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## Criminal Act of Femicide in the Perspective of Human Rights: An Analysis of Law Enforcement in Indonesia

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims to analyze the enforcement of law against femicide in the context of human rights (HR) in Indonesia. The main focus of this research is to identify the obstacles faced by law enforcement officers in handling femicide cases and to assess the extent to which legal protection for femicide victims aligns with human rights principles in Indonesia. This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design, collecting data through literature studies, interviews with legal practitioners, human rights activists, and an analysis of relevant legal documents. The findings indicate that the enforcement of law against femicide in Indonesia faces various challenges, such as a lack of understanding of femicide among law enforcement, the dominance of a patriarchal culture, and weak reporting and handling mechanisms for gender-based violence cases. Legal protection for femicide victims remains ineffective, despite the existence of regulations aimed at safeguarding women's rights. This research recommends the need for enhanced legal awareness, training for law enforcement, and stronger law enforcement measures to provide better protection for femicide victims in Indonesia.*

**Keywords:** Femicide, Human Rights, Indonesia

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penegakan hukum terhadap tindak pidana femisida dalam perspektif hak asasi manusia (HAM) di Indonesia. Fokus utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi hambatan-hambatan yang dihadapi oleh aparat penegak hukum dalam menangani kasus femisida serta menilai sejauh mana perlindungan hukum terhadap korban femisida di Indonesia sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip HAM. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain deskriptif-analitis, yang mengumpulkan data melalui studi literatur, wawancara dengan praktisi hukum, aktivis HAM, serta analisis dokumen hukum terkait. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penegakan hukum terhadap tindak pidana femisida di Indonesia masih menghadapi berbagai kendala, seperti kurangnya pemahaman mengenai femisida di kalangan penegak hukum, budaya patriarki yang dominan, dan lemahnya mekanisme pelaporan serta penanganan kasus kekerasan berbasis gender. Perlindungan hukum bagi korban femisida masih kurang efektif, meskipun terdapat sejumlah peraturan yang bertujuan untuk melindungi hak-hak perempuan. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlunya peningkatan kesadaran hukum, pelatihan bagi aparat penegak hukum, serta penegakan hukum yang lebih tegas untuk memberikan perlindungan yang lebih baik bagi korban femisida di Indonesia.

**Kata Kunci:** *Femisida, HAM, Indonesia*

## Introduction

Violence against women is a humanitarian issue that has garnered global attention for decades. Femicide, defined as the killing of women related to gender-based factors, represents one of the most extreme forms of violence. It reflects a pattern of violence rooted in deep-seated gender inequality within society, posing not only a threat to women's lives but also a violation of their human rights (Sitanggang et al., 2024). This practice is not limited to Indonesia but occurs worldwide, underscoring its universal and systemic nature. In Indonesia, despite various legal instruments designed to protect women's rights, femicide remains a significant issue.

Law enforcement against femicide in Indonesia faces several challenges. Constitutionally, Indonesia guarantees its citizens the right to live free from violence. However, in practice, legal implementation is often ineffective, particularly in handling femicide cases. This is due to various factors, including low legal awareness among the public and law enforcement officials, as well as the legal system's inability to provide adequate protection for women (Chandra, 2023). Additionally, the persistent patriarchal culture in Indonesian society exacerbates the problem, as misguided perceptions of women's roles in families and communities contribute to the normalization of violence against women, often viewed as a private or domestic matter rather than a human rights violation.

Ideally, Indonesia's legal system should provide equal and fair protection to all individuals, especially women, in accordance with constitutional rights and

international legal frameworks. As a state party to several international conventions, including CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), Indonesia is committed to eradicating gender-based violence and femicide. However, in reality, law enforcement on femicide cases is often hindered by internal factors within the legal system and external factors related to cultural and social norms (Nainggolan et al., 2022). Many femicide cases receive inadequate attention from law enforcement, and perpetrators of violence against women frequently escape proportional punishment.

This study focuses on examining how law enforcement addresses femicide in Indonesia from a human rights perspective. Several factors contribute to the ineffective law enforcement against femicide, including the lack of understanding about femicide among law enforcement officers, ambiguity in the definition of femicide, and weaknesses in the reporting system for gender-based violence. Furthermore, the dominant patriarchal culture undermines legal protection for women. In many cases, justice for femicide victims is obstructed by discriminatory views and a lack of seriousness in addressing perpetrators of violence.

