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Legal Protection For Victims Of Psychic Violence In The Household Reviewed From A Human Right Perspective

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Abstract

The high number of cases of psychological violence in the household indicates that legal protection for victims still faces obstacles in law enforcement and victim recovery from a human rights perspective. The ineffectiveness of the implementation of legal protection mechanisms for victims of psychological violence in the household is because victim complaints are still dominated by the National Commission on Violence Against Women and partner service institutions, while follow-up through law enforcement mechanisms and psychological recovery has not been implemented. This study aims to analyze the forms and mechanisms of legal protection for victims of psychological violence in the household from a human rights perspective. This study uses a normative research type, with secondary data sources in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials, the data obtained are collected through documentation studies, then analyzed using qualitative methods. The results of the study indicate that the forms and mechanisms of legal protection for victims of psychological violence in the home that are not reviewed from a human rights perspective are normatively regulated in Article 10 and Article 16 - Article 25 of the Domestic Violence Law through temporary protection, health services, legal aid, assistance, and protection orders from the court. However, this protection has not been implemented effectively because psychological violence is still seen as a domestic issue that is difficult to prove, so that protection for victims still stops at the stage of complaints to the National Commission on Violence Against Women and partner service institutions without being followed by a law enforcement mechanism by law enforcement officers, and there is no ongoing psychological recovery. This shows that the state's obligation to protect *and* fulfill *the* rights of victims has not been optimally implemented, so that victims' rights to legal certainty, a sense of security, and recovery of their mental health have not been fully guaranteed.

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Keywords: ***Legal Protection , Victims , Psychological Violence , Household , Human Rights*** .

INTRODUCTION

Human rights are basic rights inherent in every human being since birth, which must be respected, protected, and fulfilled by the state without exception, where one form of respect for human rights is realized through providing legal protection to every person from all forms of violence, including violence that occurs in the household sphere. This violence does not always take the form of physical violence, but can also be psychological violence, such as insults, threats, intimidation, control, emotional neglect, or other actions that cause trauma, fear, loss of self-confidence, and mental suffering for the victim.

Psychological violence is also a form of domestic violence that has legal consequences because it is directly related to the protection of the victim's right to a sense of security, dignity, and psychological health as part of human rights.

> Psychological violence consists of two words: violence and psychic. In the Indonesian Dictionary, violence is defined as a harsh or coercive nature (thing), while psychic is defined as something related to the psyche. Thus, psychological violence can be understood as a form of coercion or violence that attacks a person's psyche or mental state.
>
> Article 7 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence explains that psychological violence is *an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in a person* .

Psychological violence is also a form of domestic violence that has legal consequences, as it relates to the protection of the victim's rights, just as physical violence does. However, the difference lies in the evidentiary aspect: physical violence is more easily proven through the presence of wounds or injuries, while psychological violence is more characterized by mental disorders, anxiety, fear, and even psychological disorders, which require more in-depth evidence.

Psychological violence in the household not only has implications for protection for victims, but also impacts the integrity of the household. If not adequately handled and resolved, psychological violence has the potential to trigger prolonged disputes that end in the breakup of the marriage bond. This can be seen from the high divorce rate that occurred in Indonesia in 2024 recorded 394,608 (three hundred ninety-four thousand six hundred and eight) divorces, and in 2025 the divorce rate increased to 438,168 (four hundred thirty-

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eight thousand one hundred and sixty-eight) divorces, an increase of 10% (ten percent) compared to the previous year.

The factors causing divorce are still dominated by disputes and quarrels that occur continuously, which were recorded at 282,326 (two hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-six) cases, followed by economic factors with 105,727 (one hundred and five thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven) cases, leaving one of the parties or neglect at 31,029 (thirty-one thousand twenty-nine) cases, domestic violence at 7,138 (seven thousand one hundred and thirty-eight) cases, and gambling at 4,623 (four thousand six hundred and twenty-three) cases.

The high divorce rate and the dominance of disputes and quarrels that occur continuously as factors causing divorce, show that conflict in the household not only has an impact on the integrity of the marriage, but also has the potential to cause psychological suffering for one of the parties. Although the prohibition of psychological violence in the household has been regulated in Article 5 letter b of the PKDRT Law, that *everyone is prohibited from committing domestic violence against people within the scope of their household, by means of: b. psychological violence* , but until now there has been no recovery mechanism for victims of psychological violence in the household, especially in the form of compensation or efforts that are able to restore the psychological condition of the victim as it was before the act occurred.

