



# JLPH: Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities

E-ISSN: 2962-2816  
P-ISSN: 2747-1985<https://dinastires.org/JLPH>   [✉ dinasti.info@gmail.com](mailto:dinasti.info@gmail.com)   [☎ +62 811 7404 455](tel:+628117404455)DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v5i4>  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

## Review of Health Law on Victims of Violence by Narcissistic Personality Disorder Sufferers from Human Rights and Bioethics Perspectives

Novita Andrayani Susanti<sup>1</sup>, I Nyoman Bagiastra<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Master of health law study program, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia, Tsamarasalsa81@gmail.com.

<sup>2</sup>Master of health law study program, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia, nyoman\_bagiastra@unud.ac.id.

Corresponding Author: Tsamarasalsa81@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** This study aiming For analyze aspect law health related to victims of violence committed by sufferers Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) from perspective Right Basic Human rights and bioethics . Violence committed by individuals with NPD giving rise to multidimensional challenges , both from aspect law , health , and ethics . In context law health , important For ensure victims ' rights to protection and recovery health , at the same time ensure perpetrator get proper handling with condition psychological approach . human rights based emphasizes justice and equality in legal process and services health , while bioethics underline the principles of beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, and justice in handle case This . This Research use legal normative method with approach conceptual and case study results show that enforcement law based on human rights and bioethics can strengthen protection towards the victim at once push rehabilitation the perpetrator , so that create balance between justice retributive and restorative.

**Keyword:** Narcissistic Personality Disorder, Health Law, Violence, Human Rights, Bioethics.

### INTRODUCTION

Violence is a global issue that continues to draw attention from various sectors. In the context of health and law, violence has far-reaching impacts, both physically and psychologically. According to Law No. 1/2023 on the Criminal Code (KUHP), violence is defined as acts causing physical, psychological, or sexual suffering or distress. Such violence may include abuse, torture, or mistreatment (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

Violence against an individual can often be linked to problematic personality traits. According to Sigmund Freud, personality is shaped by an understanding of the self and the ability to perceive humans as a whole. The development of personality is influenced by the interplay of the id, ego, and superego (Eni Rakhmawati, 2022). This theory illustrates how excessive ego and willpower not only negatively impact the individual but also harm others. Personality reflects relatively consistent patterns of thought, emotion, and behavior in an

individual's life. These patterns develop through a combination of genetic factors, environment, childhood experiences, and social interactions. High levels of ego-driven desires, without consideration for surrounding conditions, can lead to violence and mental health disturbances.

Mental health, often referred to as Mental Hygiene, derives from the Greek language, where "mental" means soul or spirit, and "hygiene" means health. Thus, Mental Hygiene is the study of mental health (Syariah et al., 2024). One category of mental health issues is Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD). NPD is a mental condition characterized by self-centeredness, a preference for adulation, and a lack of empathy for others. Individuals with this disorder often seek to showcase themselves, feel entitled to what they desire (self-entitlement), and exploit situations for personal gain. Despite their dominant and egoistic tendencies, individuals with NPD often possess a fragile personality (Maemunah & Muzakki, 2024).

People with NPD frequently exhibit manipulative, domineering, and aggressive behaviors that may escalate into acts of violence against others. Violence perpetrated by individuals with NPD poses a complex issue, encompassing psychological, medical, social, and legal dimensions.

In the context of health law, it is crucial to understand the protection afforded to victims of violence perpetrated by individuals with Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD). As victims, they have the right to fair treatment, rehabilitation, and legal protection. On the other hand, individuals with NPD also have rights as individuals requiring special attention in the context of mental health. This intersection demands a comprehensive approach involving the principles of Human Rights (HR) and bioethics.

Human Rights affirm that every individual, whether victim or perpetrator, is entitled to protection and the recognition of their dignity. Meanwhile, bioethics plays a vital role in balancing medical, moral, and social needs in handling such cases. By considering these two perspectives, it is hoped that comprehensive justice and protection can be achieved for all parties involved.

The purpose of this study is to analyze health law protection for victims of violence perpetrated by individuals with NPD by reviewing and analyzing previous research obtained from various journals and articles related to NPD. This study aims to provide insights into the impact on victims of violence by individuals with NPD and to explore how healthcare practitioners can deliver medical and psychosocial interventions for both victims and perpetrators. Furthermore, it is expected that policymakers and law enforcement authorities can develop policies and formulate regulations that support the protection of victims of violence by individuals with NPD, ensuring the use of appropriate and effective approaches.

