

Restorative Justice in Domestic Violence Cases: A Critical Empirical Study of Victim Protection and Law Enforcement at Sigi Police Resort

Nicky Hartiningsih Citra Cahyati* , Kartini Malarangan , Titie Yustisia Lestari 

Faculty of Law, Universitas Tadulako, Kota Palu, Indonesia.

 : ikyxavender18@gmail.com

Corresponding Author*



Abstract

Introduction: Handling Domestic Violence through restorative justice raises the issue of the balance between case resolution, victim protection, and prevention of repeated violence. This issue is important to study in law enforcement practice at the police level.

Purposes of the Research: This study aims to analyze the mechanism of implementing restorative justice in handling domestic violence crimes in the Sigi Resort Police and identify obstacles to its implementation, especially related to victim protection and volunteerism.

Methods of the Research: The research uses empirical legal methods with a qualitative approach. Data were obtained through interviews and documentation related to the handling of Domestic Violence cases at the Sigi Police Station. The analysis was carried out in a descriptive-analytical manner by linking field findings and the legal framework of restorative justice.

Findings of the Research: The results of the study show that the application of restorative justice includes the receipt of reports, preliminary examinations, case feasibility assessments, mediation, and the preparation of peace agreements. The research also identified challenges in the form of psychological distress, victims' economic dependence, and the need for supervision of voluntariness in the peace process. These findings show the importance of more measurable victim protection mechanisms and supervision of the implementation of agreements. In conclusion, this study contributes to the study of the implementation of restorative justice by emphasizing the need for a balance between case resolution, perpetrator responsibility, and victim safety in handling Domestic Violence.

Keywords: Restorative Justice; Domestic Violence; Victim Protection; Law Enforcement; Sigi Resort Police.

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INTRODUCTION

Domestic Violence is a criminal act that occurs in the family, be it in the form of physical, mental, sexual, or neglect of domestic responsibility, as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 related to the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Although there is a clear legal basis, the prevalence of Domestic Violence in Indonesia still shows a fairly high number from year to year. National data in recent years shows that domestic violence is still the main form of violence experienced by women and children.

The majority of cases occur in the domestic environment and involve personal relationships between perpetrators and victims, such as between husband and wife or parents and children. This situation makes Domestic Violence a criminal act that has its own characteristics, because it involves not only legal aspects, but also social, psychological, and

power dynamics in the family.¹ In the application of the law, the handling of Domestic Violence cases often encounters dilemmas. On the one hand, Domestic Violence is a criminal act that needs to be firmly enforced to protect the victim. But on the other hand, many victims hope that the settlement of the case does not always lead to punishment for the perpetrator, but rather to the restoration of family relationships, protection for the victim, and the prevention of future violence. This encourages the adoption of *the Restorative Justice* approach in handling Domestic Violence cases, especially at the investigation stage by the police.

Restorative Justice is a way of resolving legal problems that focuses on restoring victims' conditions, the responsibility of the perpetrators, and improving social relations disrupted by crime. This method not only emphasizes punishment, but also prioritizes justice that involves all parties.² In the criminal law system in Indonesia, the application of Restorative Justice is increasingly officially recognized, especially within the Indonesian National Police. This can be seen from various internal police rules that provide opportunities to resolve certain cases through restorative justice, as long as they meet the requirements and do not conflict with the applicable law.³ In the case of Domestic Violence, Restorative Justice is often considered by taking into account the interests of the victim, the survival of the family, and guarantees that violence does not occur again.

However, the application of Restorative Justice in Domestic Violence cases also raises debate. On the one hand, this method is considered more humane and sensitive to the needs of victims. On the other hand, there are concerns that the implementation of Restorative Justice can weaken protection for victims if it is not carried out carefully, professionally, and prioritizes the safety of victims. Therefore, the methods and implementation of Restorative Justice in law enforcement related to Domestic Violence need to be studied in depth.

Central Sulawesi Province is one of the regions that is still dealing with the problem of violence against women and children, including domestic violence. In recent years, Central Sulawesi has always recorded the incidence of Domestic Violence as the most common form of violence compared to other types of violence. Social, economic, and cultural factors of patriarchy are the main causes of Domestic Violence in this area. The characteristics of the people of Central Sulawesi, who still mostly view domestic issues as personal problems, also contribute to the low reporting rate of domestic violence cases.