Legal protection when viewed from a human rights perspective, should not stop at recognizing victims who have experienced psychological violence, but also include fulfilling the victim's right to obtain effective recovery (*effective remedy*). This right has basically become a constitutional guarantee based on Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, that *everyone has the right to protection of themselves, their families, honor, dignity, and property under their control, and has the right to a sense of security and protection from the threat of fear to do or not do something that is a human right* . Furthermore, Article 28I paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia also emphasizes that *the protection, advancement, enforcement, and fulfillment of human rights is the responsibility of the state, especially the government*

The constitutional mandate is then reinforced in Article 29 paragraph (1) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, which *guarantees the right of every person to protection of themselves, their families, their honor, their dignity, and their property* . Furthermore, the guarantee of the government's obligations and responsibilities is also reaffirmed in Article 71 of the Human Rights Law, that *the government is obliged and responsible for respecting, protecting, upholding, and advancing human rights as regulated in*

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this law, other laws and regulations, and international law on human rights accepted by the Republic of Indonesia .

Article 72 of the Human Rights Law also emphasizes that the government's obligations and responsibilities as referred to in Article 71 include effective implementation steps in the fields of law, politics, economics, social, culture, national defense and security, and other fields. Although laws and regulations regarding the prohibition of psychological violence have been regulated in such a way, protection for victims of psychological violence in the household in practice often stops at the reporting stage without ever being followed by sanctions against the perpetrator, so that the guarantees provided in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Human Rights Law, and the Domestic Violence Law have not been fully realized.

Based on data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women in the 2024 Annual Report on Violence Against Women, it shows that psychological violence is the most reported form of violence, namely 3,660 (three thousand six hundred and sixty) reports, followed by sexual violence with 3,166 (three thousand one hundred and sixty-six) reports, physical violence with 2,418 (two thousand four hundred and eighteen) reports, and economic violence with 966 (nine hundred and sixty-six) reports.

Regarding the forms of violence reported by Catahu 2024 partners, sexual violence dominated, with 17,305 (seventeen thousand three hundred and five) reports, physical violence 12,626 (twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-six) reports, psychological violence 11,479 (eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-nine) reports, and economic violence reaching 4,565 (four thousand five hundred and sixty-five) reports.

Based on the 2025 Annual Report on Violence Against Women data released by the National Commission on Violence Against Women on March 6, 2026, the most reported form of violence was sexual violence with a total of 3,595 (three thousand five hundred and ninety-five) reports or 37.51%, followed by psychological violence with 3,113 (three thousand one hundred and thirteen) reports or 32.48%, psychological violence with 1,814 (one thousand eight hundred and fourteen) reports or 18.93% and economic violence with 1,061 (one thousand sixty-one) reports.

Psychological violence in the household, according to the National Commission on Violence Against Women in Catahu 2025, is the type of violence most often experienced by wife victims, namely 42.05% (forty-two point five percent), followed by physical violence 36.85% (thirty-six point eighty-five percent), economic violence 17.94% (seventeen point ninety-four percent), and sexual violence 3.16% (three point sixteen percent). The data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women's complaints shows the high level of psychological violence experienced, indicating that the most pressure on wives is verbal

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violence and infidelity. In addition, wives also bear a double burden in carrying out domestic work and other roles in the public sphere, so that it adds to the burden on their psyche.

In general, domestic violence cases do not arise as a single event, but rather a series of interconnected actions, ranging from psychological and economic abuse to physical and sexual abuse, which in many cases result in serious impacts on the health, safety, and even life of the victim. Psychological violence often begins with psychological control and intimidation, such as verbal abuse, threats of divorce, confinement, or restricted access to family, children, and their social environment.

The most common victims of psychological violence in the household are verbal violence, threats and intimidation, where the victim can be bound by moral and social rights to maintain the household which has an impact on physical trauma, economic loss, and deep psychological suffering, because basically psychological violence, especially against wives, occurs from the beginning of the marriage. Even psychological violence can continue after divorce, this according to the National Commission on Violence Against Women is most often experienced by women, namely 55% (fifty-five percent), in the form of threats, verbal violence, child custody disputes where victims are often removed from their children as a form of control and emotional pressure.