The limited competence of law enforcement in handling femicide cases also poses a significant issue. Many police officers, prosecutors, and judges are not adequately trained to handle gender-based violence cases properly. This not only leads to slow legal proceedings but also risks the dismissal of femicide cases in court. Legal processes are often hampered by insufficient evidence, slow investigations, and the lack of strict sanctions against perpetrators, further aggravating gender inequality in society (Asnawi & Ismail, 2020). Therefore, improved training and education for law enforcement are crucial for handling femicide cases with greater sensitivity and understanding.

Femicide cases in Indonesia often receive inadequate attention from both society and the government. Violence against women is frequently perceived as a private issue, best resolved within the family. This societal view isolates many female victims of violence, especially femicide, leaving them without adequate support to report their experiences to law enforcement. In reality, women have the human right to live free from violence, including gender-based violence. Consequently, societal attitudes toward violence against women need to shift towards greater respect for women's rights and better support for victims.

At the international level, human rights protection for women is governed by several legal instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the CEDAW Convention. These frameworks emphasize the importance of recognizing women's rights, including the right to live free from violence. Although Indonesia has ratified CEDAW, domestic implementation remains limited (Setyowati, 2021). Although several national laws address violence against women, including Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, legal protection for femicide victims remains weak. This reflects that despite a strong legal foundation, significant challenges persist in providing effective protection for women.

This research aims to analyze law enforcement against femicide in Indonesia from a human rights perspective and identify challenges within the legal system in handling femicide cases. Through this analysis, the study seeks to find

effective solutions to enhance legal protection for women, particularly femicide victims, and to raise public and law enforcement awareness of the importance of addressing gender-based violence. The study's contribution is expected to promote the development of more gender-sensitive legal policies and stimulate cultural changes that better support women's rights. Ultimately, this could help reduce femicide rates in Indonesia and ensure equal and fair legal protection for women.

## **Literature Review**

The study of femicide as a criminal act within the context of human rights (HAM) is not a new topic in Indonesia. Zulaichah, in her publication titled; *"Femisida dan Sanksi Hukum di Indonesia,"* has thoroughly and systematically examined how legal sanctions are applied to perpetrators of femicide in Indonesia. The strength of this research lies in its focus on identifying effective legal instruments to reduce the increasing number of femicide cases, thereby offering concrete solutions to the weak legal protection for women. Additionally, this research is relevant to the current situation, which shows a significant rise in violence against women, making its findings a valuable contribution to more responsive law enforcement efforts (Zulaichah, 2022). The similarity with this study lies in addressing the issue of femicide within the context of Indonesian law. However, the difference is that Zulaichah's research is more focused on the aspect of legal sanctions, while this study highlights the enforcement of femicide law from a human rights perspective.

Kania, in her work titled; *"Hak Asasi Perempuan dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan di Indonesia,"* examines the protection of women's human rights within Indonesian legal regulations in general. The strength of this work lies in its comprehensive analysis of various legal provisions that protect women's rights (Kania, 2015). The similarity between Kania's research and this study is the shared focus on human rights issues related to women. However, the difference lies in the scope of the discussion. Kania's work does not specifically address femicide as a form of violence against women, whereas this study focuses on femicide as a criminal act and how its legal enforcement is viewed from a human rights perspective.

Salamor, et al., in their article titled; *"Pengaturan tentang Femisida dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia (Kajian Perbandingan UU HAM dan UU TPKS),"* discuss the legal regulations concerning femicide by comparing the Human Rights Law (UU HAM) and the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS) (Salamor et al., 2024). The strength of this research is its comparative legal approach, which provides a comparative perspective on femicide regulations in Indonesia. The similarity with this study lies in the main theme, namely femicide within the context of Indonesian criminal law. However, the primary difference is that the research by Salamor et al. focuses more on legal regulations and the comparison of laws, while this study emphasizes the analysis of law enforcement on femicide from a human rights perspective.

After conducting the literature review, no studies were found that specifically analyze femicide as a criminal act from a human rights perspective with a focus on its legal enforcement in Indonesia. Most previous research focused

on legal regulations or the sanctions applied, without thoroughly examining how law enforcement is conducted within a human rights framework. The position of this study is to fill the gap in the existing literature by highlighting femicide law enforcement from a human rights perspective, thereby providing a more comprehensive understanding of this issue. The novelty of this research lies in its analysis of law enforcement directly linked to human rights principles, which is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of criminal law related to femicide in Indonesia.

