



A Victimological Perspective Review of Crimes of Sexual Violence Against Children (*Child Sexual Abuse*)

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Abstract

With the development of the community environment, it is also possible to develop criminal acts that exist in the environment around the community. Moreover, acts of violence or sexual harassment are still a problem that still occurs frequently. The form of legal protection provided starts from the prevention of the occurrence of criminal acts of sexual violence against children and protection of children who are victims of criminal acts of sexual violence as well as protection of children who are in conflict with the law of sexual violence. This study uses a normative juridical method, namely by examining laws and regulations, theories and legal concepts. The results of this study indicate that in handling cases of sexual violence against children, law enforcers often use the Criminal Code (KUHP), whereas the Child Protection Act (UUPA) can provide better protection for children as victims compared to the Criminal Code. because in the Criminal Code the rights of children as victims have not been regulated in obtaining legal guarantees that can reduce losses due to violence. In this crime, children as victims often do not get legal protection and fulfill their rights as victims adequately. Protection of children in cases of sexual crimes has been legally guaranteed through the Law on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, the UUPA, and the Law on Human Rights. However, the process of fulfilling the rights of children as victims in these crimes does not yet have adequate aspects of justice for children. The existing criminal law instruments are only oriented towards punishment and deterrence of perpetrators of sexual crimes. This study aims to analyze child sexual crimes in the context of victimology and victim protection.

Keywords: *Sexual Violence; Sexual Harassment; Child Crime*

Introduction

The phenomenon of violence against children, in particular in the protection of victims under the protection of children (hereinafter referred to as upa), researchers are interested in examining the complexity of cases that affect the victims of this violence, Especially the victims are children. Then researchers invite us to re-review about victim protection science or what we know with victimology or

victimology. Victimology means knowledge of the victims of crime. The victim is a person who has suffered physical or mental suffering, loss of property or resulting in death due to an act or attempt to a crime committed by other criminals. It is clear that the person who has suffered physical suffering and so on is the victim of illegal acts such as violation and/or crime (Abdussalam 2010). The presence of victimology in science basically aims to study the protection of victims of crime through understanding, describing and identifying crime problems by studying from the victim's point of view, the process of victimization and its causes in order to create policies and actions to prevent and suppress crime. more fair, and is responsible for victims without exception before the law. Victimology is an extension of criminology which is still limited to crimes committed by criminals, so that the presence of victimology as a new science in the world of science, especially in the field of law (Wardani and Setyanawati 2015).

The benefits of victimology can be seen from three main points regarding the benefits of victim studies. First, philosophically the benefits of victimology are related to an explanation of the role of the victim in a crime that is getting closer to the goals of law and punishment that provide fair benefits. Second, the substantive benefits of victimology relate to sentencing equipment, the criminal law system, criminal justice and efforts to prevent victims from occurring through the development of a policy framework. Third, the practical benefits of victimology are related to the fulfillment of victims' rights and their legal protection (Setyowati 2019).

The development of victimology at this time certainly does not happen by itself. Victimology develops in a three phase picture, viz (Yulia and others 2019):

- a. The first phase, victimology only studies crime victims. This phase can be said to be "penal or special victimology";
- b. The second phase, victimology does not only examine the problem of crime victims, but also includes accident victims. This phase is known as "general victimology";
- c. The third phase, victimology develops more broadly, which examines the problems of victims as a result of the abuse of power and human rights. This phase is referred to as "new victimology".

Victimology examines topics regarding victims, such as: the role of the victim in the occurrence of a crime, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, the vulnerability of the victim's position and the role of the victim in the criminal justice system. According to JE Sahetapy (Sahetapy 1987), the scope of victimology includes how a person can become a victim determined by a victim which is not always related to the problem of crime. Including victims of accidents and natural disasters in addition to victims of crime and abuse of power. However, in its development in 1985, Separovic pioneered the idea that victimology specifically examines victims of crime and abuse of power and does not examine victims of natural disasters or disasters, because victims of natural disasters are beyond human will. (Pertiwi 2020).

