereotypes in society, and limited access for victims to protection and support services. In many cases, victims of domestic violence still face significant barriers in seeking help, both due to social stigma and limited resources.³⁰

Several criminological theories have offered different perspectives for understanding the causes and dynamics of domestic violence. For example, Strain Theory highlights that numerous social and economic pressures within the family can trigger domestic violence.³¹ Social control theory tends to focus on the weak aspects of social control, both within the family and externally, such as the frequent occurrence of aggressive behavior within the family or apathetic behavior, thus causing traumatic past experiences, which can contribute to individual or group drives to violent behavior. Meanwhile, the perspective of differential association theory emphasizes that domestic violence is often the result of the dynamics of violence that occur, are then learned, and finally applied in interactions within the family environment, thus creating disharmonious household relationships, where one party is so eager to dominate and control the other party through intimidation, threats, even to the point of violence.³²

²⁸ Asna Heti Bolangitan, 'Negative Impact of Domestic Violence On Child Development (Dampak Negatif Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perkembangan Anak)', *Jurnal Ilmiah Wabana Pendidikan* 10, no. 4 (February 2024): 971–982, <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.11561880>.

²⁹ Syakhshiyah Jurnal Hukum et al., 'Menekplorasi Dampak Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dan Pemeriksaan Dalam Perkawinan Di Indonesia', *Syakhshiyah Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 4, no. 1 (June 2024): 1–23, <https://doi.org/10.32332/syakhshiyah.v4i1.9369>.

³⁰ Adi Pratama et al., 'Keadilan Hukum Bagi Perempuan Sebagai Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT)', *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Wijaya Putra* 1, no. 2 (August 2023): 148–159, <https://doi.org/10.38156/jihwp.v1i2.105>.

³¹ Randi Putra Ramadhan, 'Pengaruh Ekonomi Terhadap Kdrt Dalam Rumah Tangga', *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Kebijakan Publik | E-ISSN : 3031-8882* 2, no. 1 (November 2024): 562–571, <https://doi.org/10.62379/YXH06389>.

³² Lia Lestiani and Hudi Yusuf, 'Analisis Kriminologi Terhadap Kasus Pembunuhan Ibu Dan Anak Tewas Di Sukabumi: Tinjauan KUHP, UU Bencana, Dan UU KDRT', *Jurnal Intelek Dan Cendekiawan Nusantara* 2, no. 3 (July 2025): 4551–4558.

Next, the theory of social control³³ views weak social bonds within the family, such as between a child and their mother, as potentially leading to domestic violence, one example being domestic violence perpetrated by a child against their own mother. This can occur for several reasons, including a lack of closeness between the child and their parents, insufficient parental attention,³⁴ and insufficient parental affection. This lack of respect for the child's parents leads to a lack of the strong family bonds typical of a mother and child. In this theory, criminal behavior occurs when the social bonds connecting individuals to their families and to society are weakened or damaged, such as attachments to family, parents, school, work, and community. Furthermore, perpetrators of violence often have backgrounds reflecting weak social bonds within families, such as experiences of childhood violence, social isolation, or involvement in other criminal activities. For example, individuals who grow up in dysfunctional or violent families are unlikely to develop strong attachments to social norms that oppose violence. As adults, they may be more likely to repeat the patterns of violence they experienced or witnessed in childhood. Additionally, perpetrators of domestic violence often have weak ties to important social institutions, such as school or work. Lack of involvement in prosocial activities, such as education or stable employment, can reduce their attachment to social norms and increase their risk of engaging in violence.³⁵

Next is a review of differential association theory, which holds that violence is learned through internal and external family interactions.³⁶ The theory put forward by Edwin H Sutherland³⁷ argues that criminal behavior, including domestic violence, as seen in the case presented here, results from an individual's learning process through observation and imitation. According to this theory, individuals learn violent behavior by observing behavioral models, either through direct experience within the family or through external factors. In the context of domestic violence, individuals who grow up in environments where violence is considered normal or accepted are more likely to adopt violent behavior in their own interactions. For example, children who frequently witness violence between their parents, or children raised by parents who frequently use physical or verbal violence, indirectly learn that violence is an acceptable means of resolving conflict or controlling others.