Based on the above description, it can be said that although normatively the right to protection and recovery for victims of psychological violence in the household has been guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Human Rights Law, the Domestic Violence Law, however the implementation of protection and recovery for victims is still very minimal, so that it causes the victim's right to a sense of security, protection of dignity, and recovery has not been fully realized. This occurs due to a lack of understanding from the community, law enforcement and social stigma that tends to blame the victim, so that many victims of psychological violence in the household are reluctant to report.

The urgency of this research can be seen from the ineffectiveness of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Law on acts of psychological violence and the absence of a legal mechanism that specifically regulates the recovery of victims of domestic violence so that victims can return to their pre-violence condition. On the one hand, the Domestic Violence Law, although it has regulated forms of protection that are more oriented towards stopping the act, assistance, and the law enforcement process, in practice this protection is not implemented optimally because it is seen as a household (domestic) issue that is difficult to prove and therefore receives less attention for legal enforcement. As a result, many victims of psychological violence do not receive protection even though the

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perpetrators can basically be held accountable because they have fulfilled the elements of psychological violence as regulated in the Domestic Violence Law.

On the other hand, the Domestic Violence Law also does not regulate a recovery mechanism capable of restoring the victim's psychological condition to the state it was in before the violence occurred, either through ongoing psychological rehabilitation or the provision of compensation or other forms of restitution for the psychological suffering experienced by the victim. This gap indicates that legal protection for victims of domestic violence remains problematic, resulting in victims' rights to protection and recovery from a human rights perspective remaining unfulfilled.

From a human rights perspective, protection for victims of domestic violence is not only interpreted as a form of law enforcement against the perpetrator, but must also encompass psychological recovery so that victims can return to living their lives fully. Therefore, a protection mechanism is needed that can provide legal certainty in the process of enforcing the law against perpetrators of domestic violence, while also ensuring that victims can return to their previous state.

Based on the description above, the problem that will be discussed in this research is: What are the forms and mechanisms of legal protection for victims of psychological violence in the household from a human rights perspective?

METHOD

The method used in this study is normative legal research, which aims to obtain an overview of the forms and mechanisms of legal protection for victims of domestic violence from a human rights perspective. It utilizes various secondary data such as legislation, theories, laws, and scholarly opinions. This normative legal research also utilizes a statutory and conceptual approach. Data collection is then conducted through documentation studies, and the collected data is analyzed qualitatively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal protection for victims of domestic violence is essentially part of the state's obligation to guarantee respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights. To provide effective legal protection, it is necessary to understand the forms of conduct classified as domestic violence. There are several forms of domestic violence, including:

1. Verbal violence, in the form of saying words that are not liked, shouting, and cursing.
2. Abuse and neglect, in the form of hiding information, pretending not to hear what the victim is saying.
3. Emotions, in the form of anger.

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4. Control, in the form of eliminating the victim's pleasure, regulating all the victim's activities or activities.
5. Forcing your partner to do something they don't like.

Psychological violence can also take the form of acts of control, manipulation, exploitation, arbitrariness, humiliation, insults, prohibitions, coercion and social isolation; actions and/or statements that are demeaning or insulting; stalking; threats, which can result in severe psychological suffering in the form of sleep disorders, eating disorders, drug dependency, sexual dysfunction, post-traumatic stress disorder, health disorders, severe depression or self-destruction, mental disorders in the form of loss of contact with reality such as schizophrenia and/or other forms of psychosis.

Psychological violence experienced by victims in the household has a negative impact on the victim, including psychological trauma, which is an event or experience that destroys the sense of security, sense of competence, and self-esteem, resulting in psychological wounds that are difficult to fully heal. Psychological trauma is an abnormal state of mind or behavior due to mental stress or physical injury due to experiencing a very deep and unforgettable event.

Based on the description above, it can be said that every form of psychological violence that causes mental suffering, psychological trauma, or loss of the victim's sense of security and dignity, requires legal protection and effective recovery as part of respect for human rights.

The form of legal protection for victims of psychological violence is basically regulated in Article 10 of the Domestic Violence Law which outlines the rights of victims, which explains that victims have the right to:

a. Protection from the family, police, prosecutors, courts, advocates, social institutions or other parties, either temporarily or based on a protection order from the court;
b. Health services according to medical needs;
c. Special handling relates to victim confidentiality;
d. Assistance by social workers and legal aid at every level of the examination process in accordance with statutory provisions; and
e. Spiritual guidance services.