Many victims choose to reconcile or retract reports in order to maintain family harmony, due to pressure from the surrounding environment, as well as economic dependence on the perpetrators. This situation has an impact on the way the law is enforced which does not always end up in court, but is often resolved through non-litigation, including a Restorative Justice approach by law enforcement officials. Sigi Regency, which is in Central Sulawesi Province, also faces the problem of Domestic Violence. In reality, Domestic Violence cases in Sigi show a pattern that tends to be the same from year to year, with women and children becoming more victims. Various parties have handled these cases, including the Sigi Police

¹ Andro Giovani Ginting, Vici Utomo Simatupang, Sonya Arini Batubara "Restorative Justice Sebagai Mekanisme Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Jurnal Rectum* 1, no. 2 (2019): 180-87, <https://jurnal.universitasdarmaagung.ac.id/jurnalrectum/article/view/225>.

² Sulbadana, Haniyatul Husna binti Md Mohtar, Andi Intan Purnamasari, Supriyadi "Does International Law Acknowledge Restorative Justice?," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2023): 121-134, <https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol7.Iss1.2130.pp121-134>

³ Anisa, Vivi Nur Qalbi, Andi Nurul Isnawidiawinarti Achmad, Keyu Zulkarnain Arif "Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Narkotika Melalui Restorative Justice: Studi Kasus Di Kejaksaan Tinggi Sulawesi Tengah," *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis* 6, no. 7 (2025), <https://www.ojs.rewangrencang.com/index.php/JHLG/article/view/2005>.

which is at the forefront of law enforcement. As an institution that enforces the law, the Sigi Police has an important position in overcoming acts of Domestic Violence, especially during the investigation and investigation stages. In its implementation, the Sigi Police not only carry out harsh law enforcement, but also apply a restorative justice approach in several cases. This approach pays attention to the circumstances of the victim, the perpetrator, family relationships, and the possibility of the continuation of domestic life.

However, the application of restorative justice in handling Domestic Violence at the Sigi Police certainly has various mechanisms and obstacles. Of course, it can include limited rules, limited law enforcement, pressure from the family or community, and the risk of recurrence of violence against the victim. Therefore, it is very important to understand how the mechanism for implementing *Restorative Justice* is carried out and the obstacles faced by the Sigi Resort Police in handling cases of Domestic Violence.

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

The type of research conducted in this study is empirical legal research. Empirical legal research is research that examines how the law functions in society, especially related to the application of restorative justice in violations of the law concerning domestic security in the Sigi Resort Police which aims to focus on written legal norms, while trying to build the security of Sigi Regency.⁴

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The handling of the crime of Domestic Violence in Indonesia is basically carried out through the mechanism of the criminal justice system as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. However, in the development of the modern criminal law system, the settlement of criminal cases does not always have to end in a formal judicial process. One of the approaches used is *Restorative Justice* which focuses on restoring the relationship between perpetrators, victims, and the community.⁵

This approach is normatively regulated in the National Police Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice and gains philosophical legitimacy in Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code which emphasizes conflict restoration and social balance as the goal of punishment.⁶ At the local level, a similar situation is also encountered in Sigi Regency, which is located in Central Sulawesi Province. According to information from the Sigi Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, by 2025, there will be around 64 incidents of violence against women and children, most of which are cases of domestic violence. This statistic confirms that domestic violence is still a social issue that must be taken seriously by law enforcement officials, including the Sigi Resort Police.

Table 1. Data on Handling Domestic Violence Cases Through *Restorative Justice* at the Sigi Resort Police

⁴ Amiruddin dan Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2018).

⁵ Abdul Wahid, Amiruddin Hanafi, Syachdin "Integration of Local and Universal Values in Indonesian Criminal Law Reform," *Academia Open* 10, no. 2 (2025), <https://acopen.umsida.ac.id/index.php/acopen/article/view/11335>.

⁶ Randy Yusuf Taebenu, "Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Kasus Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Kepolisian Resor Kupang (Polres Kupang)," *Al -Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum* 3, no. 6 (2025): 10205-10213, <https://ejournal.yayasanpendidikandzurriyatulquran.id/index.php/AlZayn/article/view/2753>.