³³ David Pratama Purba et al., 'Kecenderungan Lemahnya Kontrol Sosial Menjadi Determinan Kenakalan Remaja', *EKOMA: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi* 3, no. 3 (March 2024): 590–595, <https://doi.org/10.56799/EKOMA.V3I3.3062>.

³⁴ Hafidz, Jawade. "Law Enforcement Against the Crime of Narcotics Abuse by Children in the Jurisdiction of Police Resort Cirebon City." In *5th Legal International Conference and Studies (LICS 2022)*, pp. 243-249. Atlantis Press, 2023.

³⁵ Leni Armayati and Resti Anjeli, 'Peran Keluarga Dalam Pencegahan Kekerasan Pada Anak: Studi Kasus Di Pekanbaru', *Journal Psikologi Forensik Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (May 2024): 324–331, <https://doi.org/10.71088/jpfi.v4i2.54>.

³⁶ Fikry Ramadhan and Inayatillah Ridwan, 'Analisa Kasus Kekerasan Di STPDN Ditinjau Dari Teori Differential Association Edwin H Sutherland Dalam Hukum Pidana Di Indonesia', *ATTAQWA: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Dan Anak Usia Dini* 1, no. 1 (November 2022): 12–18, <https://doi.org/10.58355/attaqwa.v1i1.6>.

³⁷ Eko Mardianto et al., 'Tinjauan Teoritis Pola Pembelajaran Kelompok Kriminal Dalam Perspektif Differential Association Theory: Studi Kasus "Geng Kapak Merah" Di Jakarta', *EKOMA: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi* 3, no. 3 (March 2024): 596–602, <https://doi.org/10.56799/EKOMA.V3I3.3063>.

From various criminological theoretical perspectives that position domestic violence as a result of social pressure, weak social bonds, and the learning process of violence within the family environment, it appears that domestic violence does not emerge suddenly, but rather through stages of risk escalation that can be recognized early. Patterns of recurring conflict, relational dominance, verbal intimidation, and economic control are early indicators that, if systematically identified, can form the basis for preventative interventions. This framework of thought emphasizes the urgency of establishing an early warning system in domestic violence prevention policies, namely an early detection mechanism that enables the state to detect potential violence before it develops into a criminal act that results in more serious physical and psychological harm to victims.³⁸

The early warning system mechanism in the context of domestic violence works by identifying, collecting, and analyzing risk indicators sourced from various service lines. Data from domestic conflict reports to the police, medical records of recurrent injuries at health facilities, and records of assistance provided by social institutions form the initial information base for assessing a household's vulnerability. This information is then processed through a risk assessment instrument to classify the level of danger as low, medium, or high. This classification serves as the basis for relevant authorities and institutions to determine proportionate interventions, ranging from family counseling and preventive mediation to providing temporary protection for victims.

In the United Kingdom, the concept of an early warning system for domestic violence prevention developed through the integration of data from police, victim protection agencies, and local authorities, culminating in the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) scheme.³⁹ This system works by identifying high-risk victims through repeated reports, a history of violence, death threats, and the perpetrator's possession of weapons. This data is then integrated by police, health services, social workers, and victim support organizations to formulate individual protection plans. The UK also implements the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Clare's Law),⁴⁰ which allows individuals to learn about their partner's history of violence as an early preventative measure. This integration of mechanisms creates a detection system that does not wait for serious violence to occur but instead intervenes as soon as risk indicators emerge.

Meanwhile, in Australia, an early warning system for domestic violence was developed through a nationally integrated risk assessment and risk management framework approach in

³⁸ Yara Shafa Alcika et al., 'Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Perspektif Maqashid Syariah', *SANGAJI: Jurnal Pemikiran Syariah Dan Hukum* 7, no. 2 (October 2023): 148–162, <https://doi.org/10.52266/sangaji.v7i2.1756>.

