



LEGAL PROTECTION FOR MINORS AS VICTIMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN INDONESIA

Fuzi Narindrani

Researcher of Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia,
Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, Jakarta.

Corresponding author. Email: narindranisuiadi.348@gmail.com

Received on: 15-10-2021; Revised on: 07-12-2021; Approved to be published on: 14-12-2021;

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2021.V21.525-540>

ABSTRACT

The news in the mass media regarding sexual harassment against children are increasing day by day so that it is troubling not only families, but also the community. Children are soulmates, family assets, images and reflections of the future that we must take care of well. The implementation of legal protection for child sexual harassment victims in Indonesia has not been fully maximized. This research aims to find out the forms of legal protection for child victims of crime in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force in Indonesia

Keywords: legal protection; minor victims; crime; sexual

INTRODUCTION

Child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb.¹

Children are gifts given by God to parents. As parents, of course we realize that children have the right to obtain protection and attention for their growth and development whether in the home, school and social environment. Various efforts are often made by parents to protect their children from being exposed to crime. However, the protection measures provided are often infiltrated by various irresponsible and destructive actions from internal and external parties.²

Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) through Presidential Decree No. 36 Year 1990. The ratification is a tangible manifestation of the government's commitment to providing guarantees for the fulfillment of the rights and protection of all Indonesian children.

In the Preamble of the CRC it is stated that "Children", due to physical and mental immaturity, need proper legal protection both before and after birth.³

There are 4 principles contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely:

1) Principle of Non-Discrimination

Each country guarantees the rights set out in this convention for all children within their jurisdiction regardless of race, skin color, origin, gender, language, religion, political opinion, ethnicity, social status, disability and other discrimination.

2) Principle of the best for children

The best interests of the child must be the main consideration in all actions concerning children carried out by government social welfare institutions or legislative bodies.

3) Principle of survival and development

The state recognizes that every child has an inherent right to life and guarantees to the maximum extent the child's survival and development.

4) Principle of respect for children's opinions

Every child has the right to express his/her own opinion freely, and to be respected according to the level of maturity and age of the child.

Child violence is generally still considered as the domain of internal family or household problems so that it is difficult for outsiders, in this case the community, to penetrate. This shows that there is less and less safe space/place for children to carry out exploration activities in childhood. Unfortunately, this will affect the emergence of low

¹ Undang – Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak.

² Perlindungan Hak Anak di Indonesia "Kekerasan Seksual pada Anak"¹⁵ des 2020 [hhttps://ui.ac.id](https://ui.ac.id) diakses di Jakarta 22 September 2021

³ Ahmad Sofian, Bestha Inatsan Ashila, Khalirisanty Soufi Aulia, Rio Hendra, Safira Ryanatami, „Modul Penuntutan dan Perlindungan Korban Tindak Pidana

Eksploitasi Seksual Anak (TPESA), 2018 Hal 10-11

self-esteem, lack of confidence, lack of security and comfort for children. Cases of sexual violence are not reported by victims to law enforcement officers for processing in court due to several factors, including the victims feel ashamed and do not want the disgrace that has befallen them to be known by others, or the victims are afraid because they have been threatened by the perpetrators that they will be murdered if they report.

If we look closely, several cases of sexual crimes mostly happen to victims who are still in the category of children, namely under the age of 15 years according to the Criminal Code. In some cases of sexual violence where the victims are still children, they still do not get maximum and effective protection, as if they become second victimization or the second victim when the case is brought to court and the case is also known by many people. Due to the lack of attention and protection from the Criminal Procedure Law system in Indonesia, the victims have become victims of crime and for the second time they have become social victims.

In several cases that occurred in court, judges who asked victims of child sexual violence who were witnesses, actually asked questions that were inappropriate to ask a child. In the Criminal Procedure Law, what is happening is more focused on the position of the suspect and has not effectively given more attention to victims, especially victims of sexual violence against children. The solution to the Criminal Procedure Law in Indonesia only provides "restitution and compensation" or pays a sum of money from the suspect to the victim and also provides psychological guidance from related parties according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph (2) letter j of Law No. 35 Year 2014 concerning Child Protection. In fact, this child victim does not only lose physically and psychologically, he also loses to social conditions in the community. The victims have the potential to become a victim again after the case is over and also when they return to their environment, with popping up comments that are inappropriate for the child to hear.⁴

Broadly speaking, the effects of violence against children include:⁵ Children become

⁴ www.kompasiana.com/ Perlindungan Hukum, Korban Kekerasan Seksual Anak, 2015 di akses Jakarta 28 November 2021

⁵ Irwan Saffarudin Harahap, Perlindungan Hukum

negative and aggressive and easily frustrated, become more passive and apathetic, do not have their own personality and what they do all their life is only to meet the needs and desires of their parents, low self-esteem and difficulty in establishing relationships with other individuals.