Article 16 of the Domestic Violence Law also regulates the protection mechanisms that can be provided to victims of psychological violence in the household, including in the following ways:

(1) Within 1 x 24 (one times twenty four) hours from the time of learning about or receiving a report of domestic violence, the police are obliged to immediately provide temporary protection to the victim.

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(2) Temporary protection as referred to in paragraph (1) is provided for a maximum of 7 (seven) days from when the victim is received or handled.

(3) Within 1 x 24 (one times twenty four) hours from the time the protection is granted as referred to in paragraph (1), the police are required to request a letter of determination of the protection order from the court.

Article 17 of the Domestic Violence Law further stipulates that " *in providing temporary protection, the police may collaborate with health workers, social workers, volunteer companions, and/or spiritual guides to accompany the victim* ." The police are also required to provide information to the victim regarding the victim's right to receive services and assistance (Article 18 of the Domestic Violence Law).

The form of protection for victims of psychological violence in the household is not as regulated in the PKDRT Law, only limited to protection provided by the police, but also a form of protection from health workers who provide services to victims to check their health (Article 21 of the PKDRT Law). In addition, protection for victims of psychological violence in the household must also be provided by social workers, this is as referred to in Article 22 of the PKDRT Law, that in providing services, social workers must:

a. Conduct counseling to strengthen and provide a sense of security for victims;
b. Providing information regarding victims' rights to receive protection from the police and the issuance of protection orders by the court;
c. Transporting victims to a safe house or alternative residence; and
d. Carry out integrated coordination in providing services to victims with the police, social services, and social institutions as needed.

Protection is also provided in the form of services by volunteer companions, this is as regulated in Article 23 of the Domestic Violence Law, that in providing services, volunteer companions can:

a. Inform the victim of his or her right to have one or more companions;
b. Accompanying victims at the investigation, prosecution or court examination levels by guiding victims to objectively and completely describe the domestic violence they experienced;
c. Listen empathetically to all of the victim's statements so that the victim feels safe being accompanied by a companion; and
d. Actively provide psychological and physical support to victims.

Protection in the form of services is also provided by spiritual guides, who are obligated to explain the rights and obligations of victims, and to strengthen their faith and piety (Article 24 of the Domestic Violence Law). Advocates also provide protection and services, where advocates are required to:

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a. Providing legal consultations that include information regarding victims' rights and the judicial process;
b. Accompanying victims at the investigation, prosecution and examination levels in court hearings and helping victims to fully describe the domestic violence they experienced;
c. Coordinate with fellow law enforcers, volunteer companions, and social workers so that the judicial process runs as it should (Article 25 of the Domestic Violence Law).

Based on the forms of protection for victims of psychological violence in the household as regulated in the Domestic Violence Law, it can be said that the legal protection provided basically covers preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative aspects through the involvement of various parties, such as the police, health workers, social workers, volunteer companions, spiritual guides, advocates, and the courts. The provisions in the Domestic Violence Law show that protection for victims is not only directed at enforcing the law against the perpetrator, but also at fulfilling the victim's right to obtain a sense of security, assistance, health services, legal aid, and protection during the judicial process.

Although the Domestic Violence Law has comprehensively regulated forms of protection for victims of psychological violence in the household, this form of protection is still more oriented towards providing services and assistance, so it has not regulated recovery mechanisms that are specifically carried out in the form of ongoing psychological rehabilitation or compensation that is commensurate with the psychological suffering experienced by victims of psychological violence in the household.

This indicates that legal protection for victims of domestic violence does not fully reflect effective protection as mandated by the Domestic Violence Law or the basic principles of human rights. Although the Domestic Violence Law provides a legal basis for stopping or prohibiting acts, providing temporary protection, providing assistance, and enforcing the law against perpetrators, its implementation still faces various obstacles, primarily because domestic violence is often viewed as a private, domestic matter, difficult to prove, and does not leave physical scars like physical violence. As a result of this view, reports of domestic violence victims are not always followed up through the law enforcement process, so that the protection guaranteed by the Domestic Violence Law does not provide legal certainty or a sense of security for victims.

The protection regulated in the Domestic Violence Law is also not accompanied by a recovery mechanism that is oriented towards the comprehensive recovery of the psychological condition of victims of psychological violence, because the Domestic Violence Law still focuses on services and assistance during the legal process, without regulating

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ongoing psychological rehabilitation, compensation mechanisms, or forms of compensation for the psychological suffering experienced by victims.