### **Research Methodology**

This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical study design to analyze the enforcement of laws against femicide from a human rights (HAM) perspective in Indonesia. Data is collected through a literature review, including books, journal articles, as well as relevant legal reports and documents, to understand the legal dynamics, women's protection policies, and femicide cases that have occurred in Indonesia. Additionally, this study involves in-depth interviews with legal practitioners, human rights activists, and survivors of gender-based violence to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and obstacles in the enforcement of femicide laws.

Data analysis is conducted interpretatively, linking findings from various sources to identify patterns, obstacles, and potential solutions in addressing femicide within the context of human rights. The researcher also compares the implementation of laws in Indonesia with international standards on women's rights protection, as outlined in the CEDAW Convention. Through this approach, the study aims to provide recommendations that can enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement and victim protection against femicide in Indonesia.

### **Criminal Act of Femicide**

Femicide, or the killing of women due to gender-based motives, is a criminal act that reflects social inequality and patriarchal cultural norms. This crime has garnered global attention due to its significant impact on human rights, particularly the right to life and gender equality. The phenomenon highlights the harsh reality of gender-based violence, which is often overlooked or not seriously addressed by legal systems in many countries (Sopacua, 2016). As the most extreme form of violence against women, femicide not only claims lives but also signifies society's failure to protect women from discrimination and structural violence.

Generally, femicide occurs in the context of domestic violence, sexual violence, or honor-based crimes. In many cases, the perpetrators are intimate partners, family members, or individuals with social or emotional ties to the victims. This reality illustrates the connection between femicide and cultural norms that subordinate women. Despite progress in raising awareness about this issue, numerous barriers hinder efforts to address femicide, including social stigma, injustices in law enforcement, and inadequate support for victims.

Femicide is defined as the killing of women because they are women. The term was first used by feminists to highlight extreme violence against women that could not be explained by the general term homicide. Femicide has a clear gender dimension, where the perpetrator's motives often stem from degrading or objectifying views of women. A classic example is murder committed as 'punishment' for behaviors deemed to violate certain social norms, such as choosing one's own partner or rejecting the perpetrator's advances (McGoldrick et al., 2024).

Historically, femicide has existed for centuries, although the term was only formalized in the 20th century. In the past, it was often associated with honor-based killings or executions of women accused of adultery. In modern society, femicide is frequently linked to domestic violence dynamics, where women fall victim to partners who perceive absolute authority over them. In some countries, certain cultural and religious traditions also reinforce structures that enable femicide, either directly or indirectly (Whittington et al., 2023). From a criminal law perspective, femicide-related cases often involve regulations on gender-based violence, premeditated murder, and human rights violations. In various countries, femicide is increasingly recognized as a distinct crime category requiring a specialized approach. Some legal systems have introduced laws imposing harsher penalties on femicide perpetrators, as seen in Mexico and Latin America. However, in other countries, femicide is often classified as ordinary murder, without considering its gender dimension.

Examples of femicide cases demonstrate the diverse contexts surrounding this crime. In Latin America, for instance, the murder of young women in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, symbolizes structural femicide involving legal injustice and criminal network involvement. In South Asia, honor-based killings targeting women who allegedly taint family honor are also common forms of femicide (Whittington et al., 2023). In developing countries, gender inequality and limited access to legal protection for women often leave such cases undetected or unjustly punished. Femicide also reflects the failure of law enforcement in protecting women. Many femicide cases occur after a history of violence that law enforcement agencies fail to address adequately. Such negligence underscores the need for legal system reforms that are more responsive to gender-based violence issues. Additionally, raising public awareness about the dangers of femicide and the importance of protecting women from extreme violence is crucial.

In the international context, human rights provide a framework for addressing femicide. The right to life, freedom from violence, and protection against gender discrimination are essential elements in preventing and addressing femicide. Nevertheless, the application of human rights principles in the context of femicide faces numerous challenges, including cultural resistance, resource limitations, and weak monitoring mechanisms. Given the complexity of femicide issues, a holistic approach is required to tackle this problem. Preventive measures, such as gender education and women's empowerment, must be combined with strict law enforcement against perpetrators. Cross-sector collaboration, including government agencies, civil society, and international organizations, is also crucial in creating an environment free from gender-based violence.

