



**JLPH:**  
**Journal of Law, Politic  
and Humanities**

E-ISSN: 2962-2816  
P-ISSN: 2747-1985

<https://dinastires.org/JLPH>    [dinasti.info@gmail.com](mailto:dinasti.info@gmail.com)    +62 811 7404 455

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v6i4>  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

## **Chemical Castal as an Additional Criminal Act Reviewed from the Principle of Proportionality in Criminal Imposition by Judges (Study of Court Case Decision Number: 858/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Bjm)**

**Teni Kurnia**

National University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: [tenikurnia40@gmail.com](mailto:tenikurnia40@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Sexual violence against children is an extraordinary crime that causes profound physical, psychological, and social harm to the victims. In response to such crimes, Indonesia introduced chemical castration as an additional punishment under Law Number 17 of 2016. This form of punishment has sparked controversy, especially when analysed through the lens of the principle of proportionality in criminal law. This study aims to analyse the judge's legal considerations in imposing chemical castration as an additional punishment on the perpetrator of child sexual violence in Court Decision Number 858/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Bjm, and to assess its compatibility with the principle of proportionality. This research employs a normative juridical method and case approach, using qualitative analysis of primary and secondary legal materials. The findings indicate that the judges considered legal, sociological, and philosophical aspects in sentencing, including the severity of the crime, the parent-child relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, and the risk of recidivism. Although chemical castration is legally permissible and aims to deter reoffending while protecting children, its application must still adhere to the principle of balance between the gravity of the crime and the punishment imposed. This study concludes that, in this case, chemical castration as an additional punishment satisfies the principle of proportionality but requires ongoing supervision to ensure it does not violate human rights and the principles of justice.

**Keywords:** Chemical Castal, Criminal Act, Principle Of Proportionality, Criminal Imposition

### **INTRODUCTION**

Law is a system of norms and rules applied in society to regulate individual behaviour. (Sulistyowati et al., 2025). The General Elucidation of the 1945 Constitution sets out the foundational principles of the state governance system, confirming that Indonesia is founded on the rule of law (*rechtsstaat*) (Sulistyowati et al., 2023) and includes provisions concerning sexual violence against children. Sexual violence against children constitutes an extraordinary crime that causes severe impacts on the physical, psychological, and future well-being of victims. In Indonesia, cases of child sexual violence have shown a significant increase, both in terms of number and the complexity of the methods used. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) indicate that more than 50% of sexual violence cases involve

minors, and the perpetrators are often individuals close to the victims, including family members. (Mazablaska, 2024).(Raharjo, 2025)

Children frequently become victims of crimes or violence committed by those in their immediate environment. As stipulated in Article 1, point (16) of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection (Undang - Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang – Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak, 2014)“Violence is any act against a child that results in suffering or distress physically, psychologically, sexually, and/or neglect, including threats to commit such acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty.”

In addition, the organisation End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) International defines child sexual violence as any interaction in which a child is used as an object to satisfy the sexual desires of adults, constituting a serious form of exploitation of children's rights. (Asqia & Rahma, 2024).

Child sexual violence has wide-ranging impacts, including physical, psychological, and social consequences. Physically, victims may suffer injuries requiring medical treatment, while psychologically, they often experience trauma, excessive fear, and a loss of trust in others. Socially, victims may withdraw from their environment and face difficulties in forming healthy relationships. (Asqia & Rahma, 2024). KPAI data show that cases of violence against children remain high each year, with some perpetrated by biological parents themselves. These cases often involve repeated sexual abuse over a long period against children who are unable to protect themselves legally or psychologically. (Raharjo, 2025).

**Table 1. Data on Cases of Violence Against Children by Biological Parents in Indonesia**

Year	Total Cases of Violence Against Children	Cases by Biological Father	Cases by Biological Mother	Percentage (Father)	Percentage (Mother)
2023	2,905 reports	262 cases	153 cases	9.60%	6.10%
2024	2,057 reports	259 cases	173 cases	12.60%	8.40%
2025	2,031 cases	~183 cases	~167 cases	9%	8.20%

Source: Indonesian Child Protection Commission (Raharjo, 2025)

In response to the increasing number of sexual crimes against children, the Indonesian government enacted Law Number 17 of 2016, which ratified Government Regulation instead of Law (Perppu) Number 1 of 2016 as the second amendment to the Child Protection Law. (Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang (Perpu) Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak, 2016). This regulation introduces additional penalties in the form of chemical castration and the installation of electronic monitoring devices for perpetrators of sexual intercourse with children. (Sianipar et al., 2022). Chemical castration involves the injection of chemical substances that suppress testosterone levels to reduce the perpetrator’s libido, aiming to create a deterrent effect and prevent repeat offences.

