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Myranika, A. (2022). Legal protection for child victims of sexual violence crimes. *International Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(1), 37-44. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijss.v5n1.1855>

# Legal Protection for Child Victims of Sexual Violence Crimes

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**Abstract**---*The purpose of this research is to find out, namely: (1). Forms of legal protection for children victims of crime and sexual violence` (2). Barrier factors in providing legal protection for children who are victims of sexual violence crimes. A method with a qualitative approach that describes the phenomena that occur. Data collection techniques through: (1). In-depth interviews of key volunteers to obtain data (2). Survey at the location for phenomena that appear at the research location. (3). Literature study to complement the data with new theories that focus on research. Conclusion: (1). Providing legal protection for children who are victims of sexual crimes, with regulations and the Child Protection Act number 35 of 2014. By providing children's rights. (2). As an obstacle in legal protection for children victims of sexual crimes, that legal instruments and legal regulations are norms that are still biased and have multiple interpretations and there is no coherence in any regulations or legislation on child protection.*

**Keywords**---*child protection, legal instruments, legal protection, sexual crimes, sexual violence*

## Introduction

Children also have human rights as human beings just like other adults, no one can take away their rights. Children are the future successors of the nation and who realize the ideals of the nation so that every child must be nurtured for their survival (Kusuma, 2015). In order to grow and develop, participate in the life of the nation. Therefore it is necessary to be given protection from acts of violence and discrimination. Article 28 B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which reads that: Children have a strategic role and the state fully guarantees the rights of every child for survival in his life, free to grow and develop, and free from violence and discrimination. Therefore, treating children who are the best for children must always be lived as the interests and survival of the Nation (MacMillan et al., 2003; Hetheron & Beardsall, 1998).

The practice of sexual violence will have a negative impact on child development. Can damage the future physically and mentally and psychologically for children, such as major depressive disorder that can carry over into adulthood. A pedophile is a person who commits sexual violence, usually an adult male aged between 30-45 years, who has mental disorders, is psychopathic, alcoholic, and acts immoral (Hamudy, 2015). Data on the Indonesian Child Protection Commission. As cases of incoming sexual violence continue to increase. In 2015, there were 2,017 cases of violence against children, 69% or 1,580. The number of reported cases of sexual violence against children increased to 1,728 cases in 2018, and 1,936 cases in 2019. In cases of sexual violence reported to KPAI. The perpetrator is the closest person who should be able to protect him. It was recorded that 27% of the perpetrators came from the family, 54% from the social environment, and 19% from the school environment. Children are especially vulnerable to sexual violence. Sexual violence occurred at home (45.7%), school (5.6%), public places (8.1%), workplace (5.0%), and other places (35.6%) the majority of victims of violence boys sex with a percentage ratio of 62% boys and 38% girls (Dubowitz, 2017; Green, 1993).

Perpetrators of crimes of sexual violence have distorted thoughts, fantasies, and deviant stimuli, for example the case of the crime of sexual violence between Jakarta International School students by their teachers with the initials NB and FM. They were charged with Article 80 and Article 82 of UURI Number 23 of 2002. Regarding the protection of children who are threatened with a maximum imprisonment of 15 years and are subject to a minimum fine of Rp. 60,000,000 (sixty million) and a maximum of Rp. 300,000,000, - (three hundred million). The case that

occurred in Sukabumi with the initials AS alias E who committed a crime of sexual violence against 100 children aged 4 years - 14 years, who was charged with Article 82 of UURI Number 23 of 2002, concerning the Protection of Children in conjunction with Article 292 of the Criminal Code and 64 of the Criminal Code, regarding a crime that continued to be sentenced to 17 years in prison (García-Moreno & Stöckl, 2009; Simon et al., 2020).

Another sexual violence crime case committed by an artist in Jakarta, with the initials SJ against a minor, the perpetrator was charged with Article 292 of the Criminal Code regarding obscene acts and sentenced to 5 years in prison (Kobandaha, 2017). Child victims of crime will experience prolonged trauma into adulthood or even for life. The perpetrator violated the Act of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016, regarding the Second Amendment to UURI Number 23 of 2002, regarding the Protection of Children. Castration sanctions for perpetrators of crimes of sexual violence against children, as stated in Article 81 number 7 of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016, related to the second amendment to UURI Number 23 of 2002 regarding Child Protection. The perpetrators of the crimes as referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) may be subject to chemical castration and installation of tools with electronic detectors (Kennedy, 2012; Pedneault et al., 2017).

