

## ABSTRACT

*Public attention to the problem of domestic violence in recent years, especially against women and children, seems to be inseparable from the increasingly strong international respect for human rights issues lately. This is marked by the establishment of international human rights instruments, be it the UN, regional and domestic level. In Indonesia, the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2004 on the abolition of domestic violence (UU PKDRT) is one of the Indonesian governments, commitment to various International human rights instruments. But up to now, there has been no sign of a significant reduction in domestic violence. Whereas the Law on PKDRT has several legal breakthroughs that are believed to be more effective because it is lex specialist against teh Criminal Code. Allegedly because PKDRT Law Faced many problems with how the implementation of Law No. 23 of 2004 on the elimination of domestic violence. The subject matter was investigated using the juridical-normative method. With emphasis on normative research. The juridical-normative approach will be conducted using primary, secondary and tresier legal materials as their data sources. The results of the research show that up to now the Law on PKDRT does not yet have the rules of implementation, wso that the implementation in the Tangerang Regency areas of law enforcement is much different understanding. So that the Implementation of the law has not been able to run optimally, so also with the socialization step, recognized by various parties is still very less. Then about the facilities or infrastructure services to the victims are also still minimal in the region Tangerang regency. Some aspects are suggested to be addresssed if they do not want the UU PKDRT lose its effectiveness. That the implementation of Act No. 23/2004 regarding the Elimination of Domestic violence in Tangerang Regency concerns among other things, the legal culture related to the courage of the victims to report or process the case is still minimal. The participation of the community in the legal process of the victim is also still very less. While the legal structural constraints relate to the absence of similar perception of law enforcement officers against domestic violence, particularly in relation to offenses of complaints, criminal acts, evidence and legal protection aspects.*