

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion described above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Legal Protection of Victims of Domestic Abandonment in Indonesia has been regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), Law Number 1 of 1946 or the Criminal Code (KUHP), Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (Law No. 39 of 1999), Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Law No. 23 of 2004), Law No. 31 of 2014 Concerning the Amendment to Law No. 13 of 2006 Concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims (Law No. 31 of 2014), Law No. 17 of 2016 Concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2016 Concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 Concerning Child Protection (Law No. 17 of 2016). However, there is no formulation that specifically regulates restitution for other victims of domestic violence, while victims of domestic violence tend to experience losses and suffering in terms of physical, psychological and economic aspects.
2. Legal Protection for Victims of Domestic Neglect in Court Decisions is in accordance with the concept of legal protection for victims of domestic neglect. The low verdict of the judge against the perpetrator of domestic neglect reflects that the judge's verdict has been based on a philosophical foundation because it has been able to achieve the objectives of making Law No. 23 of 2004 which is oriented towards preventing domestic violence and providing legal protection to victims of domestic violence. The judge's low verdict also shows that the sociological basis has been applied, where the verdict has represented the benefit of the value system in society and encouraged order and legal compliance in society. Thus, it can provide legal

protection to victims of domestic neglect and other victims of domestic violence.

B. ADVICE

The suggestions that the author can give in connection with the writing of this thesis are as follows:

1. There needs to be a special regulation on restitution for victims of domestic neglect in Indonesia.
2. There needs to be an amicable settlement with the perpetrator of the crime of domestic neglect, which will be more effective in efforts to protect the law against victims of domestic neglect.