## Legal Challenges in Addressing Femicide

Femicide, as a criminal act targeting women due to their gender, reflects deep-rooted structural issues within society and poses significant challenges for law enforcement agencies. The obstacles in handling femicide cases often stem from a combination of cultural, structural, and technical factors, resulting in suboptimal law enforcement. Law enforcement officials frequently face substantial challenges in detecting, investigating, and prosecuting femicide cases, despite the growing incidence of this crime worldwide (Utomo & Arifin, 2024). One of the primary challenges is the lack of awareness and understanding of femicide as a gender-based crime requiring a specialized approach. In many countries, femicide is not legally recognized as a distinct category of crime. Consequently, law enforcement agencies tend to treat femicide cases as ordinary homicides, overlooking the gender-specific dimensions. The absence of specialized training on gender-based violence also hinders law enforcement's ability to identify patterns or motives behind femicide effectively.

Cultural barriers further complicate the handling of femicide cases. In patriarchal societies, there is often a tendency to trivialize or even justify violence against women. This cultural bias results in underreporting of femicide cases, as victims or their families are frequently afraid of social stigma or retaliation. Additionally, law enforcement personnel may also possess gender biases that exacerbate the ineffective handling of these cases. From a technical perspective, resource constraints are a significant hurdle. Law enforcement agencies often face shortages of funding, technology, and personnel trained to handle gender-based violence cases. Investigating femicide frequently requires specialized expertise, such as analyzing psychological evidence or violence patterns, which are not always within the capability of general investigators (Sujadi, 2012). Consequently, many femicide cases remain unsolved or fail to reach the court.

Another challenge lies in the weak coordination between relevant institutions. Addressing femicide typically involves multiple parties, including the police, prosecutors, courts, and social protection agencies. However, poor communication and cooperation among these institutions often hinder the investigation and prosecution processes. As a result, many femicide cases end without justice for the victims. The victim-unfriendly legal system also poses a significant challenge in handling femicide cases. Many countries still have complex and exhausting legal procedures, discouraging victims or their families from pursuing justice. Additionally, the lack of psychological support and protection for witnesses or victims' families makes them vulnerable to intimidation or pressure from perpetrators.

Corruption within the legal system is another serious impediment. In some countries, law enforcement officers or related officials can be bribed to cover up cases or reduce sentences for femicide perpetrators. This practice not only undermines the integrity of the legal system but also reinforces impunity for gender-based violence offenders (Zaidan, 2014). Another challenge is the lack of accurate data and statistics on femicide. Many countries do not have integrated reporting systems or databases to record femicide cases. This absence of reliable data complicates crime trend analysis, which is essential for designing effective prevention and intervention policies.

On the other hand, media involvement in reporting femicide cases is often problematic. Media coverage frequently sensationalizes cases or engages in victim-blaming, which exacerbates social stigma against women. Moreover, irresponsible reporting can also obstruct investigation and prosecution processes (Julian & Asmawati, 2024). From an international legal perspective, frameworks exist to address femicide, but local implementation remains challenging. International conventions, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), have called for decisive action against gender-based violence, yet many countries struggle to effectively implement these recommendations.

Legal and institutional reforms are urgently needed to overcome the challenges in addressing femicide. Specialized training for law enforcement on gender-based violence, enhanced victim protection mechanisms, and strengthened oversight systems for law enforcement agencies are crucial steps that must be taken. Additionally, public education on gender equality and the dangers of gender-based violence should be prioritized to prevent future occurrences of femicide (Weil et al., 2018). By understanding the various challenges faced by law enforcement agencies, strategic measures can be designed to enhance the effectiveness of femicide case handling. Success in overcoming these challenges will not only bring justice to victims but also contribute to creating a more equitable and gender-based violence-free society.

### **Criminal Act of Femicide from a Human Rights Perspective**

The criminal act of femicide is an extreme form of violence that reflects gender inequality and constitutes a profound violation of human rights. Femicide, defined as the killing of women due to gender-based reasons, has garnered global attention due to its systemic impact on individuals and societies. From a human rights perspective, femicide involves violations of fundamental rights, including the right to life, security, and freedom from violence (Threadcraft, 2021).