No	Year	Number of Domestic Violence Cases	Restorative Justice (nonLitigasi)	Litigasi
1	2023	4 cases	3 cases	1 cases
2	2024	4 cases	3 cases	1 cases
3	2025	3 cases	2 cases	1 cases
Total		11 cases	8 cases	3 cases

Based on the table above, it shows that the data in the Sigi Resort Police mechanism *Restorative Justice*, In the last 3 years there have been: 11 cases of Violence recorded at the Sigi Resort Police, including 8 cases that successfully use Restorative Justice and 3 cases that fail through Retorative Justice and continued in legal proceedings (*Litigation*). The data shows that the success rate in resolving Domestic Violence cases in the Sigi Resort Police is more likely to prioritize the restorative justice approach, which focuses on peaceful conflict resolution and the restoration of relationships between perpetrators and victims.

A. Law Enforcement Mechanism in the Application of *Restorative Justice* in Domestic Violence Cases at the Sigi Resort Police

The results of the research at the Sigi Resort Police, the mechanism for handling domestic violence cases with a restorative justice approach is carried out through several steps that normatively refer to Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, and are in line with the principles contained in the National Criminal Code (Law Number 1 of 2023) and the procedural provisions listed in the Criminal Code. The stages of Restorative Justice in Domestic Violence cases at the Sigi Police include receiving reports, initial identification, mediation between the parties, and terminating the investigation after a peaceful agreement is reached. This approach aims to restore family integrity, not just punishing the perpetrator.

The initial stage begins with the receipt of a report from the aggrieved party by the investigator, which is then recorded in the form of a Police Report. In this phase, the investigator takes the initial step by collecting data related to the reported incident. This process is in accordance with the regulations in the Criminal Code that regulate the capacity of investigators to receive reports and carry out preliminary investigations.⁷ In addition, from the point of view of the National Criminal Code, this phase is the first step to determine the type of case resolution that not only focuses on punishment, but also considers peaceful solutions for conflict resolution." In every incoming report of a domestic violence case, we first receive the victim's report and make a Police Report as the initial basis for handling the case. After that, we conduct an initial examination to find out the chronology of the incident and the victim's condition." At this stage, it is in line with the provisions of the Criminal Code regarding the authority of investigators to receive initial reports as explained in an interview with Muh. Yusuf, as the head of the Investigator of the Women and Children Service Unit of the Sigi Resort Police).⁸

⁷ Anak Agung Gede Ryan Januar, I Nyoman Gede Sugiarta, Ni Made Puspasutari Ujianti "Restorative Justice Sebagai Mediasi Penal Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum* 4, no. 1 (2023), <https://ejurnal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/jukonhum/article/view/6181>.

⁸ Wawancara Dengan Bapak Muh. Yusuf, Selaku Kepala Penyidik Unit PPA Polres Sigi Pada 10 April," 2026. ⁹ Wawan Alowi dan Dani Durahman, "Pelaksanaan Restorative Justice Perkara Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Tahap Penyidikan," *Wacana Paramarta: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 21, no. 1 (2022): 1-10, <https://journalfh.unla.ac.id/index.php/paramarta/article/view/169>.

After the report is received, the Women and Children Service Unit conducts an initial identification and assessment of the case. This assessment includes the level of violence, the condition of the victim, and the possibility of settlement through *restorative justice*. This is strengthened by the results of the following interview: "Not all cases of Domestic Violence can be resolved through restorative justice. We conduct an assessment first, such as looking at the level of violence, the condition of the victim, and whether the two parties still want to reconcile or not." (Interview with Muh. Yusuf, as the Investigator of the Women and Children Service Unit of the Sigi Police) This stage is in accordance with Police Regulations Number 8 of 2021 regarding the technical basis for the implementation of *Restorative Justice*, which regulates the existence of material and formal requirements, especially in the section of article 5, namely, "Material requirements as referred to in Article 4 letter a include not causing unrest and/or rejection from the community, Not having an impact on social conflicts, Not having the potential to divide the nation, Acts of radicalism and separatism, Not perpetrators of repeating criminal acts based on court decisions; and, Not a criminal act of terrorism, not a crime against state security, a criminal act of corruption and a criminal act against people's lives.