Sexual exploitation of minors usually committed by people closest to them and even by their own families. Increasing cases of sexual violence against children is evidence that children lack knowledge about sex, which they should have received first from their families. Public perception about sex education is that it is still very taboo for children to talk about. To fight the flow of globalization, children must be provided with transparent knowledge about sex.⁶

Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection in Article 1 number (2) states "All activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and obtain protection from discrimination."⁷

The victim is the legal subject of a crime event and is the party who suffers the most as a result of the crime. There are also victims who are seen according to the circumstances and status of the victims themselves, namely:

- a) Provocative victim, namely a person or victim caused by the role of the victim to trigger a crime.
- b) Unrelated victim, namely victim who has nothing to do at all with the perpetrator, for example in the case of a plane crash. In this case, the full responsibility lies with the perpetrator;
- c) Participating victim, namely a person who does not commit, but with his attitude actually encourages himself to become a victim;
- d) Biologically weak victim, namely those who physically have a weakness that causes them to become victims;

Terhadap Korban Kejahatan seksual dalam prespektif hukum proresif 2016

⁶ [http // www.IkatanPerawatIndonesiaSeminarMenyambutHariAnakTahun2016](http://www.IkatanPerawatIndonesiaSeminarMenyambutHariAnakTahun2016) di akses 20 September 2021

⁷ Undang Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak

- e) Socially weak victim, namely those who have a weak social position which causes them to become victims;
- f) Self-victimizing victim, namely those who become victims due to crimes they have committed themselves, for example victims of drugs, gambling, abortion and prostitution.

Child Victims, according to 2 Article 1 number 4 of the Child Justice Law, are “Children who become victims of criminal acts, hereinafter referred to as Child Victims, are children who are not yet 18 (eighteen) years old who experience physical and mental suffering, and/or economic losses caused by a crime.”⁸

In children development, there are three phases, namely: Childhood, which is divided into: (a) Infancy, which is a period after a child is born until the age of 2 years. (b) Childhood, which a period of 2-5 years old. c) Childhood ends, namely a period of 5-12 years old. Adolescence, which is between the ages of 13-20 years. Adolescence is a period where rapid changes occur in the body from the outside and inside, changes in feelings, intelligence, social attitudes and personality.

Young adults are between 21-35 years old. In young adulthood, they are generally still grouped into the younger generation, although in terms of intelligence they have really matured⁹ when the child’s condition is stable, but in terms of religious and ideological stability, they are still in the process of being stabilized.

The forms of sexual violence according to Resna and Darmawan are as follows:

- a) Rape, usually occurs when the perpetrator threatens and shows strength to the child first.
- b) Incest, namely sexual intercourse or other activities involving relatives whose marriage is prohibited by law or religion.
- c) Sexual exploitation, including prostitution and pornography. This is quite unique because it often occurs as a family or outside the home with several adults and is not related to children and is a sexual environment.

⁸ UU No. 31 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2006 Tentang Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban.

⁹ [http // repositostory upnvj](http://repositostory.upnvj) Batas usia dimata hukum diakses Jakarta 24 Oktober 2021

- d) Family abuse as incest, namely sexual violence where the victim and perpetrator are still related by blood, being part of the family. In this case someone can be a substitute for parents, such as stepfathers, lovers, caregivers or people who can be trusted to take care of children.

Mayer mentions in the category of incest in the family and relates it to violence in children, which can be categorized as:

1. Sexual molestation, this includes noncoital petting, fondling, exhibitionism and voyeurism interactions, all related to sexually stimulating the perpetrator.
2. Rape, in the form of oral on the penis, and oral stimulation of the clitoris
3. Finally, forced rape includes sexual contact.

Mayer states that the last two categories can cause the heaviest trauma for children.

Extra familial abuse is sexual violence committed by people outside the victim’s family, the perpetrator is usually an adult who has established a relationship with the child, then persuades the child into a situation where the sexual abuse is committed.

Sawitri Supardi Sadarjoen classifies sexual offenders in the following forms of deviation:¹⁰

- a) For sexual object purposes:
 - Paedophilia, consisting of homosexuals and heterosexuals
 - Incest
 - Hypersex
 - Limitations, opportunities and limitations of socio-economic capabilities.
- b) For the purpose of providing sustenance for family:
 - The person deliberately uses his child as a moneymaker by forcing the child to engage in prostitution.
 - Pimp (prostitution practitioner manager) who is trying to find girls to serve his customers.
- c) for the purpose of Sexual Adventure.
 - Girls and boys try to find happiness through excessive and emotional sexual

¹⁰ Sawitri Supardo sadarjoen 2005 Bunga Rampai Kasus Gangguan Psikoseksual PT Rafika Aditama Bandung hal 70

behavior outside the home through excessive and adventurous sexual behavior both with peers and adult partners.

The implementation of legal protection for children as victims has not been maximized. In the context of legal protection for children as victims of perpetrators of criminal acts of sexual violence, it has been regulated in Law No. 35 Year 2014 as an amendment to Law No. 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection. These two laws emphasize that the aggravation of criminal sanctions and fines for perpetrators of crimes of sexual violence against children can somewhat have a deterrent effect.

Barda Nawawi Arief said that legal protection for children is an effort of legal protection for various freedoms and human rights of children.¹¹

Richard J Gilles in the encyclopaedia Article From Encarta defines it as an act of causing harm or danger to children physically or emotionally.

Child abuse includes various forms of direct physical behavior from parents or other adults to neglect of children's basic needs.