Viewed from a human rights perspective, strengthening the mental recovery mechanism for victims of domestic violence can be an important form of protection so that legal protection for victims does not stop at procedural aspects alone, but is also able to restore the rights and conditions of victims to their original state without any lingering trauma. Legal protection from a human rights perspective not only demands the cessation of violations and the accountability of perpetrators, but also requires the effective restoration of victims' rights, so that victims can regain a sense of security, dignity, mental health, and the ability to live their social lives as they did before the psychological violence occurred.

The suboptimal legal protection for victims of psychological violence in the household not only impacts the non-fulfillment of the rights of victims as legal subjects, but also contributes to the increase in conflicts in the household that lead to divorce. Divorce data in Indonesia, as described in the Introduction, which increased from 394,608 (three hundred ninety-four thousand six hundred and eight) cases in 2024 to 438,168 (four hundred thirty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-eight) cases in 2025, with the biggest causal factor being disputes and quarrels that occur continuously as many as 283,326 (two hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-six) cases, in essence shows that psychological conflict in the household is a real and ongoing problem.

Ongoing disputes generally do not arise suddenly, but are an accumulation of various forms of psychological violence such as insults, threats, control, intimidation, and emotional neglect that last for a long time, thus eliminating the victim's sense of security and self-confidence. This condition is reinforced by data collected by the National Commission on Violence Against Women which shows that psychological violence is one of the most frequently reported forms of violence, even in the 2025 Catahu issued by the National Commission on Violence Against Women, psychological violence is the most common form of violence experienced by wife victims, namely 42.05% (forty-two point five percent), followed by physical violence 36.85% (thirty-six point eighty-five percent), economic violence 17.94% (seventeen point ninety-four percent), and sexual violence 3.16% (three point sixteen percent).

Psychological violence can also continue after a marriage ends, so it can be argued that divorce does not guarantee an end to the psychological violence experienced by women. In many cases, according to the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) in its 2025 Catahu report, violence actually transforms and continues after the divorce is finalized. Therefore, the root of the problem lies not solely in marital status but in

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relationship patterns built on superiority, dominance, and control, in accordance with patriarchal culture. This pattern of masculine aggression reproduces the belief that men retain authority over their ex-partners even after the legal relationship has ended.

Based on complaint data received by the National Commission on Violence Against Women in 2025, the forms of violence most frequently experienced by women after divorce were psychological violence (55%), economic violence (23%), physical violence (17%), and sexual violence (5%). The forms of psychological violence experienced after divorce include threats, verbal abuse, and child custody disputes, where victims are often separated from their children as a form of control and emotional pressure.

The high number indicates that psychological violence is no longer an individual problem within the household, but has become a human rights protection issue that requires effective state intervention, because legal protection against psychological violence cannot only be understood as a handling mechanism after the occurrence of a violent incident, but also as an instrument to prevent the continuation of psychological violence after divorce, as well as restoring the psychological condition of the victim so that mental health, the right to a sense of security, dignity, and a decent life as guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Human Rights Law, and the Domestic Violence Law can be realized. Thus, strengthening the protection mechanism for victims of psychological violence is no longer limited to legal certainty regarding the implementation of a statutory regulation, as well as services and assistance during the legal process, but also has a preventive function in suppressing prolonged conflict and preventing human rights violations after divorce.

The human rights perspective basically places the state as the party that bears the primary responsibility to guarantee the fulfillment of every person's rights through respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights as regulated in Article 28I paragraph (4) of the 1945 UUDNRI and Article 71 of the Human Rights Law. According to Jimly Asshiddiqie, the protection of human rights is not sufficiently realized through the recognition of rights in statutory regulations, but must be realized through the implementation of the state's obligations to respect , protect , and fulfill *the* rights of every citizen.

The obligation *to respect,* related to legal protection for victims of domestic violence, requires the state to ensure that no actions or policies prevent victims from obtaining justice and legal protection. Furthermore, the obligation *to protect* requires the state to establish mechanisms capable of preventing psychological violence through law enforcement against perpetrators, court-issued protection orders, expert assistance, and ongoing protection for victims.

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The obligation *to fulfill* requires the state to not only provide legal instruments but also ensure that victims receive recovery through psychological rehabilitation, mental health services, and compensation mechanisms or forms of restitution for the psychological suffering they experience. Therefore, legal protection for victims of domestic violence does not stop at stopping the act and imposing sanctions on the perpetrator, but must also be able to restore the victim to a condition that allows them to live a dignified life.