## Method

This research uses a qualitative method that describes empirical legal research, which analyzes protection for children who are victims of sexual violence crimes (Suratman, 2012). This type of research includes studies that view law as a reality, including social, cultural reality and so on.

### *Legal materials collection techniques*

In this legal research, legal materials were collected using: (1). In-depth interviews related to sexual crimes, (2). Survey at the location where it occurred or to sources of information on sexual crimes (3). Literature study to support research theory by studying legal literature that has relevance to the study material and has been published.

### *Data analysis*

The data analysis used in this research is using qualitative descriptive analysis technique by using analysis that aims to find relationships that explain the causes and effects that exist in the social facts that occur (Marzuki, 2005). Research by collecting verified data and analyzing in obtaining information and data.

## Results and Discussion

### *Protection for children victims of sexual violence*

Protection of children to get treatment and life opportunities that are in accordance with the needs of various fields of life offered (Irianto, 2010). In providing legal protection to children victims of crime and violence from the government based on the principle of children's rights in the form of respect, fulfillment, and protection of children's rights. The government has established UURI number 23 of 2002 regarding child protection. Child protection is carried out in accordance with the interests of the child, the right to be able to live, and to be able to grow and develop (Dartnall & Jewkes, 2013; Mitra et al., 2011).

Definition of Children According to UURI Number 35 of 2014 related to Amendments to UURI Number 23 of 2002, related to Child Protection in Article 1 Number 1, namely someone who is not yet old and has reached the age of 18 (eighteen) years, including children who are still in the womb (Maya Indah, 2014). This means that some teenagers and youths, namely those aged 16-30 years in accordance with UURI Number 40 of 2009, involve teenagers and young people, who can be categorized as children. Based on data and research results related to victims of crime and sexual violence against children, the data was collected from the Tangerang city police. The researcher summarizes several complaints about cases of crimes of sexual violence against children, with the last 5 years.

Table 1  
Cases of crimes of sexual violence against children

No	Year	Number of cases
1	2015	91 cases
2	2016	98 cases
3	2017	98 cases
4	2018	100 cases
5	2019	100 cases

Source: Tangerang City Police Station 2017

In accordance with the data above, in 2015 there were 91 cases, in 2016 there were 98 cases, in 2017 there were 98 cases, in 2018 there were 100 cases, in 2019 there were 100 cases of child victims of sexual violence (Muhammad, 2011). Based on these data, it can be seen that during the last five years cases of victims of crimes of sexual violence against children in the city of Tangerang have increased, with cases of crimes of sexual violence against children requiring serious handling from the government and from various parties (Kurtieva et al., 2021; Markolinda & Sawirman, 2018).

#### *Legal assistance*

The provision of legal assistance to victims of crime must be given to victims. This is important considering the low legal awareness of victims of sexual violence. The attitude of letting the victim not get legal assistance will further worsen the victim's condition. In UURI concerning Child Protection, they are entitled to legal assistance (Asnawi, 2012). UURI of the Republic of Indonesia No. 48 of 2009, concerning Judicial Power, emphasizes that every person involved in a case has the right to receive legal assistance and for those who cannot afford it, the costs will be borne by the state. The researcher understands that the suspect/defendant, the witness and the victim are the people involved in the case. So according to UURI, as a victim of a crime, they have the right to get legal assistance. In Article 59A that providing Special Protection for Children as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (1) which is carried out through efforts, namely:

- a. Provide prompt recovery, including physical, psychological, and social treatment and/or rehabilitation, as well as provide health prevention.
- b. Provide psychosocial assistance in treatment until fully recovered.
- c. Providing social assistance to disadvantaged children who come from underprivileged families.
- d. Provide legal protection and assistance in every judicial process.

Victims and witnesses are not charged anything for the protection provided to them. All costs are borne by each law enforcement or security apparatus. In UURI Child Protection, in Article 1 point 2 children get legal protection from violence and discrimination. All children who are in conflict with the law, with the aim of protecting the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow and develop in accordance with human dignity as the successor of a nation with noble character.