Femicide is rooted in a long history of institutionalized gender discrimination across various cultures and societies. In some contexts, patriarchal cultures and social norms that marginalize women exacerbate their vulnerability to violence, including murder. Human rights principles place every individual, regardless of gender, on an equal footing and affirm that gender-based violence, including femicide, is a severe violation of these universal values (Elena, 2024). Femicide encompasses not only the killing of women in intimate relationships but also includes murders committed by other perpetrators, including state and non-state actors, motivated by gender. These incidents can occur in various contexts, such as domestic violence, human trafficking, and honor-based violence. A human rights perspective underscores the importance of understanding the social, cultural, and political contexts that enable such actions.

Historically, femicide has not been explicitly recognized in many legal systems. Only in recent decades have countries started to criminalize femicide specifically as a form of gender-based violence. A human rights perspective encourages these legal frameworks as crucial steps toward ensuring justice for victims and preventing future occurrences. Countries like Mexico and Brazil have

made significant progress by implementing specific femicide laws (McGoldrick et al., 2024). In terms of legal substance, the criminal act of femicide is often associated with provisions on domestic violence, murder, or other forms of gender-based violence. However, a specific legal approach to femicide allows for more responsive law enforcement that addresses the root causes and complexities of such cases. A human rights perspective emphasizes that criminal law should be designed to reflect victim sensitivity and promote women's empowerment.

Real-life examples of femicide include intimate partner murders where women are killed by their partners after years of abuse. In countries like Guatemala and El Salvador, femicide has reached epidemic proportions, often exacerbated by a lack of legal accountability. A human rights perspective calls for immediate action to end impunity and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted (Pasinato & de Ávila, 2023). It also pays special attention to the impact of femicide on the victims' families and the wider community. When a woman is killed due to gender-based reasons, the resulting trauma often extends to her community, creating fear, anger, and a loss of trust in the legal system. Ensuring physical and psychological recovery for the victims' families is an integral part of a human rights-based approach.

One of the main challenges in addressing femicide is the collection of accurate data. A human rights perspective emphasizes the importance of reliable statistics to understand the prevalence of femicide and to design effective policies. The lack of data can lead to femicide being overlooked in public policy and judicial systems. Additionally, prevention efforts are crucial from a human rights viewpoint, including gender education, women's economic empowerment, and social reforms to challenge patriarchal norms underlying gender-based violence. Education plays a vital role in changing societal mindsets towards gender equality. Human rights principles also encourage international cooperation in combating femicide. Violence against women knows no borders, necessitating a global approach to share best practices, provide support, and pressure countries that fail to protect their citizens from femicide. International mechanisms such as the CEDAW Convention have provided a basis for these actions.

## Cases in Indonesia

Femicide remains a serious issue in Indonesia. Although awareness of gender-based violence is increasing, the number of femicide cases remains high in the country. Many of these cases involve intimate partner violence, where a woman is killed by her husband, boyfriend, or close family member. This phenomenon is heavily influenced by deep-rooted social and cultural norms that reinforce gender inequality and violence against women (Nahdliyah & Robot, 2024). A significant challenge in addressing femicide is the difficulty in distinguishing these cases from ordinary murders, often resulting in lighter sentences for perpetrators.

One high-profile femicide case in Indonesia was the brutal murder of Mita by her intimate partner in 2019. Despite clear evidence of violence before her death, the perpetrator was initially charged with a lesser offense, not femicide. This case highlighted a legal gap in recognizing femicide as a separate crime. Mita's

family and activists fought for a fairer application of the law, eventually leading to the perpetrator's conviction, but only after massive public pressure. Similar cases reveal broader issues within the justice system, where many femicide cases go unreported or are inadequately processed. The absence of a clear legal definition of femicide in Indonesian law further complicates the handling of these cases. Often, femicide is categorized as ordinary murder or assault leading to death, failing to capture the gender-based motive behind the crime. This lack of legal specificity frequently results in lighter sentences for perpetrators, undermining efforts to combat femicide. Indonesia's legal system has yet to fully adopt a comprehensive approach that recognizes femicide as a distinct crime with different legal implications.