However, the implementation of this sanction has sparked debate from the perspectives of human rights, medical ethics, and medical considerations. (Komnas HAM, 2021), as it is considered to potentially violate the prohibition of cruel and degrading treatment as guaranteed by the constitution and human rights principles (Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, 1945).

The phenomenon of child sexual violence is a serious issue affecting legal, social, psychological, and public health aspects. In addressing such crimes, the state considers chemical castration as one of the instruments to provide a deterrent effect, reduce the risk of recidivism, and protect victims and society. (Laksana, 2023). Chemical castration is a medical intervention involving the administration of hormonal drugs aimed at reducing or suppressing

testosterone levels in men, thereby decreasing libido and sexual urges. Unlike physical castration, which is permanent, chemical castration is temporary, and its effects can be reversed once the treatment is discontinued. (Akmal & Jafar, 2023).

Punishment (sentencing) is a part of criminal law that concerns the imposition of sanctions by the state on individuals found guilty of criminal acts. (Sulistyowati, Nugroho, et al., 2023). Essentially, punishment is the state's response to legal violations, through court decisions that impose suffering on offenders as a form of accountability for their actions. According to Moeljatno, punishment is a response to legal violations, in the form of suffering officially imposed by the state through the courts on individuals found guilty of criminal acts. (Moeljatno, 1983). Meanwhile, Sudarto views punishment as the final stage of the criminal justice process, emphasising both retribution and prevention of unlawful acts. (Sudarto, 2007).

In the Indonesian legal system, which follows the civil law tradition, judges do not create law but interpret and apply it. (Sulistyowati, Surajiman, et al., 2023). Therefore, judicial discretion in imposing additional penalties is limited and must refer to existing legal provisions, particularly the principles of *nullum crimen sine lege* and *nulla poena sine lege* as stipulated in Article 1 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) (Sulistyowati et al., 2024). Juridically, additional penalties may be imposed only if expressly regulated by law, such as the revocation of certain rights under Article 35 of the Criminal Code.

From the perspective of criminal law, the imposition of additional penalties such as chemical castration must consider the principle of proportionality, which requires a balance between the severity of the crime and the sanction imposed. This principle obliges judges to consider the offender's level of culpability, the impact on the victim, and the likelihood of recidivism before imposing additional penalties. (Fatoni et al., 2025). Therefore, the application of chemical castration in judicial practice requires in-depth analysis, particularly in the case of the Banjarmasin District Court Decision Number 858/Pid.Sus/2022/PN.Bjm, in which the perpetrator, who was the victim's biological father, was sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment along with the additional penalty of chemical castration. This decision has sparked debate regarding the compatibility of chemical castration with the principle of proportionality in Indonesian criminal law. (Mazablaska, 2024).

## METHOD

This study employs a normative juridical research method that focuses on analysing legal materials, including statutory regulations, court decisions, and relevant legal principles. (Marzuki, 2010). The approaches used include the statute approach and the case approach, by examining various regulations such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Government Regulation Number 70 of 2020, the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP), and the Banjarmasin District Court Decision Number 858/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Bjm.

The sources of legal materials include primary, secondary, and tertiary materials obtained through library research and case study analysis. (Efendi & Rijadi, 2016). All legal materials are analysed using a qualitative descriptive method to assess the application of chemical castration in light of the principle of proportionality, its conformity with the principle of justice, and its implications for human rights, thereby generating relevant legal conclusions and recommendations. (Mamudji, 2005).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Judges' Legal Considerations in Imposing Additional Chemical Castration Sanctions on Perpetrators of Child Sexual Violence

In medical practice, chemical castration generally involves the use of LHRH agonist drugs or anti-androgens such as medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) and cyproterone acetate

(CPA), which have been studied as methods to control sexual urges in sexual offenders, particularly pedophiles with a high risk of recidivism (Febrian & Lewoleba, 2024). The implementation of chemical castration has several objectives, namely to create a deterrent effect on offenders, prevent the recurrence of sexual crimes, and provide stronger protection for children as a vulnerable group (Angelica et al., 2024). The reduction of testosterone hormone levels is expected to decrease sexual impulses that often trigger sexual offences, thus positioning this measure as both a preventive and rehabilitative effort within the criminal justice system (Chariansyah, 2023).