³⁹ Pamela Davies, Charlotte Barlow, and Rebecca Fish, 'The Hard and Complex Work of Implementing New Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Approaches to Policing Domestic Abuse', *Crime Prevention and Community Safety* 25, no. 2 (June 2023): 148, <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41300-023-00175-3>.

⁴⁰ Rebecca L. Heron, Maarten C. Eisma, and Kevin Browne, 'Barriers and Facilitators of Disclosing Domestic Violence to the UK Health Service', *Journal of Family Violence* 2021 37:3 37, no. 3 (January 2021): 533–543, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-020-00236-3>.

various states, such as Victoria and New South Wales.⁴¹ Police use risk assessment tools based on historical data, including reports of domestic conflict, violations of protection orders, substance abuse, and threats to children. This information is linked to the court system, health services, and women's crisis centers, enabling rapid responses such as emergency protection orders, victim relocation, and electronic monitoring of perpetrators. Australia also utilizes an integrated digital platform for rapid reporting and mapping of areas prone to domestic violence.⁴² This model demonstrates that preventing domestic violence is positioned as a systemic state responsibility through early detection, cross-agency coordination, and technology-based preventive interventions.

From a comparison of the early warning system models for domestic violence in the UK and Australia, Indonesia can adopt several key elements: strengthening integrated coordination across institutions such as the police, health services, and social institutions based on risk assessment; implementing a mechanism for limited disclosure of intimate partner violence histories as a preventative measure; using risk assessment instruments based on historical data to measure the level of danger; integrating a national domestic violence database; implementing tiered preventive interventions such as emergency protection and perpetrator monitoring; and developing a digital platform for rapid reporting and mapping of vulnerable areas. This adoption also marks a shift in the policy paradigm from a repressive approach to early detection and systemic prevention, toward one that is more responsive to victim protection.

To provide a structured overview of the conceptual construction of an early warning system as an instrument for preventing domestic violence within criminal law policy, Table 1 summarizes the key components, theoretical foundations, and practical applications. This table illustrates the multidimensional nature of domestic violence, highlighting its legal, social, and psychological impacts, as well as the criminological theories that explain its causes and dynamics. It also presents the mechanisms of early detection, risk assessment, and tiered interventions, drawing on best practices from the United Kingdom and Australia. The framework emphasizes integrating cross-institutional coordination, technology, and family-based resilience strategies, providing a comprehensive reference for designing proactive, victim-centered, evidence-based preventive policies.

Table 1. Conceptual Framework of an Early Warning System for Preventing Domestic Violence within Criminal Law Policy

Aspect	Description / Key Points	Practical Application / Examples
Definition of Domestic Violence (DV)	Acts of physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence, mostly within family or intimate relationships. Women and children are the most frequent and vulnerable victims.	DV leads to physical injuries, chronic health issues, psychological disorders (PTSD, depression, anxiety), and long-term developmental problems for children.

⁴¹ Rebecca Wilcoxson et al., 'Domestic Violence Risk Assessment Tools and Australian Homelessness Services: A Scoping Review', *Australian Social Work*, ahead of print, 2 April 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1080/0312407X.2025.2466483>.

⁴² Bridget Harris, 'Policing the Use of Technology in Domestic Violence in Rural Australia', *International Journal for Crime* 11, no. 1 (2022): 135–148, <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.2190>.

