

An Implementation of Legal Protection Efforts for Underage Children Victims of Sexual Violence

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Abstract. *This research aims to analyze the implementation of legal protection efforts for children as victims of sexual violence in Pekalongan Regency. The research method used to answer research problems is a sociological juridical approach with descriptive analytical research as the research specifications. Research data were obtained through in-depth interviews, observations, and literature studies. In selecting the informants, a purposive sampling technique was used. The data obtained in the field were then analyzed with applicable legal theories. The results obtained in this study indicated that the Pekalongan District Police, the Pekalongan District Prosecutor's Office, the Integrated Service Center for the Protection of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Pekalongan District, and the Pekalongan District Social Service have carried out their roles ideologically, where the authorized institutions have provided assistance in the form of medical, legal and psychosocial services for child victims of sexual violence. Some factors were found to be obstacles in implementing legal protection for child victims including law enforcers and infrastructure factors. However, several attempts have been conducted to overcome this problem. The legal protection for child victims of sexual violence in the future will be reviewed by comparing the laws between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore and discussing the 2019 Draft Criminal Code. Some factors were found to be obstacles in implementing legal protection for child victims including law enforcers and infrastructure factors. However, several attempts have been conducted to overcome this problem. The legal protection for child victims of sexual violence in the future will be reviewed by comparing the laws between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore and discussing the 2019 Draft Criminal Code. Some factors were found to be obstacles in implementing legal protection for child victims including law enforcers and infrastructure factors. However, several attempts have been conducted to overcome this problem. The legal protection for child victims of sexual violence in the future will be reviewed by comparing the laws between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore and discussing the 2019 Draft Criminal Code.*

Keywords: *Children; Protection; Sexual; Victims; Violence.*

1. Introduction

The large number of cases of sexual violence against children in Indonesia in recent times is an issue of violation of children's rights which is quite concerning. Based on data from KemenPPPA, there has been an increase in the number of child victims of sexual violence cases from 2019 to 2021¹. In 2019, a total of 6,454 children became victims of sexual violence, which then increased in 2020 to 6,980 victims, and then the number increased by 25.07% in 2021 to 8,730 victims.

The increase in the number of victims of sexual violence against children shows that children as a vulnerable group become victims of criminal acts of sexual violence. The nature of children as weak and immature figures makes them have to obey their parents or adults around them where this can provide loopholes for inappropriate actions such as sexual violence.² Minors are also vulnerable to experiencing sexual violence because they are easily deceived, less at risk, and relatively safer so as not to be exposed when a case of sexual violence occurs.³ This is evident from several previous studies that the perpetrators of crimes of sexual violence are mostly the people closest to the victims⁴.

Examples of various cases of sexual violence against children that have occurred in the last period include in 2021 which shocked the public where dozens of Islamic boarding school students in Bandung became victims of rape committed by a teacher who is also the leader of an Islamic boarding school⁵. In March 2022 a case of sexual violence was reported against a 15-month-old baby in Jeneponto, South Sulawesi. Another case occurred in Cengkareng, West Jakarta in May 2022 where an uncle molested his own niece.

The government's efforts to provide legal protection for child victims of sexual violence against children are reflected in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1979 concerning Welfare Children, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System. Furthermore, the

¹ <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/03/04/17062911/kemenpppa-797-anak-jadi-korban-kekerasan-sexual-sepanjang-januari-2022> accessed on May 31 at 20:00: 36 WIB.

² Wismayanti, YF, et., al., 2021, The problematization of child sexuality in policy and law: The Indonesian example, *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 118, p. 4

³ Tuliha, S, 2018, Study of the Motives of Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Against Children Through the Modus Operandi in the Family Environment, *Journal of Sociological Sociology*, 6 (2), 1-17.

⁴ Tuliha, S, 2018, Study of the Motives of Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Against Children Through the Modus Operandi in the Family Environment, *Journal of Sociological Sociology*, 6 (2), 1-17.

⁵ <https://nasional.okezone.com/read/2021/12/12/337/2515750/guru-Pesantren-perkosa-belasan-santri-ternyata-ini-pembebab-herry-wirawan-leluasa-berlaku-bejat?page= 2> accessed on 31 May 2022 at 20:36 WIB

Regional Government makes implementing regulations for the Law under it.