Barker defines child abuse as against a child by injuring a child physically and emotionally, violence on dependent children, through urges of desire, uncontrollable physical punishment, degradation and permanent ridicule or sexual violence. These are usually done by parents or other parties who should take care of children. Experts classify violence against children in several perspectives.

Terry E Lawson, a child psychiatrist, classifies violence against children into 4 (four) forms as follows. First, Physical Abuse, which is the torture of children by using certain objects that cause physical injuries and even death to a child. Physical violence is often triggered by the child's actions which are not liked by the parents, such as the child being naughty or fussy so that the parent's behavior becomes uncontrollable, such as pinching or bruising, hitting the child with a belt or rattan, it may even cause the child's death. Second, Psychological Abuse, which is violence in the form of rebuke by showing pornographic pictures or films to children, resulting in

¹¹ Agung Satriadi Putra, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual*. (Studi Kasus di Polda Bali) diakses Jakarta 24 Oktober 2021

psychological violence that causes children to become traumatized, difficult to interact and so on. Third, sexual abuse, namely violence of sexual contact treatment between children and parents who are more mature through words, touch, visual images and even rape so that there is psychological impact on the child.¹²

Sexual harassment based on the perpetrator

1. Incest. Incest is a form of sexual harassment where the perpetrator is still related by blood or is part of the nuclear family with the child as the victim, for example older brother, younger sister, uncle, biological father or stepfather. Incest is most prone to occur in girls.
2. Extrafamilial sexual abuse. Extrafamilial sexual abuse is sexual harassment where the perpetrator is not a member of the victim's family or which occurs outside the victim's family environment, for example, elementary school children are sexually abused by being sodomized by the school janitor.
3. Pornography commercial sex business. Pornography commercial sex business is committed by a network or paedophile mafia, where children are hunted and used for the benefit of their deviant passions. In the pornography commercial sex business, what is traded are photos and videos of naked children, even with sensual scenes.¹³

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is normative legal approach, identified by regulations or laws. This research is descriptive in nature to see the real law and data analysis used qualitative method by comparing regulations and provisions regarding the use of progressive law for the protection of child victims and child witness-victims of sexual crimes.

¹² (<http://ejurnal.uin malang ac.id / indeksphp/syariah>) Journal of Islamic Law and Family Studies vol .4 No 1 , 2021h 1-21 *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual Prespektif Negara Dan Maqashid Syariah*.

¹³ <https://fhukum.unpatti.ac.id/jurnal/sasi/article/view/381/html> SASIm B Baharuddin , *Kajian Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak di bawah Umur sebagai korban kekerasan dikota Palu , Volume 26 Nomor 4, Oktober - Desember 2020 : h. 490* diakses Jakarta 22 September 2021

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

A. Legal Protection for Children Victims of Sexual Crimes

1. The Definition of Children

Children are an inseparable part of the survival of humans, nation and state to get the maximum possible growth and development optimally, physically, mentally and socially.

In the Indonesian constitution, children have a strategically important role which is expressly stated in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution "That the state guarantees the rights of every child to survival, growth, and development as well as protection from violence and discrimination". Therefore, the best interests of children should be lived for the sake of the survival of mankind, it is necessary to obtain guarantees so that their rights as children can be fulfilled to the maximum.

- a) The definition of a child according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child: "a child is every human being under the age of 18 (eighteen) years".
- b) Children according to Article 330 of the Civil Code are those who have not reached the age of 21 (twenty-one) years.

The definition of Children according to experts and WHO: children are the result of two human beings united by love and affection. Parents should know the definition of children which may not be widely acknowledged and understood by some parents.¹⁴

The Definition of Children in the View of Islam

Children are a mandate from Allah SWT entrusted to their parents. For this reason, children must be protected and cared for properly so that they can grow and develop, both physically and spiritually. Every human being is created to be His servant. Children are a gift and a favor that come from Allah SWT. The presence of children can give happiness to their parents.

2. The Definition of Victim

According to Arif Gosita, victims are those who suffer physically and spiritually as the results of actions of others to fulfill their own interests or those of others that are contrary to the human rights of the sufferer.

Juridically, the definition of victim in Law Number 13 Year 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, which states that a victim is a person who has suffered physical, mental and/or economic loss caused by a criminal act. Looking at the formulation, what is called victim is:

1. Any person
2. Experiencing physical, mental, and
3. Economic loss
4. As a result of a criminal act.

Victimology derives from the word *victima* (Latin) which means victim and *logos* which means science.

Victimology, according to J.E Sahetapy, is how a person can become a victim[5].. Victimology then studies the background of why a person becomes a victim of other people's actions, whether it is a crime under the law or not. What is clear, the action causes physical and psychological harm.

Types of criminal acts of sexual violence. In the Criminal Code, regarding sexual violence, there is Chapter XIV concerning Moral crimes which includes Article 289, Article 290, and Article 295.

1. Damaging public decency, Article 281 of the Criminal Code.
2. Pornography, Article 282.
3. Rape (threats of violence that can paralyze women so they are powerless), Article 285 of the Criminal Code.
4. Having sex with a woman who is unconscious outside of marriage, Article 286 of the Criminal Code. In this case the use of drugs to paralyze the woman.
5. Having sex with a woman who is not yet an adult outside of marriage, Article 287 of the Criminal Code.
6. Article 291 of the Criminal Code, the threat of a sentence of 12 years of imprisonment, if it causes serious injury to result in death, the sentence is 15 years.
7. Motivate people who are not yet mature to commit obscene acts, Article 293 of the Criminal Code.
8. Facilitate minors to commit obscene acts, Article 295 of the Criminal Code.