Conceptually, the principle of proportionality consists of three main elements that must be cumulatively fulfilled. First, suitability, meaning that the measure taken must have a rational connection with the intended objective. Second, necessity, which emphasises that the measure may be applied only if there are no less restrictive yet equally effective alternatives. Third, proportionality in the strict sense, meaning that the measure must not cause harm that is disproportionate to the benefits achieved for the public interest. (Sulistiyowati et al., 2024). These three elements serve as important parameters for judges or policymakers in assessing whether a measure can be justified legally and ethically. (Hadjon, 2008).

Cases of child sexual violence committed by biological parents, as reflected in Decision Number 858/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Bjm demonstrates an extraordinary crime that demands a firm legal response. In this case, the panel of judges imposed a principal sentence of 18 years imprisonment along with an additional sanction in the form of chemical castration. The imposition of this additional punishment was not only based on the fulfilment of criminal law elements, but also considered the need for maximum protection of the child victim and the necessity of creating a deterrent effect for perpetrators of child sexual violence. (Sianipar et al., 2022). This approach reflects the effort of the Indonesian criminal justice system to respond more firmly to the increasing number of child sexual violence cases. (Laksana, 2023).

From a juridical perspective, chemical castration has a clear legal basis in Indonesian positive law. Article 81, paragraph (7) of Law Number 17 of 2016 grants courts the authority to impose chemical castration as an additional penalty for perpetrators of child sexual violence (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 17 Tahun 2016 Tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak Menjadi Undang-Undang, 2016). The implementation of this measure is further regulated by Government Regulation Number 70 of 2020, which stipulates that chemical castration may be carried out only after a court decision has obtained permanent legal force. Thus, the application of chemical castration remains in line with the principle of legality in criminal law, as stipulated in Article 1, paragraph (1), of the Indonesian Criminal Code, which affirms that an act may be punished only under pre-existing legal provisions. (Buku Kesatu Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, 1946). This principle is also consistent with Moeljatno's view regarding the importance of legal certainty in the application of criminal sanctions. (Moeljatno, 2008).

From a sociological perspective, the panel of judges also considered the social and psychological impacts experienced by the victim. In this case, the victim was the defendant's biological child, aged 12, and belonged to a vulnerable group that requires special protection from the state. (Undang - Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang – Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak, 2014). Theoretically, children are a group with biological, psychological, and social vulnerabilities, thus requiring stronger legal protection. (Krisna, 2016). The power imbalance between the perpetrator as a father and the victim as a child further aggravates the violation of social and moral values within society. Trial facts revealed that the acts were committed repeatedly and caused severe psychological trauma to the victim; therefore, the criminal justice system is not only aimed at punishing the

offender but also at preventing the recurrence of such crimes in the future. (Asqia & Rahma, 2024).

Philosophically, the imposition of chemical castration as an additional punishment reflects an effort to achieve substantive justice in criminal law. Sexual violence against children is regarded as a serious violation of human values because it targets the most vulnerable members of society (Arief, 2016). Therefore, criminal sanctions are not only intended to provide legal certainty but also to restore social balance and protect the dignity of children as human beings (Waluyo, 2001). This approach aligns with the principles of child protection in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which emphasises the obligation of the state to protect children from all forms of violence and sexual exploitation (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 2006).

### **The Compatibility of Chemical Castration with the Principle of Proportionality in Criminal Law**

The principle of proportionality in criminal law is a fundamental principle that requires criminal sanctions to be balanced with the offender's culpability and the impact of the crime. This principle concerns not only the severity of punishment but also the objectives of sentencing, the protection of victims, and fairness to the offender. In the Indonesian legal system, this principle is reflected in several provisions, including Article 14c of the Criminal Code, which requires judges to consider the personal circumstances of the defendant, and Article 8 of Law Number 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power, which obliges judges to explore the values of justice living within society. (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 48 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kekuasaan Kehakiman, 2009) Article 28D, paragraph (1), of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees legal certainty. Thus, proportionality demands a balance between the criminal act, the offender's level of fault, and the purposes of punishment, namely retribution, deterrence, and social rehabilitation.