Article 5 of Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 stipulates that the implementation of restorative justice must follow material requirements. This condition includes that the resolved case must not cause insecurity or rejection from the community, must not cause social conflict, has the potential to divide the unity of the nation, and is not related to the issue of radicalism and separatism.⁹ In addition, the perpetrator must not be someone who has committed repeated crimes and the case handled must not be included in the category of serious crimes such as terrorism, corruption, crimes against the state, and crimes that threaten life. Thus, this provision serves as a selector to ensure that restorative justice is only applied to minor cases that can be resolved peacefully without disturbing the public interest. Meanwhile, Article 6 of Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 reads regarding:

1) "Formal requirements as referred to in Article 4 letter b, include: Peace from both parties, except for drug crimes; and If the case meets the requirements, the investigator will facilitate the penal mediation process. Penal mediation is the process of resolving criminal cases outside of court by bringing together perpetrators and victims to reach a peaceful agreement. This process is facilitated by investigators, where both parties can dialogue, understand each other, and seek fair solutions, such as apologies, compensation, or commitments not to repeat the act.⁹ Muh. Yusuf, as the Chief Investigator of the Women and Children Service Unit of the Sigi Resort Police, said that the main purpose of penal mediation is to restore the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, not just to punish the perpetrator, and in this process, the investigator acts as a mediator to ensure that a fair and non-coercive agreement is reached. As the interview resulted: "If the case is eligible, we facilitate mediation between the perpetrator and the victim. In this process, we ensure that there is no coercion and that both parties really agree to resolve the issue peacefully."

This process is an implementation of the principle of restorative justice which emphasizes conflict resolution and the restoration of social relations as stipulated in the National Criminal Code. If the mediation between the two parties is successful, a peace agreement letter is made signed by the perpetrator and the victim. This agreement usually contains an

⁹ Yasama Halawa, Kartina Pakpahan, Yusriando "Implementasi Penerapan Prinsip Restorative Justice Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Kdrt) Di Polresta Medan," *Journal Presumption of Law* 8, no. 1 (2026): 15– 29.

apology, a commitment not to repeat the act, and the fulfillment of the victim's rights as expressed in the interview: "After the mediation is successful, we make a peace agreement letter signed by the perpetrator and the victim. Usually the agreement contains an apology, a promise not to repeat the act, and the fulfillment of the victim's rights." The explanation from the direct interview that handled the case of Domestic Violence at the Sigi Resort Police is that the process is in accordance with Perpol Number 8 of 2021 Article 6 regarding formal requirements.

This process is based on the principle of *reparation* which is prioritized for the benefit of the victim and domestic harmony. The termination of the case through an Investigation Termination Order is an action by the investigator to stop the legal process of a case. In the context of *restorative justice*, the Investigation Termination Order is issued after a peace agreement is reached between the perpetrator and the victim. The legal basis is contained in Article 109 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code as intended, namely: "In the event that the investigator stops the investigation because there is not enough evidence or the event turns out to be not a criminal act or the investigation is stopped for the sake of the law, then the investigator notifies the public prosecutor, the suspect or his family."¹⁰ a) Article 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code regulates the authority of investigators to initiate and stop investigations. Paragraph (2) is the main legal basis in the issuance of an Investigation Termination Order, including in the application of *restorative justice*, where the case is stopped because it has been resolved through a peaceful agreement between the perpetrator and the victim. With the issuance of the Investigation Termination Order, the case is declared completed and not proceeded to the prosecution stage in court.¹¹ Based on all these stages; b) Fulfillment of the rights of victims and the responsibility of the perpetrator, except for drug crimes.

2) Peace as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, is evidenced by a peace agreement letter and signed by the parties.

a) The fulfillment of the victim's rights and the responsibility of the perpetrator as referred to in paragraph (1) b, can be in the form of: a) Returning the goods; b) Compensating for losses; c) Reimbursing costs incurred as a result of criminal acts; and/or; d) Reimbursing damages caused by criminal acts.

3) The fulfillment of rights as referred to in paragraph (3) is evidenced by a statement letter in accordance with the agreement signed by the victim.

4) The format of the Peace Agreement Letter as intended in paragraph (2), and the statement letter as intended in paragraph (4), are listed in the attachment which is an integral part of this Police Regulation."