¹⁴ Pengertian anak menurut para ahli dan WHO

Forms of Child Protection

The problem of children is not a small problem, but children as the next generation, this is emphasized by Arif Gosita as follows:

- a) Desire to develop fair treatment of children and improve child welfare.
- b) Support services for victims and child victims.
- c) Facilities that can be used to carry out services for children¹⁵

Protection, according to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, is a place of refuge; things (acts and so on). Protection is the provision of guarantees for security, tranquility and peace from the protector against all dangers that threaten the protected party.¹⁶

Legal Protection According to Experts¹⁷

Sunaryati Harjono explains that legal protection is creating a new balance between the interests of consumers, entrepreneurs, the community and the government, because the old balances have been reshuffled and changed. Law is especially needed for those who are weak and not yet strong socially, economically, and politically.

According to Philipus Hudjon, legal protection is a subjective condition that states the presence of a number of subjects to immediately obtain a number of resources for the continuity of the existence of legal subjects that are guaranteed and protected by law, so that their strength is organized in the process of making political and economic decisions, especially in the distribution of resources, both individual and structural ratings.

Cases of sexual violence against children mostly cause difficulties in solving whether at the investigation, prosecution, and decision stages. In addition to difficulties in the limitations of evidence, for example rape or obscene acts which are generally committed without the presence of other people.¹⁸

The concept of child protection can be divided into two. First, child protection which is juridical in nature includes protection in the field of public and civil law and second, non-judicial protection, namely protection in the field of social law.

According to Suharto, difficulties in revealing cases of violence against children can be caused by several internal and external factors, namely:¹⁹

1. The victim's own refusal not to report it because of fear of the consequences that will be accepted by both the perpetrator (there is a threat) and the incident itself (traumatic, disgrace).
2. Manipulation of the perpetrator, who is generally an older person (adult) who often rejects the accusation (at least at the beginning of the investigation process) that he is the perpetrator. The strategy used is that the perpetrator accuses the child of lying.
3. Family who experienced the case considers child abuse as a shameful activity if it is disclosed.
4. The assumption that those related to husbands and wives should not be interfered with by the community.
5. The wider community does not know clearly the "signs" in children who experience sexual violence because it does not cause clear signs.
6. Systems and reporting that are not yet clearly known by the wider community.

The law has contributed to the victimization with a very limited and traditional orientation of criminal law (the new Criminal Code concept). The issue of victims becomes a very trivial matter that cannot be considered. The legal orientation has always been aimed at handling crime for law violators, but it cannot be realized that there are actually legal problems themselves.

In relation to rights, there are 4 (four) principles contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child that need to be considered, namely:

- a) The principle of non-discrimination.
- b) The principle of the best for the child himself.
- c) The principle of the right to life

¹⁵ <https://kumpulanmakalah123.blogspot.com>, 2014 Korban dan Kejahatan di akses Jakarta 23 sep 2021

¹⁶ Abianto Prakoso Pembaruan Sistem Peradilan Anak Lakhsang Grafika Yogyakarta 2012 hal 13

¹⁷ Dikdik M, arief Mansyur dan Elistaris Gultom Urgensi Perlindungan Korban Kejahatan Antara Norma dan Realita PT Rajasindo Prasad Jakarta 2007 hal 10-11.

¹⁸ Leden Marpaung, Kejahatan Terhadap Kesusilaan dan Masalah Prevensinya Sinar Grafika Jakarta 2008 hal 31

¹⁹ Abu Humairah Kekerasan Terhadap Anak hal 21

d) The principle of respect for the opinion of children.²⁰

Children's rights were universally stipulated in the United Nations (UN) on November 20, 1959 by ratifying the Declaration of Children's Rights, namely:

- a. Children have the right to enjoy all their rights in accordance with the provisions contained in this declaration. Every child without exception must be guaranteed for their rights without discrimination of ethnicity, skin color, gender, language, religion, political opinion, nationality, social level, rich, poor or other status in their family.
- b. Children have the right to special protection and must obtain opportunities guaranteed by law and other means in order to be able to develop themselves physically, psychologically, morally and spiritually.
- c. Children have the right to a name and nationality since birth.
- d. Children must be socially guaranteed to grow and develop in a healthy manner, both before and after birth must receive special protection for the children and their mothers. Therefore, a child has the right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and health services.
- e. Children with physical, mental and social disabilities due to certain conditions must receive special education, care and treatment.
- f. Children have the right to love and understanding so that their personality can grow optimally and harmoniously.
- g. Children have the right to get compulsory education free of charge at least at the elementary level.
- h. Children have the right to be prioritized in protection under any conditions
- i. Children must be protected from all forms of neglect and exploitation, children must not become subject of trafficking, children must not work before a certain age and also cannot be involved in work that is detrimental to their health and education or that can affect the development of their body, soul and mind.

j. Children must be protected from acts that lead to social, religious and other forms of discrimination, children must be raised with passion and understanding, tolerance and friendship between nations, peace and universal brotherhood with full awareness that their energy and talents must be used to help fellow human beings.