Legal Context in Indonesia	Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence; recognized by the government and civil society.	Implementation challenges: limited law enforcement sensitivity, gender stereotypes, and limited victim access to protection and support.
Criminological Theories	- Strain Theory: social/economic pressures trigger DV.- Social Control Theory: weak social bonds increase the risk of violence. Differential Association Theory: violence learned through family interactions.	Understanding DV origins guides prevention: e.g., identify families with weak bonds, prior exposure to violence, or social isolation.
Risk Escalation & Early Indicators	DV develops in stages; early warning signs include recurring conflict, relational dominance, verbal intimidation, and economic control.	Systematic identification of these patterns allows preventive interventions before serious physical/psychological harm occurs.
Early Warning System Mechanism	Identify, collect, and analyze risk indicators from multiple sources, including police reports, medical records, and social service interventions.	Risk assessment classifies danger levels (low, medium, high) to determine proportionate interventions, e.g., family counseling, preventive mediation, and temporary protection.
UK Model (MARAC & Clare's Law)	Multi-agency coordination integrates police, health, social workers, and victim support; discloses partner's violence history.	Protects high-risk victims, formulates individual protection plans, and intervenes before severe violence occurs.
Australia Model	National risk assessment and management framework; integration of police, courts, health, and crisis centers; digital platform for rapid reporting.	Emergency protection orders, victim relocation, electronic monitoring, and mapping vulnerable areas.
Key Lessons for Indonesia	Strengthen cross-institutional coordination; adopt tiered preventive interventions; develop a national DV database; implement digital platforms.	Shift from repressive policies to early detection, systemic prevention, and a victim-centered approach.

Source: Author's interpretation

Table 1 presents a comprehensive conceptual framework for constructing an early warning system as an instrument to prevent domestic violence within criminal law policy. The first section of the table outlines the definition and scope of domestic violence, emphasizing that it encompasses physical, sexual, psychological, and economic forms of abuse, predominantly occurring within family or intimate relationships. Women and children are particularly vulnerable, experiencing both immediate and long-term consequences, including physical injuries, chronic health problems, psychological disorders such as PTSD, depression, and anxiety, as well as developmental and social challenges for children. The table further situates domestic violence within Indonesia's legal context, highlighting Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and the challenges in its implementation, such as limited

law enforcement sensitivity, persistent gender stereotypes, and restricted access to protection and support services. By integrating criminological theories—strain theory, social control theory, and differential association theory—the table provides a nuanced understanding of the social, familial, and learned mechanisms that contribute to the emergence and escalation of domestic violence, offering a foundation for identifying early warning indicators before violence becomes severe.

The latter sections of Table 1 focus on the operationalization of an early warning system, demonstrating how risk indicators can be collected, analyzed, and translated into practical interventions. Risk assessment mechanisms categorize households into low, medium, or high risk, enabling authorities to implement proportionate measures, such as family counseling, preventive mediation, emergency protection, or monitoring of perpetrators. Comparative insights from the United Kingdom and Australia illustrate the effectiveness of multi-agency coordination, integration of police, health services, social institutions, and the use of digital platforms for rapid reporting and mapping of vulnerable areas. These examples emphasize that domestic violence prevention is not solely a legal obligation but a systemic responsibility requiring collaboration across institutions and active involvement of family and community actors. By synthesizing theoretical, legal, and practical perspectives, the table highlights key lessons for Indonesia, including strengthening cross-institutional coordination, adopting tiered preventive interventions, integrating a national domestic violence database, and developing mechanisms that shift the policy paradigm from reactive to proactive, victim-centered, and evidence-based prevention.

Enhancement of Family Activities through the Involvement of Multiple Stakeholders in the Implementation of Domestic Violence Prevention Measures

The family is the smallest social unit and plays a fundamental role in shaping its members' character, values, and welfare.⁴³ Strong family resilience is the foundation for a harmonious, productive, and competitive society.⁴⁴ However, domestic violence (DV) and violence against children remain serious issues that threaten family stability, both physically, psychologically, and socially. This violence not only causes trauma for victims but also weakens the family's function as a place of protection, education, and moral development. Tension and conflict within families are normal, and almost every family experiences them. However, it is unfortunate when victims of domestic violence are reluctant to report their cases to the authorities due to perceived affection for their partners. Therefore, according to Jaja Suteja, in his research, efforts to prevent domestic violence through family counseling are necessary.⁴⁵ In addition to violence against women (wives), violence can also occur against husbands. Erhamwilda explained that

⁴³ Akmal Mubaroḥ Taufiqur Rohman and Junifer Dame Pandjaitan, 'Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga (Kdrt) Perspektif Hukum Pidana Di Indonesia', *Causa: Jurnal Hukum Dan Kemarganegaraan* 15, no. 7 (August 2025): 101–110, <https://doi.org/10.3783/causa.v2i9.2461>.