Even though the government has attempted to provide legal protection for child victims of sexual violence as mandated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, facts on the ground show that the application of the law has not run optimally.⁶ There are several factors that become obstacles, including the provision of safe housing facilities for child victims of sexual violence⁷. In addition, the trial process is not in accordance with what is regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014⁸. The difficulty of the investigation process also became an obstacle when witnesses who are minors who have difficulty giving testimony and found discrepancies in the reports given by witnesses at the police station and at home⁹.

The cases of sexual violence that were analyzed were cases that occurred in Pekalongan Regency, which is part of the Legal Area of Pekalongan Regency. Based on data obtained from P2TP2A Pekalongan Regency, cases of violence against children have fluctuated in the last 5 (five) years, where cases of sexual violence against children in particular show an increasing trend from 2018 to 2019¹⁰.

In addition, the choice of Pekalongan Regency as the location for the research was due to its achievements in obtaining the title of Child Friendly District up to 5 (five) times in a row from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA), namely in 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020.¹¹ In connection with these achievements, this research will look at whether in terms of legal protection for children who are victims of sexual violence in Pekalongan Regency, it has been carried out in accordance with the regulations, while the lack of maximum protection for children who are victims of sexual violence in previous studies was found.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a sociological juridical approach with analytical descriptive specifications. Data collection was carried out in three ways, namely observation,

⁶Jamaludin, A. (2021). Legal Protection for Children Victims of Sexual Violence, *Journal of CIC Research Institute and Social Consultants* 3(2), h. 8.

⁷Yuliantini, NPR, & Mangku S. (2021). Legal Protection for Child Victims of Sexual Violence. *Scientific Journal of Pancasila and Citizenship Education* 6(2), h. 346.

⁸Wahyuningsih, SE, Purba, AR, Monika, R., & Muhammad, I. (2017). Legal protection of children as victims of pedophilia in Indonesia. *Man in India* 97(24), p.79.

⁹Munawwaroh, & Soponyono, E. (2019). Sexul Harassment Criminal Law Policy in criminal law revision of Indonesian. *Journal of Sovereign Law* 2(3). h. 425.

¹⁰ <https://radarpekalongan.co.id/131168/kejahatan-sexual-anak-meningkat/> accessed on 31 May 2022 at 20:10 WIB

¹¹<https://radarsemarang.jawapos.com/berita/jateng/kajen/2021/10/07/kabupaten-pekalongan-lima-kali-jadi-kabupaten-layak-anak/> accessed on 31 May 2022 at 20:05 WIB

interviews, and literature study. In determining interview informants, the authors used a purposive sampling technique. The interview informants in this study were the Pekalongan District Police, the Pekalongan District Public Prosecutor's Office, the Pekalongan District Social Service, and Pekalongan District P2TP2A. The data obtained in the next study were analyzed according to the descriptive analysis method with the model from Miles and Huberman which included three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of legal protection efforts for minors who are victims of sexual violence in Pekalongan Regency today

3.1.1 Resort Police of Pekalongan Regency

The Women's and Children's Service Unit (PPA) of the Pekalongan District Police is a unit tasked with providing services in the form of protection for women and children who are victims of crime and law enforcement against perpetrators. The PPA Unit as a service and implementing element is under the Director I/Kam and Trannas Bareskrim Polri, Head of Special Operations Unit of the Central Java Regional Police, Head of Opsal Unit and Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Pekalongan District Police. The PPA unit carries out functions including services and legal protection; investigation and investigation of criminal acts;

Investigators from the Pekalongan District Police in carrying out their duties, especially in handling child victims of sexual violence, are investigators appointed based on the Decree of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Number 10 of 2007 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Women and Children Service Unit (PPA) within the Republic of Indonesia National Police.¹²

The Pekalongan District Police received reports of complaints from victims or the Pekalongan District Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) received reports from victims or from victims' families. Investigators then examined the victim's child and other witnesses. During the investigation process, investigators cooperate with related agencies, namely the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) and the Social Service.

Investigators from the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the Pekalongan District Police conducted an examination of child victims in the Special

¹²Decree of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2007 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Women and Children Service Unit (PPA Unit) within the Indonesian National Police

Examination Room for Children (RPKA) in Article 22 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System with a special room for examining children and separated by adult examination room, besides that the investigator examines the child victim accompanied by their parents in a family atmosphere, without offending or cornering the child victim as referred to in Article 23 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Investigators in conducting examinations of child victims did not wear uniforms or neat clothes¹³. The time for the investigation is adjusted to the psychological state of the victim's child and often the investigation is carried out outside working hours and food or entertainment is provided so that the victim's child is comfortable in giving his statement. The victim's child has the right to determine who the female investigator or the male investigator wants to examine.