The proof of cases submitted by the Public Prosecutor in the trial has a very important role for material truth in order to find the material truth. The Public Prosecutor shall prove by means of evidence as referred to in Article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, among others:

- 1) Witness Statement
- 2) Expert statement
- 3) Letter
- 4) Hint
- 5) Witness statement/indictment.

Witness' statement is one of the evidence in a criminal case in the form of statement from a witness regarding a criminal event that he heard, he experienced himself and stated the reason.

Witness' statement is in the first place because it is as stipulated in Article 1 number 27.

Article 1 number 4 explains that a child who is a victim of a crime, hereinafter referred to as a child victim, is under the age of 18 (eighteen years) who can provide statement for the purposes of investigation, prosecution and examination in court trial regarding the criminal case that he himself experienced.

Visual sexual assault including exhibitionism²¹.

Violence against children in fact in society is not only in the form of intercourse, but also in other forms of sexual contact.

Ismanto Dwi Yuwono quoted the opinion of M. Irsyad Thamrin and M. Farid in his book that forms of sexual violence against children consist of: (1) rape, (2) sodomy, (3) oral sex, consisting of: a) cunnilingus (oral sex performed on women, b) fellatio (oral sex performed on men); (4) Sexual

²⁰ Supriyadi W Eddyono Loc cit diakses 21 juli 2020

²¹ Khamalina Pratiwi Azzahninta, Pelaksanaan perlindungan Terhadap Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual oleh DP3ADALDUKKB (Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Perlindungan Anak, Pengendalian Penduduk Keluarga Berencana) di Jawa Tengah, 2018 diakses pada tanggal 10 November.

Gesture, (5) Sexual Remark (verbal sexual assault), (6) Sexual harassment, (7) Child prostitution, (8) Clitoral circumcision (circumcision of the clitoris in girls).

B. The Forms of Legal Protection Efforts Provided for Child Victims of Sexual Violence

Legal protection effort is one of the efforts to provide protection for children, whether related to freedom or in the provision of children's human rights.

Children have different legal protection needs from adults. This is based on physical differences and the mental state of children who are still far from mature. Children should get legal protection from the state.

In Indonesia, the legislation that provides legal protection for children, one of which provides protection for the identity of the child who is a victim of a crime.

Article 59 of the Child Protection Law explains that special protection must be given to children who have problems with the law.

Article 17 of Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning child protection explains that the state will provide legal assistance to children.²²

The Child Protection Law provides guarantees of protection for children who are in conflict with the law with victims of criminal acts.

Child perpetrators have rights to:

- a) Humane treatment of children in accordance with the dignity and rights of the child.
- b) Provision of special assistant officers for children from an early stage.
- c) Provision of special facilities and infrastructure.
- d) Appropriate sanction imposition. Continuous
- e) monitoring and recording of the development of children in conflict with the law.
- f) Provision of guarantees to maintain relationships with parents and family.
- g) Protection from reporting identity through mass media to avoid labeling.²³

²² Justika.com hukum pidana online Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual yang wajib diketahui diakses 13 desember 2021

²³ lcjr.or.id. (intitute criminal justice reform)

Rehabilitation Efforts

The regulations for the protection of victims in the Criminal Procedure Code are still very limited to material protection (Criminal Code) relating to compensation that can be requested through a lawsuit filed together with the main case. However, this is very rare in the justice process in Indonesia. When a criminal act has been criminally processed, only corporal punishment or a fine is given to the perpetrator of the crime. There are compensation, restitution and rehabilitation in the Law on the Protection of Victims and Witnesses to protect victims.²⁴

Rehabilitation is provided in order to achieve perfect recovery for victims who have experienced sexual violence and according to Article 35 paragraph (2) of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 Year 2011 concerning Guidance, Assistance, and Recovery of Children who are Victims or Perpetrators of Pornography, Social Rehabilitation is given in the form of:²⁵

1. motivation and psychosocial diagnosis
2. care and upbringing
3. vocational training and entrepreneurship coaching
4. spiritual mental guidance
5. physical guidance
6. social guidance and psychosocial counselling
7. accessibility service
8. social assistance
9. resocialization guidance
10. further guidance

Sexual crimes ranging from harassment to rape are not small matters, they are very serious because the victims are threatened from all sides, such as a ruined future, prolonged trauma, tarnished reputation, alienated from social life.²⁶

Kedepankan Hak Anak Pelaku, Korban, dan Saksi. 5 Aspek penting harus diperhatikan di akses 20 september 2021

²⁴ Lex Reinainssance no 2 Vol 5 april 2020 Indriastuti Yustiningsih Perlindungan hukum anak korban dari Reviktimisasi Dalam Peradilan pidana diakses 13 Desember 2021

²⁵ <https://core.ac>. Maja Simarmata, Proses Rehabiltasi Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Kekerasan Seksual hal 5-9

²⁶ Dianita Anggraini RUU PKS Disahkan, Korban Kekerasan seksual dapat ganti rugi. 2019

If the victims are children, the recovery will face such a long process according to Law No. 43 Year 2017 concerning the Implementation of Restitution for Children Who Are Victims of Criminal Acts.