Article 6 of Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 regulates formal requirements in the implementation of *restorative justice*, namely there must be peace between the perpetrator and the victim as well as the fulfillment of the victim's rights and responsibilities, except for narcotics crimes. The peace is evidenced by an agreement signed by the parties, while the fulfillment of the victim's rights can be in the form of returning goods, compensation, costs, or repairing damage caused by a criminal act, which must also be proven in writing. Thus, this article emphasizes that settlement through restorative justice is not only a peaceful

¹⁰ Aracely Raymma dan Slamet Tri Wahyudi, "Penerapan Restorative Justice Terhadap Pelaku Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Pengadilan Militer Dalam Perspektif Korban," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 9, no. 2 (2026): 713-32, <https://journals.usm.ac.id/index.php/julr/article/view/13270>.

¹¹ Mikha Rapali, "Penerapan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice) Dalam Perkembangan Hukum Positive Indonesia," *Journal of Comprehensive Science (JCS)* 5, no. 1 (2026), <https://jcs.greenpublisher.id/index.php/jcs/article/view/3967>.

agreement, but must also be followed by real responsibility from the perpetrator to the victim.¹² If the case meets the requirements, the investigator will facilitate the penal mediation process. Penal mediation is the process of resolving criminal cases outside of court by bringing together perpetrators and victims to reach a peaceful agreement. This process is facilitated by investigators, where both parties can dialogue, understand each other, and seek fair solutions, such as apologies, compensation, or a commitment not to repeat the act.¹³ The main purpose of penal mediation is to restore the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, not just to punish the perpetrator, and in this process, the investigator acts as a mediator to ensure that a fair and non-coercive agreement is reached. As the interview resulted: "If the case is eligible, we facilitate mediation between the perpetrator and the victim. In this process, we ensure that there is no coercion and that both parties genuinely agree to resolve the issue peacefully. This process is an implementation of the principle of restorative justice which emphasizes conflict resolution and the restoration of social relations as stipulated in the National Criminal Code.

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¹² Fahrurrozi, Apipuddin, Heru Sunardi "Penyelesaian Kasus Kdrt Menggunakan Restoratif Justice Perspektif Maqashid Syari'ah (Studi Kasus Di Kepolisian Resort Kota Mataram)," *Al-Ihkam-Jurnal Hukum Keluarga* 14, no. 2 (2022), <https://journal.uinmataram.ac.id/index.php/alihkam/article/view/6929>.

¹³ Yasama Halawa, Kartina Pakpahan, Yusriando "Implementasi Penerapan Prinsip Restorative Justice Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Kdrt) Di Polresta Medan," *Journal Presumption of Law* 8, no. 1 (2026): 15–29.

¹⁴ Aracely Raymma dan Slamet Tri Wahyudi, "Penerapan Restorative Justice Terhadap Pelaku Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Pengadilan Militer Dalam Perspektif Korban," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 9, no. 2 (2026): 713–32, <https://journals.usm.ac.id/index.php/julr/article/view/13270>.

¹⁵ Mikha Rapali, "Penerapan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice) Dalam Perkembangan Hukum Positive Indonesia," *Journal of Comprehensive Science (JCS)* 5, no. 1 (2026), <https://jcs.greenpublisher.id/index.php/jcs/article/view/3967>.

all these stages, it can be concluded that the *restorative justice mechanism* at the Sigi Resort Police has been running in accordance with the applicable legal provisions, both normatively and empirically. This is strengthened by the statement: "That all our activities are in line with the two rules, because there is nothing different about the rules, and the Criminal Code is a general rule while the Police Regulations is a special rule that is in line with each other." The statement shows that in practice there is no conflict between the National Criminal Code, the Criminal Code, and Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, but the three complement each other in forming a *restorative justice mechanism*.

First, the National Criminal Code has a philosophical or substantive nature, which means that it serves as a foundation for values and goals in criminal law enforcement. In the context of restorative justice, the National Criminal Code emphasizes the importance of conflict resolution, balance restore, and a non-punitive approach. This shows that criminal law is not only focused on sanctions, but also on improving social relations in society.