3.1.2 District Attorney of Pekalongan Regency

The Attorney General's Office as one of the institutions in the criminal justice system, especially the juvenile justice system, is guided by Article 41 paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System which states that the prosecution of child cases is carried out by the designated public prosecutor. based on the Attorney General's Decree and the Attorney General's Circular Number: SE-007/A/JA/10/2016 concerning Protection of Child Victims of Violence.

The prosecutor as the public prosecutor has the duty and obligation to defend the interests of the victim, in other words, side with the victim. During the prosecution process at trial, the public prosecutor did not call witnesses or victims but called them children. During the trial the Public Prosecutor invited the victim's child to be accompanied by the child victim's parents/witness accompanied by a Social Worker from the Social Service and a Psychologist from the P2TP2A Legal Service Team in accordance with Article 23 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System which states that the Child Victim is obliged to accompanied by parents and/or people trusted by Child Victims and/or Child Witnesses, or Social Workers. Besides that, the Public Prosecutor also creates a family atmosphere,

Prosecutors are open in providing information regarding the progress of the case against the victim and establish good communication with the victim's child. During the trial, the prosecutor invited a companion from the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) in Pekalongan Regency. The prosecutor as the Public Prosecutor of the child provides optimal

¹³Results of interviews with Attorney Angga Pandansari P, SH. MH as Child Prosecutor at Pekalongan District Attorney's Office on 13 July 2022 at 09.30 WIB

legal requirements (requisitoir) to the perpetrators of the crime of sexual violence against child victims in accordance with the facts of the trial¹⁴.

3.1.3 Integrated Service Center for Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Pekalongan Regency

The Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of Pekalongan Regency was formed based on the Regulation of the Minister of State for the Empowerment of Women and Children of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2010 concerning Minimum Service Standards (SPM) in the Field of Integrated Services for Women and Children Victims of Sexual Violence and the regulations below, namely the Decree of the Regent Pekalongan Regency Number: 416/234 of 2013 concerning the Establishment of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of Pekalongan Regency.

Pekalongan Regency P2TP2A Organization in accordance with article 15 paragraph (2) Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Protection for Victims of Gender-based and Child-based Violence consists of the complaint service sector, the health service sector, the legal aid and law enforcement services sector, the service sector social rehabilitation and the field of return and social reintegration.

P2TP2A Pekalongan Regency has carried out the task of assistance in the form of juridical assistance or legal, medical and psychological assistance as referred to in Article 19 of Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning Provision of Protection for Victims of Gender-based Violence and Children.

The form of assistance P2TP2A Pekalongan Regency provides assistance from the initial entry of victim data to P2TP2A Pekalongan Regency which is received by the Complaint Services Field then conducts interviews and observations of the condition of the child victim in accordance with article 16 letter a Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning Provision of Protection for Victims of Violence based on Gender and Children. Based on the results of these observations and interviews, if injuries are found as a result of the crime of sexual violence, then the Pekalongan Regency P2TP2A health service sector will provide medical assistance to the child victim to the local hospital in the event that there is evidence of an act of physical violence experienced by the child victim in order to get medical assistance and the results of the post mortem as referred to in Article 17 letter c of Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014

¹⁴Results of interview with M. Arif as Head of PPA Pekalongan Police Unit at 09.45 WIB on July 18 2022

concerning the Implementation of Protection for Victims of Gender-based Violence and Children.

The P2TP2A complaint service sector of Pekalongan Regency as the complaint coordinator then reports complaints to the Police, in this case the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the Pekalongan Regency Police in accordance with article 16 letter d of Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Protection for Victims of Violence based on Gender and Children.

The field of legal aid services in accordance with Article 18 letters a and b of Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Protection for Victims of Gender-based Violence and Children participates in providing legal assistance and preparing reports on the progress of cases during the investigation process until they are compiled into case files at the Police The Pekalongan Regency Resort then provided assistance to child victims of sexual violence until they were transferred to the Pekalongan District Attorney's Office until the case was transferred to trial until the decision of the Pekalongan District Court.