Restitution is the payment of imposed compensation by the perpetrator based on a court decision that has permanent legal force for material and immaterial losses suffered by the victim or their heirs.

C. Overview of Children as Victims

Efforts to protect against identity reporting through mass media and to avoid labeling children who are perpetrators of sexual violence begin with periodic checks. Periodic health checks are examinations to help detect health problems early before they arise, when the opportunity to be treated and cured is still very large. Periodic checks are handled by doctors through the following procedures: 1) the doctor directly visits the child at the dormitory for an examination, 2) collects data and checks one by one on the physical condition of the child, 3) checking blood pressure, pulse rate, respiratory frequency and body temperature, 4) checking the senses of sight, hearing and taste, 5) giving vitamins to increase the perpetrator's immune system, and 6) administering drugs to speed up the recovery of the perpetrator.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 Year 2014 concerning special child health efforts in Article 39 paragraph (2) emphasizes that "Public Health Centers whose working areas have correctional institutions/detention centers and children's social welfare institutions must provide health services at least including: a) counseling regarding children's health, b) counselling regarding environmental health, c) health screening, d) eradication of mosquito nests, e) immunization, f) treatment according to medical indications and/or g) counseling and mental health services."²⁷

The legal basis for the protection of children is an obligation and responsibility for human beings because the protection of children is guaranteed by various legal bases as follows:

²⁷ Romi, Yuliatin, Mabrur Haslan paya Rehabilitasi Terhadap Anak Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Di Panti Sosial Marsudi Putra Paramita Mataram <http://eprints.unram.ac.id/845>

a) Declaration on children

On November 20, 1958, the United Nations General Assembly ratified the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

The United Nations General Assembly explained the purpose of issuing the Declaration of the Rights of the Child is that children can live a happy childhood, and even enjoy rights and freedoms, both for their own interest and for the community.

The Government of Indonesia as a member of the United Nations has responded well to this, as evidenced by the legal rules governing children's rights in accordance with the appeal of the United Nations General Assembly.

b) The 1945 Constitution

Article 28 B paragraph (1) states, "every child has the right to survive, live, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination." In the 1945 Constitution it is stated that in order to uphold and protect human rights (including children) in accordance with the principles of a democratic rule of law, human rights are guaranteed to be regulated and included in the law. In article 58 paragraph (1) of Law No. 39 concerning Human Rights, it is stated that every child has the right to obtain legal protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, neglect, ill-treatment and sexual harassment while in the care of parents or guardians/other parties responsible for the care of the child.

Efforts to protect from identity reporting through mass media and to avoid labelling

Violence against Indonesian children is still very high. One of the causes is the wrong paradigm or perspective about children. This illustrates as if violence against children is legitimate because children are considered the property of parents who are educated as well as possible, including in the wrong way. The mass media is increasingly filled by the many acts of rape that occur throughout the country. Not only adult women, girls who are still underage also become victims.

The large number of cases of violence against children that occurred in Indonesia is considered one of the indicators of the poor quality of child protection. Children who have not been able to live independently of course really need other people as a shelter.

For the sake of safety, child victims and witnesses of criminal acts can change their names in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 75 Year 2020 Article 9 in the form of:

- a) Protection for personal, family and/or property safety.
- b) Protection from threats related to the testimony that is being or has been given.
- c) Confidentiality of identity.
- d) Administration of new identity.
- e) Protection of temporary residence.
- f) Provision of a new residence.

The regulation made by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission) in order to provide protection for children is the regulation of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission on the Guidelines for Broadcasting Behavior (P3) Year 2012 namely in Article 14 and Article 29. Article 31 concerning the Guidelines for Broadcasting Behavior (P3) Year 2012 regulates the rules for conducting interviews with source persons, namely: Broadcasting institutions in broadcasting interviews or direct conversations with callers or resource persons must follow the following provisions:

1. Obtain and keep the identity such as the name, address, and telephone number of the caller or resource person before the conversation or interview is broadcasted; and
2. Have the ability to verify the identity of the caller or source person.

In the KPI Regulation concerning Broadcast Program Standards (SPS) year 2012, Articles 18 and 19 regulate the prohibition and restriction of sexuality.

In Article 43 of the KPI regulation concerning Broadcast Program Standards (SPS) year 2012 in points d to f, it regulates the protection of children in broadcasting, namely:

- d. Not reporting in detail the reconstruction of the crime even though it is sourced from an authorized police official and/or court facts.
- e. Not showing reconstruction of rape and/or sexual crimes.
- f. Disguising the faces and identities of the perpetrators, victims, and their families, as well as people suspected of committing sexual crimes and their families.

Article 8 of Law Number 2002 paragraph 2 point d states that one of the powers of KPI is to impose sanctions on violations of regulations and guidelines for broadcasting behavior as well as broadcast program standards. Sanctions that can be imposed on Broadcasting Institutions are contained in Article 34 paragraph 5 point f of the Broadcasting Law, namely in the form of administrative sanctions, including:

- a. Written warning
- b. Temporarily stopping the problematic program after going through a certain stage
- c. Limitation of broadcast duration and time
- d. Administrative fine
- e. Freezing broadcast activities for a certain time
- f. Not giving an extension of the broadcasting operation permit
- g. Revocation of broadcasting license

Witness testimony given by an adult and has met the requirements will not be a debate, only if the testimony of the child witness can have strong enough evidence or not.