In Indonesian positive law, chemical castration as an additional penalty has a legal basis in Law Number 17 of 2016 on Child Protection. Article 81 paragraph (7) grants judges the authority to impose measures such as chemical castration, electronic monitoring devices, and/or public disclosure of the offender's identity against perpetrators of child sexual violence. This provision applies only to offenders proven to have committed crimes as regulated under Article 81 paragraphs (1) and (2), namely, engaging in sexual intercourse with a child through violence, threats of violence, deception, or persuasion. (Hakim, 2019). The implementation of these measures is further regulated under Government Regulation Number 70 of 2020, which stipulates that chemical castration is carried out by medical personnel under the order of a prosecutor based on a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force. (Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 70 Tahun 2020 Tentang Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Kebiri Kimia, Pemasangan Alat Pendeteksi Elektronik, Rehabilitasi, Dan Pengumuman Identitas Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak, 2016).

The application of chemical castration can be analysed through the Decision of the Banjarmasin District Court Number 858/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Bjm, where the defendant, who was the biological father, was proven to have committed repeated sexual violence against his 12-year-old daughter. The acts occurred over several months and resulted in physical injuries as well as severe psychological trauma for the victim. In its ruling, the panel of judges imposed a sentence of 18 years imprisonment, a fine of IDR 1,000,000,000, and an additional penalty in the form of chemical castration for two years. When viewed from the perspective of the proportionality principle and sentencing theories, whether absolute, relative, or combined, the sanction can be considered proportionate, as it serves not only as retribution for a serious crime but also as a preventive measure against the recurrence of sexual offences against children (Sianipar et al., 2022).

Nevertheless, the implementation of chemical castration continues to raise normative and ethical criticisms. Some argue that this approach tends to emphasise physical punishment of the offender, while the psychological recovery of the victim may not be optimally addressed. From the perspective of restorative justice and child protection, justice should not merely focus on punishing the offender. Still, it must also include the psychological, social, and long-term recovery of the victim. (Komnas HAM, 2021). Therefore, although chemical castration is legally valid and has a preventive function, its effectiveness should be balanced with comprehensive policies on victim protection and rehabilitation to ensure that the objectives of child protection, as mandated in Law Number 35 of 2014, are fully achieved.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of Decision Number 858/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Bjm, the imposition of an additional penalty in the form of chemical castration on perpetrators of sexual violence against children has a valid legal basis under Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning Child Protection and Government Regulation Number 70 of 2020, thereby fulfilling the principle of legality in criminal law. The judge's considerations were not solely based on juridical aspects, but also encompassed sociological and philosophical dimensions, such as the perpetrator's status as the biological father of the victim, the repeated acts committed with violence, and the severe psychological trauma experienced by the victim.

From the perspective of sentencing theory, chemical castration reflects retributive, preventive, and protective objectives. It is generally considered to align with the principle of proportionality, as it is imposed for serious and extraordinary sexual crimes. However, from a restorative justice standpoint, chemical castration does not fully address the recovery needs of child victims, particularly in terms of psychological rehabilitation, social reintegration, and long-term protection. Therefore, although the measure may be regarded as lawful and proportional within the framework of preventing sexual crimes against children, its implementation should still be accompanied by a systemic approach oriented toward victim recovery to achieve more comprehensive justice.

## REFERENCE

- Akmal, & Jafar, M. (2023). *Kekerasan Seksual Anak Dan Kebiri Kimiawi Perspektif Maqashid Syariah* (Ed. 1). Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia.
- Angelica, P. L. M., Musa, A. A., & Maramis, M. R. (2024). Tinjauan Yuridis Sanksi Tindakan Kebiri Kimia Bagi Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Menurut Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak. *Lex Privatum*, 14(3), 20.
- Arief, B. N. (2016). *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana: Perkembangan Penyusunan Konsep KUHP Baru* (Ed. 2). Kencana.
- Asqia, N., & Rahma, M. (2024). Dampak Kekerasan Seksual pada Anak Usia Dini. *Murhum : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 5(2), 1135–1145. <https://doi.org/10.37985/murhum.v5i2.758>
- Buku Kesatu Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, Pub. L. 1 (1946).
- Chariansyah, H. (2023). Pelaksanaan Hukuman Kebiri Kimia Terhadap Pelaku Kejahatan Seksual Pada Anak Sebagai Pembaharuan Hukum Perlindungan Anak. *Begawan Abioso*, 14(1), 27–41. <https://doi.org/10.37893/abioso.v14i1.479>
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2006).
- Efendi, J., & Rijadi, P. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris* (Ed. 2). Kencana.
- Fatoni, S., Rusdiana, E., Rosyadi, I., & Rozikin, O. (2025). Asas Proporsionalitas : Perspektif Hukum Positif dan Maqosid Syariah dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana. *Jurnal Hukum IUS QUIA IUSTUM*, 32(November 2024), 46–71.

