CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

After the data elaboration of all these analysis and discussions above, researcher is now ready to present the conclusions and recommendations of this research, as namely:

1. Laws in Indonesia and Thailand concerning with the elimination of discrimination against women is a lot, in which the specific one is Elimination of Domestic Violence Act No. 23 of 2004 and Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act, B.E 2550 (2007) that issued using CEDAW framework to implement CEDAW are very much approach to CEDAW purpose and the goal of both countries is to combat domestic violence together with eliminating discrimination against women. Other laws in Indonesia and Thailand issued to implement CEDAW are: Law No.7 of 1984 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Law No.39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Law No.20 of 2002 on National Education System, Law No.23 of 2002 on Child Protection, and Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

In principle, respecting and protecting human rights are constitutional and legal responsibility of legislature in both countries. The evidence is that crimes of violence against women are being prosecuted proportionately with the country regulation.
2. As domestic violence continue to struggle in the society, the uncounted social institutions and organizations (governmental and non-governmental) in Indonesia and Thailand are really working and it does helps in combating domestic violence together with eliminating discrimination against women. Here we have some of the core institutions like Komnas Perempuan (National Human Rights Commission and National Women Commission) from Indonesia and from Thailand are National Commission on Women's Affairs and National Council of Women. It can be seen that from mass media like radio, newspaper and televisions that cases of domestic violence was widely over the country. Apart from being responsible for supporting the domestic violence victim and promoting gender equality, those institutions by the shelter, medicine, care and training of skills they give, can help families can achieve equitability and gender justice in the future. Hence, it is concluded that all of the social institutions really play a vital role in progress and development of elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in society.

3. Violence against women occurs in virtually every corner of the globe and its prevalence does not appear to be decreasing dramatically. It is really not easy to minimize the numbers of domestic violence nowadays because of the high stress life which leads to violence in the household. However, it is never too late to put an end of it and a clear point is that, to implement a convention, it must be linked up with domestic law. And the implementation of CEDAW in the domestic violence law of Indonesia and Thailand is clearly indicated in
both of the country laws about domestic violence which aims to protect and prevent. Through cooperation between government and international organization, the implementation of CEDAW in both countries domestic law at least will provide many benefits for the domestic violence victim and give appropriate sentence for the perpetrator. The government should be more active in the prevention and control of domestic violence, cooperation between elements should be strengthened, so that the interagency communication can run well. As a good citizen, it is our duty to respect all the regulation regarding women’s rights and respect its functions for a better of society, supporting the country towards effective implementation of CEDAW in domestic law.

B. Limitations

This research is still far from perfect, particularly because:

1. Limitations of researcher’s fund to go directly to the staff in those authorities like Komnas HAM & Komnas Perempuan in Jakarta.
2. Researcher cannot elaborate in a great detail of domestic violence laws of both countries with CEDAW. This research merely relies on the regulation and data collected.
3. Difficulties to find cases of domestic violence with the verdict of Thailand
4. This research takes more time than the researcher thought it would be.
C. Recommendations

Lastly, as the closing of this research, researcher would like to give some recommendation, they are:

1. For Indonesia and Thailand both have to keep doing socialization and doing revision on its law about domestic violence to its best and monitoring the implementation towards CEDAW.

2. For better approach toward implementation of CEDAW in domestic violence law, firstly Thailand can do the revision on its law refer to Indonesia in terms of classification of the kind of violence such as physical, sexual and also negligence. Secondly, Thailand can revise or add up the fine and imprisonment of domestic violence perpetrators.

3. For the other law student in the Universitas Internasional Batam who is on the way doing the research for the same object, to do more research on the sanctions given to the perpetrator and does it really gives a deterrent effect.

4. For the public to help addressing this domestic violence issue intensely so that the world will fight harder to eliminate discrimination against women.