## **METHOD**

This article employs a normative juridical research method, which involves analyzing legislation and conceptual approaches related to human rights and bioethics. The type of research presented in this article is a literature review conducted through a library study, using references from articles, journals, news sources, and other relevant literature related to violence perpetrated by individuals with Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD), as well as references on human rights and bioethics.

The data collection process involved the use of keywords such as "Mental Health," "Narcissistic Personality Disorder," and "Human Rights and Bioethics Legislation." References were obtained through Google Scholar and other articles by first searching using these keywords. The data collected from the articles was processed and analyzed using the descriptive analysis method. Descriptive analysis is a method used to describe or analyze collected data without drawing general conclusions.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Research Results**

Based on prior research findings, several comparative studies were identified from journals found on Google Scholar using the keywords employed in this study. The results are presented in the following table:

**Table 1. Summary of Comparative Studies**

No.	Author and Year	Title	Methodology	Results
1	Melia Asnita (2024)	Studi Literatur Kesehatan Mental Individu Yang Mengalami Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD)	This study employed a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis, using literature reviews and searches on Google Scholar, DOAJ, and Research Gate with keywords "narcissistic," "NPD," "mental health," and "narcissistic efforts."	The study found that NPD involves a tendency to glorify oneself and belittle others without considering the emotional impact on others. Causes include age, loneliness, and occupation. Recovery efforts include repentance, self-awareness as a human being, and education on the dangers of this condition.
2	Siti Maemunah, Muhammad Asgar Muzakki (2024)	NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY DISORDER (NPD) DALAM RIWAYAT PROFETIK	The study used an interdisciplinary analysis referencing psychology and history by examining rules found in prophetic traditions (hadith).	The study discovered narcissistic tendencies in religious contexts, which lead to exploitative behavior toward others. This mental illness can be mitigated through sincerity and performing good deeds without expecting recognition or feedback.
3	Risydah Fadilah (2021)	Analisis Kasus Gangguan Kepribadian Narsistik Dan Perilaku Kriminalitas Antisocial Pada Pria Di Lapas Kota X	This study used a descriptive qualitative method with a case study approach. Data collection techniques included observation and interviews with respondents using psychological assessment tools related to personality.	The study found that the respondent exhibited a high level of antisocial narcissism. Therapy included group therapy and cognitive therapy, aimed at providing relaxation and emotional control for the respondent.

Data source : Google Scholar

The findings from these studies contribute to understanding the multifaceted nature of Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) and its implications in different contexts, offering insights into interventions and recovery strategies for individuals with this condition.

**State of the Art of the Research**

Based on the table above, differences between the current research and previous studies can be identified, particularly in terms of the primary research focus. Previous studies primarily focused on individuals with Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) and the efforts to treat or rehabilitate them. In contrast, this research emphasizes the victims of violence perpetrated by individuals with NPD, examining both the psychological and physical impacts. Furthermore, it explores these issues through the perspectives of human rights and bioethics, which is a distinct approach not addressed in the prior studies.

Health is enshrined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 28H, Paragraph 1, which states that every individual has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, reside in a healthy environment, and access healthcare services. According to Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health, health refers to the state of physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease, enabling individuals to live productive lives (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023). Without health, individuals cannot perform daily activities effectively. Mental health is as crucial as physical health. It serves as a cornerstone for individuals to live peacefully and comfortably within their environments. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2001) defines mental health as a condition in which individuals can

manage stress, live productively, and contribute actively to their communities. Mental health issues may include psychiatric disorders or personality disorders, one of which is Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD).

In the book *Who Am I?* by Olive, narcissism is described as a condition where individuals excessively love themselves, leading to selfish behaviors and disregard for their surroundings. People with this disorder, commonly referred to as narcissists, often negatively impact those around them, particularly their close family members, without realizing the harm they cause. This harm may extend to severely affecting the mental well-being of their victims. Several cases have highlighted the impact of narcissistic behavior on others. For instance, recent high-profile cases involving celebrity divorces have been linked to narcissistic behaviors. In one 2023 case involving a musician identified as VG, his wife revealed that his infidelity, which he openly acknowledged on social media, was rooted in narcissistic tendencies (Nurhaliza, 2023).

Another case involved Kartika Soeminar, a blogger from Bali, who experienced 23 years of abuse from her narcissistic husband. This abuse led to severe depression for the victim, as reported in related news articles (Maulana M. Fahmi, 2025). These cases illustrate that narcissistic abuse can be classified as a form of emotional violence. Narcissists often lack empathy and resort to emotional manipulation, such as gaslighting and love bombing, to boost their self-esteem. This manipulative and exploitative behavior can cause profound emotional and physical trauma for the victims.