P2TP2A of Pekalongan Regency through the field of return and social reintegration in accordance with article 20 of Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning Provision of Protection for Victims of Gender-based Violence and Children to monitor and prevent things that are not desirable and provide final assistance to child victims in the form of reintegration and return.

3.1.4 Pekalongan District Social Service

The Pekalongan Regency Social Service carries out the task of assisting the Social Service is obliged to provide social worker human resources to assist child victim cases based on article 26 paragraph (2) letter e of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence and article 68 of the Law Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System in the local district in collaboration with P2TP2A Pekalongan Regency.

It also explains that there is assistance for minors in various cases that affect children, not only children who are victims of sexual violence, but also children who need special protection, children with disabilities, children and other children's problems related to children.¹⁵.

¹⁵Results of interviews with Moureta, SH. MH as Head of Social Rehabilitation of Pekalongan Regency at 09.24 WIB on July 19 2022

Satjipto Raharjo argues that legal protection is to provide protection for human rights (HAM) that are harmed by other people and that protection is given to the community so that they can enjoy all the rights granted by law and to realize protection that is not only adaptive and flexible, but also predictive and anticipatory¹⁶. The implementation of the application of the theory of legal protection for child victims of sexual violence committed by each in Pekalongan Regency has not run optimally because legal protection can be carried out if there is a police report or a complaint report goes to the authorities and this is influenced by several things, including:

1. The rights of child victims of sexual violence to be accompanied by the Social Service were sidelined by investigators from the PPA Unit of the District Police. Pekalongan so that the psychological state of child victims of sexual violence is still traumatized.
2. The child public prosecutor only has the authority to prosecute perpetrators with the threat of criminal punishment but does not have the authority to compensate children who are victims of sexual violence.
3. The Safe House facilities available in Pekalongan Regency have not been used properly due to a lack of budget.
4. 1 (one) Social Worker at the Social Service in Pekalongan Regency who is tasked with assisting various cases that befall child victims of sexual violence in the Pekalongan Regency area, while cases of sexual violence are increasing from year to year

Legal protection for child victims of sexual violence in Pekalongan Regency according to an analysis according to the theory of legal certainty according to the embodiment of certainty in the implementation of legal protection for child victims of sexual violence according to Sudikno Mertokusumo explaining that legal certainty is a guarantee that the law can be implemented properly, therefore it is an integral part inseparable by prioritizing written legal norms because legal certainty is essentially the main goal of law. Legal certainty is an effort to uphold and criminal justice processes for sexual violence must continue even though there are other efforts to stop the legal process being carried out in the name of tradition, customary law, or the local social and political conditions themselves.

Legal protection for child victims of sexual violence in Pekalongan Regency according to the analysis of the theory of Maqashid Al-Syariah, Imam Al-Ghazali explained that the form of protection according to the concept of Maqashid Al-Syariah includes 5 (five) forms of protection in Islamic teachings according to,

¹⁶Satjipto, R., 2000, *Law Studies*, PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, h. 54

among others: *hifdz al-din* (guarding religion), *hifdz an-nafs* (safeguarding the soul), *hifdz al-aql* (guarding the mind), *hifdz an-nasl* (safeguarding honor/family) and *hifdz al-mal* (safeguarding property). 5 (five) forms of protection.

is part of the primary human needs (*dharuriyah*) whose existence absolutely must exist in humans. Allah SWT ordered to make every effort for its existence and perfection. Allah SWT on the other hand forbids doing actions that can eliminate and reduce one of the five *dharuriyah*.

All actions that can perpetuate the 5 (five) basic elements are good, so they must be done and actions that can reduce and damage the 5 (five) basic elements are bad, so they must be avoided. Efforts to protect the law from each institution in the Pekalongan Regency area for child victims of sexual violence are *dharuriyah*, a primary need that must be protected and maintained as well as possible by Islamic law so that the benefit of human life is truly realized as is the role of the Pekalongan District Police, the Prosecutor's Office Pekalongan District Office, Integrated Service Center for Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) and Pekalongan District Social Service.

Imam Al-Syatibi in the Book of *Al-Muwafaqat* explained that maintaining 5 (five) basic elements in human life, namely maintaining religion, soul, lineage, mind, and property¹⁷. *Maqashid ad-Daruriyyat*, namely maintaining essential needs for human life. The position of children in Islam is very important because children are a gift, a mandate from Allah SWT which is entrusted to their parents who are priceless in terms of property, therefore they need to be protected so as to maintain the sustainability of the next generation of the nation.