#### *Rehabilitation treatment*

Legal protection in the form of providing restitution and compensation to return the loss suffered by the victim physically and psychologically, which is regulated in Articles 98 to 101 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Prasetyo, 2010). Counseling is given to children who are victims of sexual violence crimes who have experienced trauma. Psychological violence and mental health recovery, physical recovery, for victims of sexual violence crimes will result in physical injury and psychological suffering, thus requiring psychological recovery by providing counseling guidance so that the victim's child can recover. Child rehabilitation is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 09 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Child Social Rehabilitation, which is in conflict with the Law by Social Welfare Organizing Institutions. In social service institutions for those who carry out the implementation of social welfare for children (Soeaidy Shole & Zulkhair, 2011). As part of the service process that serves as a temporary place for children to obtain continued services. Rehabilitation efforts are an effort to restore the psychological condition of children as victims of sexual violence, to be concerned about trauma that can affect psychological development in the long term (Sudrajat, 2011). One of the

technical things that can be done persuasively is by providing assistance to victims of sexual violence, forming a positive mindset that is oriented towards the future.

### *Preventive handling*

Prevention as prevention from criminals. If it prevents criminals through internalizing social values and norms, then prevention prevents criminals through hardware and software. Hardware can be in the form of law enforcement and legal infrastructure, while software can be in the form of legal instruments in the form of laws and regulations (Aprilianda, 2017). The UURI for Child Protection emphasizes that the responsibility of parents, families, communities and the government is a series of continuous implementation activities for the protection of the rights of child victims. The series of activities must be directed to ensure the growth and development of children, physically and mentally.

Efforts to prevent sexual violence by police officers together with the Tangerang City Government through the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. Establishing a service unit, starting from the sub-district for the socialization of child protection from all acts of violence, including sexual violence, in an effort to handle and apply a restorative justice approach, a treatment that focuses on the psychological recovery of children who are victims of sexual violence (Kejahatan, 2011). As a form of action that is prohibited by Article 81 of UURI Number 35 of 2014, regarding Child Protection which states as follows:

- a. Whoever violates the provisions as referred to in Article 76D shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years and a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000, - (five billion rupiah).
- b. The criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall apply to any person who intentionally commits fraud, deception, a series of lies, or persuades a child to commit the crime of sexual intercourse with him or with another person.
- c. In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by a parent, guardian, child caretaker, educator, or educational staff, the penalty shall be increased by 1/3 (one third) of the fine. as referred to in paragraph (1).

### *Elements that must be met*

Based on the formulation of Article 81 UURI No. 35 of 2014, then the elements that must be met in implementing sexual violence against children are:

- a. There is violence or threats of violence.
- b. There's a trick
- c. There are lies.
- d. There is persuasion and seduction
- e. Having intercourse with a child.
- f. Perpetrator

It is possible in the context of the victim being a child, so women may also become perpetrators for boys who do not understand sexual relations and are easy to be intimidated by violence, trickery or persuaded by older people. Men and/or women can also be perpetrators in the form of sexual violence in the form of coercion to have sex with other people.

- a. Type of Crime. Based on the formulation of the crime of sexual violence against children in UURI No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, as an ordinary crime, because it does not require a complaint. This is different from criminal acts that have been regulated in Article 287 of the Criminal Code, which distinguishes types of crimes based on age limits, provided that if the female victim is a child under 12 years of age, then it is an ordinary crime, whereas if the female victim is 12 years old to with 15 years or it is known that the time for marriage is not yet known, it is a criminal offense.
- b. Criminal provisions. With regard to sexual violence, rape, against children, Article 81 of UURI No. 35 of 2014 Protection of children, namely: Anyone who violates the provisions in accordance with Article 76D shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years and a maximum

fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000, - (five billion rupiah). The criminal provisions referred to in paragraph (1) shall apply to any person who intentionally commits an act of fraud, commits a lie, persuades a child, has intercourse with him or with another person who is different. Then the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by a parent, guardian, child caretaker, educator, or education staff, then the punishment is added to 1/3 (one third) of the threat of punishment as referred to in paragraph (1).