Narcissistic violence disrupts the thoughts, feelings, and actions of victims, fundamentally altering their lives. Addressing such cases requires a comprehensive approach that considers both psychological interventions and the enforcement of legal protections to safeguard victims from further harm. Victims of narcissistic violence are protected under various human rights instruments. Article 25, Paragraph 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care, and necessary social services" (International Law Making, 2006). This provision underscores the right of victims to receive protection, both psychological and physical, as well as access to legal justice and the restoration of their dignity. At the same time, perpetrators of narcissistic violence, particularly those with Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD), must not be overlooked. They, too, require treatment and appropriate mental health care, not merely punishment, to prevent further harm and reduce the occurrence of new victims.

The principles of mental health are reflected in health law and bioethics. Law No. 18 of 2014 on Mental Health stipulates that individuals with NPD require mental health interventions to prevent recurring violent behavior (Maier et al., 2014). The legal system must also ensure that perpetrators do not misuse their mental health diagnoses to evade accountability unless their condition entirely negates their capacity to control their actions. From the perspective of bioethics, principles such as beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, and justice require that all actions aim to benefit victims of narcissistic violence through rehabilitative efforts and legal protection. Victims have the right to make decisions about their care and legal follow-ups.

Legal and healthcare systems must ensure fair treatment for both victims and perpetrators. Victims must have access to legal protection and healthcare services, while perpetrators must receive treatment appropriate to their condition without discrimination.

In the context of restorative justice, it is crucial to consider the impact of the perpetrator's actions on the victim and strive for the recovery of both parties. By addressing the needs of victims and rehabilitating perpetrators, the justice system can foster a balanced and holistic resolution (Ummah, 2019).

## **Approach and Solution to the Problem**

Addressing issues of violence caused by individuals with Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) requires a comprehensive approach involving health law, human rights (HR), and bioethics perspectives. The strategies are as follows:

### **Problem Approach**

#### **Health Law Perspective**

1. Victim Protection:
  - a. Victims of violence have the right to adequate physical and psychological health services under Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health (President of Indonesia, 2023).
  - b. Medical services must document evidence of violence to support legal proceedings.
2. Treatment for Perpetrators:

Perpetrators with NPD proven to have committed violence should undergo mental health interventions.

#### **Human Rights (HR) Perspective**

1. Victims' Rights:

Victims are entitled to the right to life, protection from violence, and rehabilitation, as stipulated in Article 28G, Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights.
2. Perpetrators' Rights:

Perpetrators must be treated humanely, including access to mental health services, in accordance with the non-discrimination principle in HR.

#### **Bioethical Perspective**

1. Principle of Autonomy:
  - a. Victims have the right to make decisions regarding their treatment and recovery, supported by complete information.
  - b. Perpetrators with NPD must receive counseling that considers their ability to understand the consequences of their actions.
2. Principles of Beneficence and Non-Maleficence:
  - a. Victim care must prioritize physical and psychological well-being, minimizing trauma impacts.
  - b. For perpetrators, treatment should aim to improve behavior without exacerbating their mental disorders.
3. Principle of Justice:

Access to health services must be equitable for both victims and perpetrators, with consideration of their specific needs.

#### **Problem Resolution**

1. Law Enforcement:
  - a. Ensure perpetrators face penalties under criminal law, taking their mental condition into account.
  - b. Provide legal assistance to victims to secure justice.
2. Victim Rehabilitation:
  - a. Offer trauma counseling and psychological rehabilitation services.
  - b. Establish shelters for victims of violence.
3. Perpetrator Intervention:

Integrate mental health treatment programs into the criminal justice system (e.g., psychiatric rehabilitation as an alternative to imprisonment for perpetrators with personality disorders)

4. Raising Awareness:

- a. Educate the public about personality disorders such as NPD and their relationship to violent behavior.
- b. Train healthcare providers and law enforcement officers to handle cases of violence ethically and professionally.

5. Interagency Collaboration:

Foster cooperation between health ministries, human rights organizations, and bioethics institutions to develop guidelines for addressing victims and perpetrators of violence with mental disorders.

A holistic, inclusive, and human-rights- and bioethics-based approach can promote fair and effective solutions for both victims and perpetrators.

## CONCLUSION

1. Legal Protection for victims of violence

From a health law perspective, victims of violence perpetrated by individuals with Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) require clear legal protection. This is essential to ensure that victims receive their rights, particularly in terms of healthcare and psychological recovery. From a human rights perspective, victims are entitled to fair treatment, access to justice, and protection from further violence.