The Domestic Violence Law reflects the state's obligation *to protect* , specifically through regulations prohibiting psychological violence, providing temporary protection, assistance, health services, legal aid, and assistance during the legal process against perpetrators. However, the implementation of this obligation *to protect* remains suboptimal, as many cases of psychological violence are not prosecuted due to difficulties in providing evidence or the perception that psychological violence is a domestic matter.

On the other hand, the state's obligation *to fulfill its obligations* has not been fulfilled, as the Domestic Violence Law does not regulate mechanisms for sustainable psychological recovery or the provision of compensation to victims. Consequently, the state's obligation to protect *and* fulfill *victims* ' rights has not been optimally implemented, as protection for victims of psychological violence often stops at the complaint stage, while law enforcement against perpetrators and mechanisms for victim psychological recovery have not been implemented. This results in victims' rights to a sense of security, personal protection, and dignity as guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the Human Rights Law not being fully realized.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the form and mechanism of legal protection for victims of psychological violence in the household viewed from a human rights perspective has basically been regulated in Article 10 and Article 16 - Article 25 of the Domestic Violence Law, where the form of protection is realized through the provision of temporary protection, health services, legal aid, assistance by social workers, volunteer companions, spiritual guides, advocates, and a mechanism for protection orders by the court. However, these regulations have not been fully implemented because in practice psychological violence is still seen as a domestic problem that is difficult to prove and does not leave physical wounds, so that the protection that should be provided through criminal law mechanisms has not been implemented. This is reflected in the still dominant number of complaints from victims of psychological violence in the household to the National Commission on Violence Against Women and partner service institutions without being followed by a law enforcement process that is able to provide legal certainty and protection for victims.

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This condition from a human rights perspective, shows that the state's obligation to protect *and* fulfill *the* rights of victims has not been implemented optimally, where the state has indeed provided legal instruments as a basis for protection in the form of the Domestic Violence Law, but in practice this protection has not been able to reach the needs of victims for a sense of security, psychological recovery, and legal certainty. The absence of a mechanism for sustainable psychological rehabilitation, compensation for the victim's psychological suffering, and the lack of follow-up to reports of psychological violence causes the rights of victims to not be fulfilled. Thus, the main problem of this research lies not in the absence of norms, but in the ineffectiveness of the implementation of these norms in providing protection that can truly be felt by victims.

The main problem in legal protection for victims of domestic violence is no longer the absence of legal regulations, but rather the ineffective implementation of the protection mechanisms stipulated in Articles 16-26 of the Domestic Violence Law. Furthermore, legal protection mechanisms for victims of domestic violence must be implemented by ensuring that every victim's complaint is followed up by law enforcement, ongoing psychological recovery, and legal certainty regarding the victim's rights.

To date, this has not been achieved because protection for victims still stops at the stage of complaints to the National Commission on Violence Against Women and partner service institutions, while the law enforcement mechanism through law enforcement officials has not been effective due to difficulties in proving and the persistent belief that psychological violence is a domestic issue. This is legally significant because it shows that the enactment of the Domestic Violence Law has not fully achieved effective human rights protection as guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the Human Rights Law. As long as victims still do not receive legal certainty, psychological recovery, and protection through easily accessible mechanisms, the goals of legal protection that guarantee a sense of security, restore victims' dignity, and provide justice for victims of psychological violence in the household, will not be achieved.

CONCLUSION

The forms and mechanisms of legal protection for victims of psychological violence in the home, reviewed from a normative human rights perspective, have been regulated in Article 10 and Article 16 – Article 25 of the Domestic Violence Law through temporary protection, health services, legal aid, assistance, and protection orders from the court. However, this protection has not been implemented effectively because psychological violence is still seen as a domestic problem that is difficult to prove, so that protection for victims still stops at the stage of complaints to the National Commission on Violence Against

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Women and partner service institutions without being followed by a law enforcement mechanism by law enforcement officers, and there is no ongoing psychological recovery.

This condition shows that the state's obligation to protect *and* fulfill *the* rights of victims has not been optimally implemented, so that the victim's rights to legal certainty, a sense of security, and mental health recovery have not been fully guaranteed. This unfulfilled matter has become an important issue in law, because it shows a gap between the regulations in the Domestic Violence Law and its implementation in the field, so that the goal of legal protection from a human rights perspective is not only to stop psychological violence in the household, but also to guarantee the restoration of dignity, mental health recovery, and justice for victims that have not yet been realized.

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