### *Barriers to child protection*

Legal protection for children requires a special study regarding children being victims of crime. As the researcher explores that to uphold the human rights listed in Children's rights are given guarantees of protection against crime and fulfillment of rights for children, in accordance with the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, related to Presidential Decree number 36 of 1990 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of the Child. Obstacles in overcoming violence against child victims, there are several things that need to be considered, namely (Nashriana, 2011). In terms of regulations that are already adequate, only implementation is in the practical realm that needs to be emphasized, another obstacle that often arises is in terms of culture and local wisdom values that hinders uncovering cases of child abuse because it is considered disgraceful by the victim's parents with an understanding of values. and shame, it requires special attention from all stakeholders who have the authority in efforts to tackle violence against children, in a systematic and integrated manner between institutions. Based on this, the researcher sees that there are obstacles that need serious attention from all parties involved in efforts to handle violence against child victims. Theoretically and practically there are several obstacles, as causative factors that require an explanation that has not been implemented properly, regarding legal protection for child victims of sexual violence.

### *Legal substance*

It should be underlined that the laws and regulations must be clear and firm, this is necessary so that law enforcers do not make interpretations which of course can encourage the enforcement of the rule of law (Marliani & Akhdhiat, 2011). The substance in the legislation is biased and unequivocal, which opens up opportunities for law enforcers to interpret according to their respective lines of thought, so it is possible to open up space for interpretations that interfere with the fair implementation of the law. Law enforcers who are certainly looking for other appropriate legal grounds.

Child Protection, which is built that the function of UURI Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection is still limited to the realm of taking action against perpetrators of sexual violence against children, as a prevention effort (Asshiddiqie, 2009). The principle is that legal instruments must function as a tool in the case of UURI no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection must focus on legal protection efforts not only limited to practical action but must have a concept that can formulate existing problems (Soeaidy Shole & Zulkhair, 2011).

Regarding legal issues, as well as obstacles in the protection of children that arise due to not being implemented in principle properly so that the protection of child victims of sexual crimes does not run optimally. The principles are as follows:

- a. The principle of non-discrimination must be applied by not discriminating and continuing to process the case.
- b. The principle of interest for the victim's child is applied by keeping the identity of the victim a secret.
- c. The principle of the right to life by providing counseling assistance, medical assistance and legal assistance as well as providing shelter
- d. The principle of maintaining children's opinions, namely children's statements in giving testimony, must be considered because children are victims and witnesses at the same time. Therefore, based on these principles, the implementation of legal protection for children as victims of sexual crimes is in accordance with presidential decree number 36 of 1990 concerning the convention on children's rights.

### *Legal structure*

The legal structure is law enforcement officers in charge of child protection related to the law against children who are victims of sexual violence. Legal structures as investigators, public prosecutors, judges. As with the role of each legal structure in providing protection for child victims of sexual violence crimes (Supusepa, 2011). In the implementation of legal protection for children who are victims of sexual violence crimes, there are several very important points regarding the problems and obstacles in providing legal protection for children who are victims of

sexual violence crimes. The legal structure is not yet effective in terms of legal protection for children who are victims of sexual violence, which is marked by acts of violence against children that continue to increase and are difficult to control, so that victims are not protected. borne by the government, while the victim bears it alone

The public prosecutor at the state prosecutor who represents the state and the victim has tried to provide legal protection for victims by prosecuting perpetrators, the obstacles faced by public prosecutors in providing legal protection to children who are victims of violence are related to the legal determination of cases involving child victims of sexual violence (Kartono, 2009). which the position of the case is often not clear, there is also violence against children who are victims of sexual violence, it is not clearly regulated in the UURI for Child Protection, so as a public prosecutor, the prosecutor applies the articles contained in the Criminal Code. Whereas in addition to the case of an unclear position, the public prosecutor has difficulty in proving the indictment, due to the lack of evidence and the victim not providing clear information regarding sexual violence.

Based on the results of the study, the legal protection for children who are victims of sexual violence is not optimal, which is caused by the low commitment of law enforcement officers in providing protection for children who are victims of sexual violence, this can be seen from the increase in cases and the lack of rehabilitation (Suputra, 2015). For the sake of realizing the improvement and commitment of law enforcement officers in providing protection for child victims of sexual violence, namely by following up on reports of child sexual violence crimes and being proactive in providing protection in the form of rehabilitation.