2. Treatment of perpetrators with NPD

Perpetrators with NPD require a specialized approach that combines punitive measures with psychological or psychiatric therapy to address their personality disorders. This approach aligns with bioethical principles, which emphasize balancing respect for human dignity with the obligation to prevent harm to society.

3. Human Rights and bioethical perspectives

From a human rights perspective, perpetrators with NPD retain their fundamental rights, including access to mental health care. However, these rights must be balanced with the responsibility not to harm others. From a bioethical standpoint, principles such as beneficence (doing good), non-maleficence (avoiding harm), justice (fairness), and respect for autonomy must be applied to both victims and perpetrators.

### Recommendations

1. Comprehensive Regulation

Governments and policymakers need to develop specific regulations to provide legal protection for victims of violence committed by individuals with personality disorders, including NPD. These regulations should cover mechanisms for prevention, case management, and rehabilitation for both victims and perpetrators.

2. Increased Education and Public Awareness

The public should be educated about personality disorders, including NPD, to recognize early signs of violence and seek help promptly. Public campaigns can raise awareness about the importance of mental health and respect for human rights.

3. Strengthened Mental Health Services

Mental health services must be enhanced in terms of accessibility and quality. Healthcare providers should be trained to handle cases involving personality disorders like NPD, focusing on diagnosis, therapy, and legal support.

4. Multidisciplinary Approach

Addressing violence by individuals with NPD requires collaboration among medical professionals, psychologists, law enforcement, and human rights advocates. This approach ensures that all aspects of the case—medical, legal, and social—are comprehensively addressed.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Systems for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of victim protection policies and perpetrator rehabilitation programs are crucial. This ensures the effectiveness of interventions and helps prevent future incidents of violence.

By implementing these recommendations, a more just, humane, and effective approach can be achieved to address violence linked to NPD, ensuring better outcomes for both victims and perpetrators.

## REFERENCE

- Eni Rakhmawati. (2022). Personality Dynamics in the Perspective of Sigmund Freud and Islamic Psychology. *La-Tahzan: Journal of Islamic Education* , 14 (1), 60–77. <https://doi.org/10.62490/latahzan.v14i1.322>
- International Law Making. (2006). Universal Declaration of Human Rights. *Indonesian Journal of International Law* , Iii , 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>
- Maemunah, S., & Muzakki, MA (2024). Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) in Prophetic History. *Aqlam: Journal of Islam and Plurality* , 9 (1), 33–48. <https://doi.org/10.30984/ajip.v9i1.2951>
- Maier, J., Kandelbauer, A., Erlacher, A., Cavaco-Paulo, A., & Gübitz, G. M. (2014). Mental Health Act 2014. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* , 70 (2), 837–844.
- Maulana M Fahmi. (2025). 23 Years of Living with a Husband with NPD, Kartika Soeminar Reveals Narcissistic Personality. *Suara Merdeka.Com* . <https://www.suaramerdeka.com/gaya-hidup/0413022288/23-tahun-hidup-dengan-suami-pengidap-npd-kartika-soeminar-beberkan-kepribadian-narsistik>
- Nurhaliza, J. (2023). Virgoun is said to have cheated because she has narcissistic disorder, what kind of disease is that? *Detik Health* . <https://dtk.id/NsyyV8>
- President of the Republic of Indonesia. (2023). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2023 Concerning the Criminal Code. Main Directorate of Guidance and Development of State Financial Audit Law, Audit Board of Indonesia , 16100 , 1–345.
- President of the Republic of Indonesia. (2023). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2023 Concerning Health. Law , 187315 , 1–300.
- Santoso, S., & Nurwiyati, E. (2023). Facing Narcissistic Personality Disorder as a Modern Epidemic: Treating or Repenting? *Gamaliel Journal: Practical Theology* , 5 (2), 79–94.
- English: Sharia, MI, Sharia, F., Law, D., Sunan, UIN, Yogyakarta, K., Adisucipto, JL, Islam, PM, Dakwah, F., Communication, D., & Kalijaga, UINS (2024). ( Mental Health Crisis in the Dynamics of Legislation in Indonesia ) *Enggar Wijayanto Sriharini Abstract* . 3 (1), 35–45.
- Ummah, MS (2019). module 6 onotomy, benefit, non-malifescience. *Sustainability (Switzerland)* , 11 (1), 1–14. [http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484\\_SISTEM\\_PEMBETUNGAN\\_TERPUSAT\\_STRATEGI\\_MELESTARI](http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_PEMBETUNGAN_TERPUSAT_STRATEGI_MELESTARI)