In some parts of Indonesia, femicide cases are treated with indifference, often due to deeply entrenched patriarchal values. In rural areas, where traditional views on gender roles are more ingrained, femicide is sometimes seen as a 'private matter' or a consequence of a woman's failure to meet social expectations. In these communities, stigma against victims and fear of family disgrace often prevent the reporting of such crimes. Many women feel trapped in abusive relationships, unable to seek help due to social pressure and lack of resources (Chrisanty & Widhiyaastuti, 2025). However, efforts have been made to address femicide in Indonesia. Several women's rights organizations have advocated for the urgent passage of laws specifically addressing gender-based violence. These organizations argue that femicide should be treated as a unique and separate crime, deserving of harsher punishment and more specific legal attention. Nevertheless, progress has been slow, and many activists believe that law enforcement and judicial institutions are still insufficiently informed and trained to properly handle femicide cases.

The media also plays a crucial role in raising awareness about femicide while simultaneously perpetuating harmful stereotypes that normalize violence against women. Often, femicide cases are sensationalized, focusing more on the gruesome details of the murder rather than its underlying causes. This can trivialize the seriousness of femicide and diminish public understanding of its broader social implications. On the other hand, media attention has also catalyzed social movements demanding better protection for women and stricter legal frameworks to address femicide (Julian & Asmawati, 2024). Police responses to femicide cases in Indonesia are another area of concern. Law enforcement agencies are often criticized for failing to take adequate action to protect women in abusive relationships. In some cases, the police are accused of ignoring women's complaints or failing to investigate threats of violence seriously. This inadequate response can lead to the escalation of violence, resulting in tragic deaths. However, in recent years, some police departments have improved by receiving gender-sensitive training and implementing protocols for handling domestic violence cases more effectively.

Regarding legal reform, women's rights advocates have proposed the introduction of femicide legislation that explicitly provides a legal framework for prosecuting these cases. They argue that such laws should not only define femicide as a separate crime but also impose harsher penalties on perpetrators. Such legislation would acknowledge the gender-based nature of the violence and ensure

that victims' families receive proper justice (Gegelia, 2024). Currently, however, femicide cases are often prosecuted under general murder or domestic violence laws, which do not fully capture the context of the crime. Several international human rights organizations have also expressed concern about the rising femicide rates in Indonesia. They urge the government to take stronger action to prevent violence against women and to improve the handling of femicide cases by the criminal justice system. Their recommendations include enhanced training for police officers and judges on gender-based violence, improved support services for victims, and greater access to resources for women in high-risk relationships. International bodies also suggest that Indonesia strengthen its commitment to international conventions addressing gender-based violence and femicide.

Although some progress has been made in recognizing femicide as a serious issue, the overall response remains inadequate. The key to addressing femicide in Indonesia lies in a comprehensive approach that combines legal reform, improved policing and judicial practices, social change, and public awareness (Pramudibyanto, 2023). Efforts to prevent femicide must focus not only on prosecuting perpetrators but also on addressing the root causes of gender-based violence, such as power imbalances, cultural norms that tolerate violence, and economic dependency. A crucial part of this solution is empowering women through education, access to legal resources, and public awareness campaigns. Women must feel supported and empowered to report violence and escape dangerous situations.

## Conclusion

Law enforcement against femicide in Indonesia still faces significant challenges. One of the main issues is the lack of adequate understanding of femicide, both among law enforcement officials and within society. The prevailing patriarchal culture in Indonesia exacerbates the handling of these cases, where violence against women is often normalized. This leads to a lack of justice for femicide victims due to the limited competence of law enforcement agencies in recognizing and addressing gender-based violence. Slow judicial processes, weak reporting mechanisms, and lenient sentencing contribute to a sense of impunity among perpetrators, further perpetuating gender inequality in society.

On the other hand, human rights protection in femicide cases remains severely inadequate in Indonesia. Although the Indonesian Constitution, as stated in Article 28G of the 1945 Constitution, guarantees the right to personal protection and freedom from discrimination, its implementation in protecting women victims of femicide is still weak. High-profile femicide cases reveal that legal protection is often insufficient. Deep-rooted gender discrimination in society, coupled with a lack of attention to women's rights, hinders the achievement of justice. Legal protection for femicide victims is regulated through various laws but remains far from ideal, and Indonesia has not fully met its commitments to preventing gender-based violence as stipulated in international conventions such as CEDAW.

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