⁴⁴ Muhamad Zaenal Muttaqin et al., 'Family Harmony in Contemporary Islamic Law: Ibn 'Āshūr's Maqāṣid Perspective on Marital Rights and Duties', *MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review* 5, no. 1 (January 2026): 61–79, <https://doi.org/10.32332/milrev.v5i1.10480>.

⁴⁵ Evi HZ Deliana et al., 'Penguatan Peran Kader PKK Dalam Pencegahan Kekerasan Rumah Tangga', *SMART HUMANITY: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 1 (March 2025): 23–33, <https://doi.org/10.70427/sh.v2i1.196>.

violence against husbands can take the form of psychological violence, leading to depression, and can be addressed by involving several experts in comprehensive treatment.⁴⁶

Various cases of domestic violence have devastating effects, including on children's mental health. In some cases, violence can even lead to economic and social crises.⁴⁷ Problems within the family are certainly diverse, but among families experiencing conflict, some can resolve their problems amicably, while others cannot, so a third party is needed to help resolve them. The regional apparatus organizations responsible for educating the public about domestic abuse are the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) and the Integrated Service Centre for Women and Children's Empowerment (P2TP2A). The rules governing domestic violence are not limited to provisions in the Book of Criminal Law.

Furthermore, there is support from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), especially those that concentrate on women observers.⁴⁸ In addition to empowering and protecting women, their programs also support the advancement of women's rights and lower their vulnerability to violence, particularly domestic abuse. NGO performance focuses on bringing about social change by raising awareness of civil society via collaboratively organized organizations and methodologies. Organizations that fight for women's rights, for instance, have members who are knowledgeable about laws and women's concerns, giving the community a strategic advantage when negotiating with the state and capital. NGOs also have unique aims and competencies in certain domains. Multiple stakeholders must work together to execute complicated policies. Since domestic violence occurs in the home and personal sphere, several stakeholders must play a part in efforts to prevent it. Government, non-government, and civil society organizations all have a part in preventing domestic abuse.

The Ministry of PPPA has a complaint channel for SAPA 129 services accessible via WhatsApp.⁴⁹ In carrying out its duties and functions, the SAPA 129 service provides complaint services, case management, victim outreach, victim assistance, mediation, and access to temporary shelter. We also continue to promote the movement against violence through the "Dare to Speak Up" campaign, which continues to encourage and encourage the public to report.⁵⁰ In addition to community outreach and education efforts, strengthening families must be a continuous effort. Family strengthening efforts should begin early to prevent disharmony,

⁴⁶ Denny Maulana Pratama, Denny Maulana Pratama, and Nurliana Cipta Apsari, 'Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga: Faktor Penyebab Dan Upaya Pencegahannya Berdasarkan Perspektif Sistem Ekologi', *Musāwa Jurnal Studi Gender Dan Islam* 23, no. 2 (November 2024): 184–197, <https://doi.org/10.14421/musawa.2024.232.184-197>.

⁴⁷ Anggi Jatmiko, 'Upaya Mengatasi Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Kdrt) Melalui Pendekatan Konseling Keluarga Di Lembaga P2tpakk Rekso Dyah Utami Yogyakarta [The Efforts To Overcome Domestic Violence (KDRT) Through Family Counseling Approach At Institute Of P2TPAKK Rekso...]', *Acta Islamica Counsnesia: Counselling Research and Applications* 2, no. 1 (July 2022): 29–38, <https://doi.org/10.59027/aicra.v2i1.177>.