3.2. Obstacles faced in providing legal protection to minors who are victims of sexual violence

3.2.1 Polres of Pekalongan Regency

There are 6 (six) investigators from the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the Pekalongan District Police, consisting of 1 (one) unit head and 5 (five) members, of the 6 (six) personnel investigators who have child case certification are temporarily not Yes, this is not in line with Article 26 paragraph (3) letter c of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and Article 21 paragraph (1) letter b of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crime Sexual Violence which requires that every investigator who handles sexual violence cases must attend training related to Handling child cases of Sexual Violence Crimes. The number of

¹⁷Satria Effendi, *Uushul Fiqh*. (Jakarta: Kencana) h. 234

child cases handled by investigators from the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) felt overwhelmed,

The collection of valid evidence in accordance with the criminal procedure law as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (1) letter a of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence causes investigators to have difficulty gathering several other evidences in the form of post mortem results from a Psychiatrist according to Article 24 paragraph (3) letter a Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence from outside the territory of Pekalongan Regency.

3.2.2 District Attorney of Pekalongan Regency

There are 11 (eleven) prosecutors at the Pekalongan District Attorney's Office as Public Prosecutors. The Public Prosecutor who handles child cases must have a certificate of handling child cases at the Pekalongan District Attorney's Office. Child Crime. Due to the limited number of child prosecutors, the Head of the Pekalongan District Public Prosecutor's Office appointed other prosecutors as child prosecutors to handle child cases without holding child case handling certification.

Public prosecutors who handle cases of child victims during the trial process still wear official attributes so that they are not in accordance with Article 22 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System which explains that the Public Prosecutor when examining child cases involving child victims does not wear clothes service.

3.2.3 Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Pekalongan Regency.

The Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Pekalongan Regency while in the field was constrained by the unavailability of permanent assistant psychologists according to article 19 letter a Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Protection for Victims of Gender-based Violence and Children hereinafter Service Centers The Integrated Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of Pekalongan Regency handled the assistance of 1 (one) freelance psychologist who practices Pekajangan RSI and Batang Regency RSI KIM.

Pekalongan Regency already has safe house/shelter facilities as stated in article 19 letter d of Pekalongan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Protection for Victims of Gender-based Violence and Children for child victims of sexual violence but has not maximized its use, this is due to a limited budget owned by the Regional Government of Pekalongan

Regency so that the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of Pekalongan Regency collaborates with several orphanages when they need a shelter for child victims of sexual violence¹⁸.

3.2.4 Pekalongan District Social Service

The child psychologist assigned to the Pekalongan District Social Service was not involved directly by the investigators from the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the Pekalongan District Police in conducting examinations of child victims so that the child victim was traumatized/afraid of meeting investigators due to different delivery methods when asked by a child psychologist by therefore this is not in accordance with Article 23 paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and Article 26 paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence.

The number of Social Workers on duty at the Pekalongan Regency Social Service Office is only 1 (one) person so that the Social Service feels overwhelmed by various legal cases/problems that befall child victims in the Pekalongan Regency area so that it is necessary to recruit new social workers with a bachelor's degree (S-1)) or diploma four (D-4) in the field of social work or social welfare and pass the Social Worker certification competency test as stated in article 66 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System

The collection of evidence as referred to in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) from investigators was protracted and developments in the results of case investigations were not reported to the Social Service, making it difficult for the Social Service to report this to the families of the victim's children.

4. Conclusion

Efforts to protect the law for child victims of sexual violence implemented by the Pekalongan District Police, the Pekalongan District Public Prosecutor's Office, Pekalongan District P2TP2A and the Pekalongan District Social Service have not run optimally due to obstacles such as the limited number of law enforcement personnel at the police and the prosecutor's office which specifically handles child cases. the not yet optimal provision of safe housing facilities, limited social workers from the Social Service, the difficulty of collecting case evidence requirements, and the lack of coordination between related agencies. Nonetheless, several legal protections have been implemented including

¹⁸ Interview results with Triana Eri Astuti, SE. MM as Head of PPHA Pekalongan Regency at 09.15 WIB on July 14 2022

protection/supervision from threats that could harm the victim, social assistance, medical and legal assistance, child-friendly investigative processes.

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