Article 160 Paragraph (3) states that a witness' testimony can be considered valid if it has complied with the applicable provisions, namely, before giving testimony, a witness must first take an oath or promise.

Article 185 paragraph (7) of the Criminal Code states that information from a witness is legal evidence.

The above-mentioned sanctions will be imposed on broadcasters if they violate the articles mentioned in Article 55 paragraph (1) of which one of the articles referred to in this paragraph is Article 34 paragraph (5) letter f.

Prevention efforts against child victims of rape in the mass media can come from several institutions related to child protection, such as:

- a) Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI)

An independent state institution that was established in accordance with the mandate of Articles 74 to 76 of Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection, having the task of:

- a. Conducting dissemination of all provisions of laws and regulations

relating to child protection, collecting data and information, receiving public complaints, conducting studies, monitoring, evaluating, and supervising the implementation of child protection.

- b. Providing reports, suggestions, input, and considerations for the President in the context of child protection.

In Article 4 of Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that "Every child has the right to be able to live, grow, develop, and participate properly in accordance with human dignity and to obtain protection from violence and discrimination."

In addition, in Article 17 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that "Every child who is a victim or perpetrator of sexual violence or who is in conflict with the law has the right to be kept secret."

In Article 64 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that: Special protection for children in conflict with the law as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through:

- a. Humane treatment of children in accordance with the dignity and rights of the child;
- b. Provision of special assistant officers for children from an early stage;
- c. Provision of special facilities and infrastructure;
- d. Imposing appropriate sanctions in the best interests of the child;
- e. Continuous monitoring and recording of the development of children in conflict with the law;
- f. Provision of guarantees to maintain relationships with parents or family; and
- g. Protection from identity reporting through mass media and to avoid labeling."

- b) Press Council

Seeing this phenomenon, various efforts were made to protect the rights of child victims of sexual violence from the

mass media reporting which often corners and exacerbates the trauma that has been suffered by child victims of rape. The Press Council, which consists of 29 journalists' organizations and Indonesian press company organizations, also established Press Council Regulation No. 6 Year 2008 concerning the Journalistic Code of Ethics which applies to all journalists which in Article 5 states that "Indonesian journalists shall not mention and broadcast the identities of victims of immoral crimes and shall not state the identity of the child who is the perpetrator of the crime." In the interpretation it is stated that:

- a. Identity is all data and information concerning a person that makes it easier for others to track.
- b. Child is a person who is less than 16 years old and unmarried.

In addition to being regulated above, in reporting, journalists are also bound by Article 4 of the Press Council Regulation Number 6 Year 2008 concerning the Journalistic Code of Ethics which reads, "Indonesian journalists shall not make false, slanderous, sadistic, and obscene news."

- c) Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI)

Law No. 32 Year 2002 concerning Broadcasting, Article 48 paragraph (4) on Guidelines for Broadcasting Behavior determines broadcast content standards which at least relate to:

- a. respect for religious views;
- b. respect for personal matters;
- c. decency and morality;
- d. restrictions on sex, violence, and sadism scene;
- e. protection of children, youth and women;²⁸

Providing Accessibility to obtain information regarding the development of the case.

Solutions to Prevent Violence in Children

In order for children to avoid the above form of violence, it is necessary to have parental

²⁸ <https://p3akb.lomboktimurkab.go.id> Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Kejahatan Perkosaan Dalam Pemberitaan Media Massa 19 November 2017di Akses Jakarta 28 september 2021.

supervision, and the following steps need to be taken:

- Do not often ignore children, because one of the causes of the occurrence of violence against children is a lack of attention to children. But this is different from pampering children.
- Instill religious education in children from an early age. Religion teaches morals to children to do good, this is intended so that children do not become perpetrators of violence themselves.
- Occasionally speak openly to children and encourage children to speak candidly. This is intended so that parents can get to know their children well and provide advice on what to do with their children, because there is a lot of violence against children, especially sexual abuse, that is too late to reveal.
- Teach children to be vigilant such as not accepting invitations from strangers and others.
- Parents should also be patient with their children. Remember that a child is still a child who still needs to learn a lot about life and because of the lack of patience of parents, there are many cases of parents who become perpetrators of violence against their own children.²⁹

Basis for Judges' Consideration in Imposing a Criminal Sentence by considering the testimony of child witnesses and victims.

The panel of judges' considerations are also based on the law during the trial whether the defendant did what he was accused of doing, taking into account the accusation by the Public Prosecutor with a single accusation, namely Article 76 E of Law Number 35 Year 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection in conjunction with Article 82 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection to become Law in conjunction with Article 64 paragraph (1).

Castration is only imposed on perpetrators of sexual violence against children, and it cannot be imposed on perpetrators of physical, psychological or economic violence. The provisions of the castration law are enforced for perpetrators of crimes in the form of rape and sexual torture.

The provisions of castration law in Government Regulation in lieu of Law No. 1 Year 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection.