⁴⁸ Yuanlu Niu and Cynthia Sims, 'Women Leaders in the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sector', *Chinese Women in Leadership*, 2023, 203–226, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-68819-0_9.

⁴⁹ Dian Yusuf et al., 'Strategi Komunikasi Humas Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Dalam Menginformasikan Layanan SAPA 129', *Jurnal ISO: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Humaniora* 5, no. 1 (June 2025): 12–12, <https://doi.org/10.53697/iso.v5i1.2649>.

⁵⁰ Shafa Alcika et al., 'Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Perspektif Maqashid Syariah'.

which can trigger domestic violence. Good communication between family members is essential to minimize the occurrence of domestic violence.⁵¹ "The family is the smallest social group in society. To provide a sense of security and protection, families must foster open communication, mutual support, trust, empathy, and equality. Conflict within families often stems from a lack of open communication, which can be prevented by fostering good communication among family members.

The novelty of this research lies in integrating two approaches to domestic violence prevention that have been partially implemented: a systemic approach based on criminal law policy through an early warning system, and a social approach based on strengthening family activities through multi-stakeholder involvement. This research not only positions the state as the primary actor in prevention through early detection and risk-based intervention, but also emphasizes that prevention effectiveness is largely determined by the family's internal resilience, built through healthy communication, equal relationships, and strong affective functions. The formulation of operational collaboration between state institutions, civil society organizations, digital complaint services, and integrated women's and children's service units within an integrated prevention framework. This research emphasizes the role of stakeholders not only at the victim-handling stage but also in the preventive phase through family education, counseling, public campaigns, and a rapid reporting system.

Building on the conceptual foundation of domestic violence prevention through early warning systems, the enhancement of family activities emerges as a critical complementary strategy. Table 2 illustrates how multi-stakeholder involvement—including government agencies, NGOs, civil society organizations, and digital platforms—can operationalize preventive measures by strengthening family resilience, promoting open communication, and providing coordinated support for victims. This framework highlights the interplay between legal, social, and familial interventions, demonstrating that effective prevention requires both structural mechanisms and active engagement at the family level.

Table 2. Enhancement of Family Activities through Multi-Stakeholder Involvement in Domestic Violence Prevention

Dimension	Concept / Key Points	Operationalization / Examples
Family as Core Unit	Families are the smallest social unit and the foundation for character, values, and societal welfare. Strong family resilience supports harmony, productivity, and social stability.	Promote open communication, mutual support, trust, empathy, and equality within families; early interventions to prevent disharmony and potential domestic violence.
Impact of Domestic Violence	Domestic violence affects physical, psychological, social, and economic well-being. Women, children, and even	Provide family counseling, psychological support, and social protection; involve experts for comprehensive

⁵¹ Huda S. Abdel Wahhab et al., "Social Environment and Its Effects on Domestic Violence," *Rev. Gest. Soc. Ambient. | Miami | v.17.n 7* (n.d.): 1–14, <https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v17n7-006>.

	husbands can be victims. Chronic exposure can lead to trauma, depression, and intergenerational cycles of violence.	treatment, especially in cases of psychological abuse.
Government Role	Ministries and local government institutions (e.g., PPPA, P2TP2A) lead prevention, victim protection, and public education.	SAPA 129 complaint services (WhatsApp), case management, victim outreach, mediation, temporary shelters, and awareness campaigns like “Dare to Speak Up.”
NGO / Civil Society Contribution	NGOs advocate for women’s rights, provide expertise, and facilitate social change.	Conduct public education, rights awareness programs, community mobilization, and collaborative interventions with state agencies.
Stakeholder Collaboration	Prevention requires integrated action by government, NGOs, civil society, and digital platforms. Domestic violence in private spheres necessitates multi-actor engagement.	Coordinated interventions across institutions, digital reporting, joint service provision, and rapid response systems.
Preventive Strategy	Combines structural legal approaches (early warning system) with social/family-based interventions. Emphasizes proactive, risk-based, and participatory prevention.	Family education programs, preventive mediation, tiered risk interventions, and community campaigns.
Research Contribution / Novelty	Integrates early detection systems with family resilience and multi-stakeholder participation, expanding the scope of domestic violence prevention beyond reactive measures.	Offers a holistic operational framework linking criminal law policy, social support, family strengthening, and civil society advocacy for sustainable prevention.