### *Legal culture*

A legal culture that includes the values that underlie applicable law, and these values are concepts that are considered good so that they deserve to be obeyed and those that are considered bad must be avoided. In law enforcement that cultural values can be translated into rules, views, attitudes and actions, as a series of values in realizing a rule of law and social justice, so as to create peace in social life. The problem of protecting child victims of sexual violence is basically a comprehensive law enforcement. Therefore, the implementation of law enforcement can be influenced by several variables of legal regulations and legal apparatus (Probosiwi & Bahransyaf, 2015). Legal regulations must be a tool in the application of law in the protection of child victims of sexual violence. As a charge in the UURI, child protection must be able to manifest into the reality of life. Therefore, legal instruments in terms of child protection must be measured into a practical realm which must also contain strict punishment rules for perpetrators of sexual crimes against children. In cases of violence against children who are victims of sexual violence, it often appears that the main actors who play a role, namely the community and the environment, who are less concerned about the issue of violence and discrimination against children, will be able to foster this practice (Setiawan, 2015). This is evident from the high number of violence committed by parents against their children or by the environment where the children live, especially those who have economic and social limitations.

### *Facilities and infrastructure*

Within the framework of implementing the law, facilities and infrastructure as well as other facilities must be adequate, because often the law is difficult to enforce because it collides with inadequate facilities. With the lack of supporting facilities and facilities, law enforcement will be hampered and law enforcement officers will not be able to maximize their actual role. Adequate facilities in law enforcement can be in the form of certainty in handling cases, as well as speed in the process of the case, because the impact will be more real when compared to an increase in negative sanctions. If the level of certainty and speed of handling cases is increased, negative sanctions will have a frightening effect so that they will be able to prevent an increase in crime.

Another obstacle in the UURI for child protection is Article 59 paragraph 1, the article is still abstract and has multiple interpretations. The central government and local governments as well as other state institutions are obliged and responsible for the protection of children. Such as institutional regulations that are biased because they cannot be interpreted freely and are not specific, leading to one of the state agencies or institutions that are delegated the authority (Azizah, 2015). Obligated and responsible for providing special protection to children, including victims of sexual violence. Child protection should be clear and firm. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission as a representative of state institutions with functions and authorities and responsibilities in terms of legal protection of children victims of sexual violence crimes.

The problem of sanctions is an obstacle in efforts to protect the law on child victims of sexual crimes, taking into account the current situation and conditions that continue to change and the increasing modus operandi of crimes that are increasingly diverse (Donder & Wisarja, 2010). So a legal reform and breakthrough is needed, including the

improvement of legal facilities and infrastructure. The thing that needs to be underlined is that children are an asset and the future of the nation that needs to be protected.

## Conclusion

In accordance with the data and the discussion listed above, conclusions can be drawn, namely as follows:

1. A legal protection for children as regulated in the Child Protection regulation number 35 of 2014, which states by giving all rights to children. Children's rights which are derivatives of the regulations and dimensions of human rights contained in these regulations. The rights of children as victims of crime and sexual violence, to the fulfillment of rights by obtaining adequate health services and social security, in accordance with physical needs, mental needs, spiritual needs, with efforts to restore children's conditions for the better. not be a long-term trauma.
2. Obstacles in legal protection of children as victims of sexual crimes, that legal instruments and legal regulations as a norm in the article are still biased and have multiple interpretations and there is no coherence in any laws and regulations in child protection. As well as the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 9 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Child Social Rehabilitation. That the law by social welfare institutions. There is disharmony in the rules relating to children in this implementing regulation which does not regulate more technically and specifically in terms of the position and role, as well as sanctions that are still classified as standard for repressive law enforcement and protection. Factors that are obstacles in providing legal protection for children who are victims of sexual violence crimes are the legal substance, legal structure, legal culture and infrastructure that have not run optimally.

## Suggestion

Based on the discussion and conclusions, it can provide recommendations and suggestions, namely as follows;

1. Giving accountability to parents, family, community, state government is a series of activities that are carried out continuously, integrated and coordinated between institutions that have the authority as implementers, to fulfill the rights of children who are victims of sexual violence so that children's rights are protected. These activities must be planned and sustainable and directed to ensure the growth and development of children, both physically, mentally, spiritually and socially.
2. Providing legal protection for child victims of sexual crimes, in order to run effectively and efficiently, it is necessary to amend the laws and regulations that are adapted to legal needs, for changes and confirmation of the sound of articles that are still biased and multi-interpreted, Coherence with implementing rules in handling which is integrated with children as victims, and affirms the position and role of institutions related to child protection, as well as the application of strict sanctions for perpetrators of sexual crimes against children.

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