- Febrian, R., & Lewoleba, K. K. (2024). Penerapan Tindakan Kebiri Kimia Sebagai Pemberatan Pidana Residivis Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak. *Jurnal Kertha Semaya*, 12(3), 436–448. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24843/KS.2024.v12.i03.p14>
- Hadjon, P. M. (2008). *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Negara* (R. S. S. Martosoewignjo, Ed.). Gajah Mada University Press.
- Hakim, L. (2019). Buku Ajar Asas-asas Hukum Pidana. In *Sustainability (Switzerland)* (Cet 1). Deepublish.
- Komnas HAM. (2021). *Mengupas Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Kebiri Kimia dalam Perspektif HAM*. Komnasham.Go.Id.
- Krisna, L. A. (2016). *Hukum Perlindungan Anak : Panduan Memahami Anak Yang Berkonflik Dengan Hukum* (R. Fitriani, Ed.; Ed. 1). Deepublish.
- Laksana, A. D. (2023). *Kebiri Kimia Dan Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Oleh Pedofil* (Ed. 1). Jejak Pustaka.
- Mamudji, S. (2005). *Metode Penelitian Dan Penulisan Hukum* (Ed. 1). Badan Penerbit Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia.
- Marzuki, P. M. (2010). *Penelitian Hukum* (Ed. 1). Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Mazablaska, B. A. (2024). *Sanksi Kebiri Kimia Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak (Studi Enam Putusan Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Kepada Anak)*. Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah.
- Moeljatno. (1983). *Perbuatan Pidana Dan Pertanggungjawaban Dalam Hukum Pidana* (Ed. 1). Bina Aksara.
- Moeljatno. (2008). *Asas-asas Hukum Pidana* (Cet 8). Rineka Cipta.
- Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 70 Tahun 2020 Tentang Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Kebiri Kimia, Pemasangan Alat Pendeteksi Elektronik, Rehabilitasi, Dan Pengumuman Identitas Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak (2016).
- Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang (Perpu) Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak (2016).
- Raharjo, D. B. (2025). *Kasus Anak Berkonflik dengan Keluarga Dominasi Pengaduan ke KPAI Sepanjang 2024, Pelaku Ayah dan Ibu Kandung*. Suara.Com.
- Sianipar, A. W. H., Hendri Jayadi, & Gilbert Hansein. (2022). Penerapan Kebiri Kimia Terhadap Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Anak Berdasarkan Tujuan Pidana dan Hak Asasi. *Honeste Vivere*, 32(2), 123–134. <https://doi.org/10.55809/hv.v32i2.144>
- Sudarto. (2007). *Hukum Dan Hukum Pidana* (Cet. 5). Alumni.
- Sulistyowati, Maharani, D. N., Maharaja, G. B., & Kahe, A. M. C. (2024). Measuring the Importance of Material Testing of Legislation in Indonesia. *International Conference on State, Law, Politics & Democracy*, 3(1), 439–453.
- Sulistyowati, Nugroho, W., & Ma'ruf, U. (2023). The Problem of Legal Protection for Human Rights Activists. *Sociological Jurisprudence Journal*, 6(1), 56–62.
- Sulistyowati, S., Azhar, H., Defiana, E., & Devarita, D. (2025). Analisis Yuridis dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Kapal yang Berlayar Tanpa Surat Persetujuan Berlayar (Studi Kasus Nomor 45/Pid.Sus/2019/PN SRP). *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora Dan Politik*, 5(4), 3396–3407. <https://doi.org/10.38035/jihhp.v5i4.4525>
- Sulistyowati, S., Salim, A., Eriyani, P., & Mastoah, S. (2023). Government Regulation Substituting the Law on Job Creation in the Perspective of Constitutional Law. *Jurnal Hukum*, 39(2), 231. <https://doi.org/10.26532/jh.v39i2.33378>
- Sulistyowati, Surajiman, Polhaupessy, S., & Achmad, N. (2023). Urgensi Pembuatan Undang-Undang Hukum Acara di Mahkamah Konstitusi. *SALAM: Jurnal Sosial Dan Budaya Syar-I*, 10(5), 1427–1438.
- Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 17 Tahun 2016 Tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah

Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak Menjadi Undang-Undang, 1 (2016).

Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 48 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kekuasaan Kehakiman, Pub. L. 48 (2009).

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 (1945).

Undang - Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang – Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak, Pub. L. 35 (2014).

Waluyo, B. (2001). *Viktimologi : Perlindungan Korban & Saksi* (Cet. 1). Sinar Grafika.