Source: Author’s Interpretation

Table 2 illustrates a comprehensive framework for enhancing family activities as a key component of domestic violence prevention, emphasizing the critical role of multi-stakeholder involvement. At the core of this framework, the family is recognized as the smallest social unit and the primary environment for nurturing values, character, and social well-being. Domestic violence disrupts these functions, causing physical, psychological, social, and economic harm, not only to women and children but sometimes also to husbands, thereby weakening family resilience. The table highlights that strengthening family activities through open communication, trust, empathy, equality, and mutual support is essential to prevent disharmony and potential violence. This approach underscores that family-centered preventive measures are not isolated actions but require systematic support from external actors, including

counseling services, public education, and early interventions coordinated by various stakeholders.

The latter sections of the table focus on the operationalization of preventive measures through multi-stakeholder collaboration. Government institutions such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) and Integrated Service Centres for Women and Children's Empowerment (P2TP2A) provide complaint channels, case management, mediation, victim assistance, and temporary shelters. NGOs and civil society organizations complement these efforts by advocating for women's rights, raising public awareness, and providing specialized expertise. The integration of digital platforms, such as SAPA 129 and rapid reporting systems, facilitates timely interventions and coordination between institutions. The novelty of this framework lies in its holistic approach, combining structural legal mechanisms with social and familial strategies to prevent domestic violence proactively. By linking early detection, family resilience, and multi-stakeholder participation, the table presents a model that not only addresses immediate victim protection but also fosters long-term prevention through education, community engagement, and the strengthening of internal family functions.

Conclusion

This study concludes that preventing domestic violence requires a shift from solely repressive legal measures to a comprehensive preventive approach, anchored in the development of an early warning system within criminal law policy. Such a system facilitates the early identification of risk factors through cross-agency data integration, risk assessment, and timely intervention before violence escalates. Comparative experiences from the United Kingdom and Australia highlight the importance of combining early detection with multi-stakeholder coordination and technological support to strengthen victim protection systematically and sustainably. Additionally, preventive efforts are more effective when coupled with family-based strategies that enhance resilience, promote healthy communication, and foster equitable relationships, supported by the active involvement of government bodies, service institutions, and civil society organizations. For future research, it is recommended to explore the operationalization of early warning systems across diverse cultural and legal contexts in Indonesia, including urban and rural settings, to test their adaptability and effectiveness. Further studies could also examine the integration of technology and community-based interventions in real-time monitoring and preventive action, as well as evaluate the long-term impacts of combined structural and social strategies on reducing domestic violence. By bridging criminal law policy with family and community resilience approaches, subsequent research can help refine a holistic framework for domestic violence prevention that is both contextually relevant and academically robust.

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Author Contributions Statement

Hendro Widodo contributed to the conceptualization and design of the study, conducted the literature review and doctrinal legal analysis, formulated the preventive model of domestic violence based on the early warning system, and drafted the manuscript. Additionally, he was responsible for the critical revision of the content to ensure academic rigor, coherence, and alignment with the research objectives.

AI Usage Statement

The author declares that AI tools were used solely to assist with language editing, formatting, and improving clarity. All ideas, analyses, interpretations, and conclusions presented in this manuscript are entirely the authors' own, and all AI-assisted outputs were carefully reviewed to ensure academic integrity.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this study. This research was conducted independently, without any financial, commercial, or personal relationships that could be perceived as influencing the results or interpretations.

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