Article 81

- (1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 76D shall be sentenced to a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years of imprisonment with a maximum fine of IDR 5,000,000,000 (five billion rupiahs).
- (2) The criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply to any person who intentionally commits a series of lies or induces and has intercourse with another person.
- (3) In the event that the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by parents, guardians, or people who have family relations, child caretakers, educators, educational staff, officers who handle child protection or is committed by one or more people together, the punishment is added by 1/3 (one-third) of the threat as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) In addition to the perpetrators as referred to in paragraph (3), the addition of 1/3 (one-third) of the punishment shall also be imposed on the perpetrators as referred to in Article 76 D.
- (5) In the event that the crime as referred to in Article 76 D causes more than one victim, causes serious injury, mental disorders, infectious disease, disturbed or lost reproductive function or the victim dies, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment [or imprisonment for a minimum of 10 (ten) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.
- (6) In addition to the punishment as referred to in paragraphs (1), (3), (4) and (5), the perpetrator may be subject to additional punishment in the form of the identity of the perpetrator.

²⁹ <https://yakinchannel.blogspot.com> Makalah tentang Kekerasan Terhadap Anak, 2018 Diakses Jakarta 29 September 2021

- (7) The perpetrators as referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) may be subject to chemical castration and installation of electronic detection devices.
- (8) Actions as referred to in paragraph (7) shall be decided together with the main punishment by specifying the period of execution of the action.

Suppose a person is sentenced to 15 (fifteen) years of imprisonment then the injection will be given after the perpetrator has served the verdict.

The procedures for implementing the castration punishment are as follows:

1. The police complete the brief, after the brief is completed and declared P-21, it is submitted to the prosecutor's office.
2. The prosecutor charges the perpetrator with castration punishment.
3. In court the judges agree to impose castration punishment.
4. With time limit of 2 (two) years until the judge's decision is declared to have permanent legal force, the execution is carried out in a prison or hospital determined by the court³⁰

The Purpose of Imposing Chemical Castration in Indonesia

In Law Number 17 Year 2016 and Government Regulation No. 70 Year 2020, it can be seen that the purpose of chemical castration, installation of detection device and rehabilitation is to monitor perpetrators and to prevent the occurrence of sexual violence against children. The imposition of chemical castration will be accompanied by the installation of detection devices and rehabilitation of perpetrators.

Chemical castration will be more effective if it is imposed on perpetrators of sexual intercourse who suffer paedophilia disorder, where perpetrators have health problems and therefore, they need to be treated to prevent similar crimes from happening again and again.

The stages of the healing process applied can reduce the hormone production of the perpetrator as well as carry out psychological rehabilitation. Both of these actions can eliminate the sexual urges of the perpetrator who deviates in terms of

sexual intercourse with a child. As pedophile, the perpetrator does not have a health problem that requires to be treated before castration.

Therefore, the chemical castration is actually not only a sanction that aims as rehabilitation but has a purpose as retaliation in the form of responsibility for the crime committed which is an integration of the theory of retaliation and the theory of prevention.

The implementation of chemical castration will be carried out in the appointed government-owned hospitals or regional hospitals in the presence of prosecutors, representatives from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Ministry of Social Affairs, medical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation.

The implementation of rehabilitation is started no later than three (3) months after the implementation of chemical castration. The period for the implementation of chemical castration can be extended for a maximum of 3 months after the last implementation of chemical castration.

Chemical castration cannot be imposed on child perpetrators, namely those who at the time of committing the crime are not yet 18 years of age.

Those who are 18-21 years old at the time of committing a crime will be sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment and undergo chemical castration after the main punishment is completed, who are still under 35 years of age and hormone function is still functioning properly.³¹

CONCLUSION

Legal protection for victims of sexual harassment is very weak due to the lack of evidence that is strong and accurate enough to ensnare the perpetrators. It is not easy to find evidence that is owned by the victim from a legal point of view. According to Article 128 of the Criminal Code, there must be witness statements/expert statements or letters. Therefore, there are two pieces of evidence that can at least ensnare the perpetrators. The issue of "victims" regarding Indonesian law is not given much attention. The judiciary in Indonesia only focuses on the perpetrator. Children are immature individuals, both physically and mentally, let alone socially. If

³⁰ <https://media.peneliti.hukuman.kebiri.bagi.pelaku.kekerasan.seksual.terhadap.anak.2021>.

³¹ Law ui.ac.id Natalina Naiboho dan Tunggal S Polemik Kebiri bagi Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual

every child has human rights as rights compared to adults, it is clearly more at risk of violence and neglect. Sexual exploitation of minors is usually committed by people closest to them and even by their own families, increasing cases of sex that they should have received first from their families.

Public perception about sex education is still very taboo to be discussed by children. To fight against globalization, children must be provided with transparent knowledge about sex. Sexual violence against children is evidence of children's lack of knowledge.

SUGGESTION

We recommend that efforts of legal protection for children need to be carried out continuously for the sake of maintaining the welfare of children. The community should also support or participate in child protection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researcher would like to express deepest gratitude to the supervisors, Mr. Ahyar Arigayo, Mr. Mosgan Situmorang, and Mr. Syprianus Ariesteus, in the writing of this paper so that it can be maximized in the substance and method of writing, to Mr. Marulak Pardede as Editor and fellow researchers.

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HALAMAN KOSONG