Second, the Criminal Procedure Code functions as a procedural basis, which regulates how the law enforcement process should be conducted. In relation to restorative justice, the Criminal Procedure Code gives the authority to investigators to stop investigations through the mechanism of Investigation Termination Warrants as stipulated in Article 109 paragraph (2). Thus, the Criminal Procedure Code is a legal basis that allows the termination of a case after there is a peaceful agreement between the perpetrator and the victim.¹⁶ Third, Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 functions in a technical operational manner, which regulates in detail the procedures for the implementation of restorative justice in the police environment. This regulation includes material and formal requirements, mediation procedures, and case termination mechanisms. With this Police Regulation, investigators have clear guidelines for carrying out restorative justice in the field. Thus, the three legal instruments have different but interconnected functions, where the National Criminal Code offers directions and goals, the Criminal Code provides a procedural basis, and the Police Regulation serves as a technical guide in implementation. The collaboration between these three regulations can be seen in practice at the Sigi Resort Police, where the application of restorative justice can take place effectively and in accordance with existing laws.¹⁷

B. Obstacles in the Implementation of Restorative Justice in Domestic Violence Cases at the Sigi Resort Police.

One of the main obstacles in the implementation of restorative justice relates to the personal consideration aspect of the victim. In theory, restorative justice requires an agreement that arises from the free will of all parties without coercion. But in reality, the victim's choice to resolve the problem in a peaceful way does not necessarily indicate true free will. However, the victim's financial dependence on the perpetrator.¹⁸ In many situations, victims have no source of income of their own, which results in them being completely dependent on the perpetrator to meet their daily needs. This puts the victim in a vulnerable position and makes it difficult for them to make decisions independently,

¹⁶ Muhammad Ilham Fiqri dan Dey Ravena, "Restorative Justice Sebagai Alternatif Instrumen Penyelesaian Kasus Ekspresi Digital Dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana," *Bandung Conference Series: Law Studies* 6, no. 1 (2026), <https://proceedings.unisba.ac.id/index.php/BCSL/article/view/21726>.

¹⁷ Romero Sahat Moshe, "Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Kasus KDRT: Antara Keadilan Dan Perlindungan Korban," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora Dan Politik* 6, no. 1 (2025): 483–493., <https://dinastirev.org/JIHP/article/view/6296>.

¹⁸ Alpius Gari, "Mekanisme Penerapan Restorative Justice Pada Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Di Polres Nias Selatan," *Jurnal Panah Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2024), <https://jurnal.uniraya.ac.id/index.php/JPHUKUM/article/view/1261>. ²² Wawancara Dengan Korban KDRT Pada Tanggal 10 April 2026.

especially when it comes to determining whether the case will proceed to the legal realm or be resolved informally. From the results of an interview with one of the victims of Domestic Violence, there is information that clearly reflects the situation: "I cannot accept a peaceful settlement or restorative justice, because my experience is not trivial. I have apologized too many times, but the violence has been repeated endlessly. I feel depressed, afraid, and lost my sense of security in my own home. In my view, if this matter had only been resolved peacefully, my husband would not have really felt deterred and the potential for a repeat of his mistake in the future remained. I hope that there will be a firm legal process so that I can obtain justice and protection, both for myself and for my children.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that the application of restorative justice in handling domestic violence crimes in the Sigi Resort Police is carried out through the stages of receiving reports, initial examinations, case feasibility assessments, mediation, and the preparation of peace agreements. The data presented in the study show that some cases of Domestic Violence are resolved through a non-litigation mechanism. However, the number of peaceful settlements cannot be used as the only indicator of the success of restorative justice. The findings of the study also show that there are challenges in ensuring the voluntariness and protection of victims, especially related to psychological distress, economic dependence, and the risk of repeated violence. This condition confirms that the application of restorative justice in cases of Domestic Violence requires an approach oriented towards the safety and rights of victims, not solely on the achievement of peace or the sustainability of family relationships. Therefore, the implementation of restorative justice in the Sigi Police needs to be strengthened through victim risk assessments, independent voluntary examinations, documentation of the fulfillment of victims' rights, and monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of peace agreements. Further research needs to examine the implementation of agreements over a longer period of time and develop success indicators that include victim protection, perpetrator accountability, and prevention of recurrent violence.

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