According to Muladi (Muladi and Arief 2007), The goals of victimology include:

1. Analyze various aspects related to victims;
2. Explain the causes and consequences of victimization;
3. Develop a legal protection system to reduce human suffering, especially victims.

Indonesia as a rule of law certainly has a development of thought or a victimological approach according to Indonesian legal experts, namely the victimological approach according to Mardjono Reksodiputro (Reksodiputro 1987) :

- a. The first approach is to look at the influence or relationship between the victim and the perpetrator's actions;
- b. The second approach is to take into account the rights of victims in the criminal justice system;

c. The third approach is to pay attention to the number of victims who do not report their cases, considering that victims are not only victims of conventional crimes but also unconventional cases.

According to Mardjono Reksodiputro, the attention of scientists to victimology is related to the attention of scientists in finding the goals of victimology, based on two currents, namely:

- a. There is an assumption that the state is also guilty of the victim, therefore it is only natural for the state to provide compensation to the victim;
- b. There is a new school of thought in criminology that is abandoning the empirical positivist approach to pay more attention to the processes that occur within the criminal justice system and societal structures (critical criminology). That is, this view of critical criminology has influenced much thought in victimology.

According to Sahetapy, victimology should not limit its scope to either the study of criminal law or criminology. Thus, the focus of victimology is on those who are victims. Whereas those who become victims can be due to the victim's own mistakes, the role of the victim directly or indirectly and without the role of the victim. This means that the scope of victimology is determined by what is known as victimity. Starting from the victim, according to Sahetapy, the problem of victims does not always have to be related to crime. Because victimity is not the same as crime (Jamaludin and Rifqi Noval 2021).

Based on the previous statements, it is necessary to state the boundaries regarding victims as a reference or standard in determining the scope of victims. This is important in order to be able to explain further about the victim. As the limits on victims are regulated in Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims, which has been amended by Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims (hereinafter referred to as the Law PSK), based on Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law no. 13 of 2006 and Article 1 paragraph (3) of Law no. 31 of 2014 "Victim is someone who experiences physical, mental and/or economic losses caused by a crime". Then also based on Article 1 number (3) of Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (hereinafter referred to as the PKDRT Law) states that "Victims are people who experience violence and/or threats of violence within the household sphere", and in Article 1 point (3) of Law no. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (hereinafter referred to as the PTPPO Law) "Victim is someone who experiences psychological, mental, physical, sexual, economic and/or social suffering as a result of the crime of trafficking in persons"(Adi and others 2021).

Indonesia is a constitutional state that has been recognized by the constitution Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the 1945 Constitution). In a society that runs in an orderly manner, it is something that cannot be separated from the existence of a legal order. What's more, Indonesia highly upholds humanity and ethics in life. So here the law is something that cannot be separated from humans who control and regulate humans in life. From this it is very necessary to have legal protection for every human being to provide the value of justice for the people of a country. In essence, law is a human product in the form of norms that contain lessons about behavior which is a reflection of human will about the way it should be in directing and fostering society (Harahap 2016). To carry out the function of regulating life, law requires a long process involving various stakeholders. In accordance with Article 8 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Human Rights Law) which states that all forms of human rights are the responsibility of the government and society. Legal protection at this time must reach various groups without discrimination, especially legal protection for children. Remembering that children are a very important asset for the reforming generation of the Indonesian nation.

In Article 1 point 1 UUPA, defines a child as someone who is not yet 18 years old, including those who are still in the womb (Candra 2018). The Human Rights Law explains that every human being who belongs to a 'vulnerable' group of people has the right to get more protection for his specialty. This law does not explicitly regulate what is meant by a vulnerable group, but in its explanation it has been stated that children are included in a vulnerable community group. Positive law massively emphasizes that children need to be protected. Legal protection for children is currently being intensified, bearing in mind that violence against children is increasing. In fact, the problem that has been highlighted so far is the increasing number of children as victims of sexual violence, especially women. Meanwhile, children still have to grow and develop to form their personality. In KBBI, a definition related to violence has been given, which means an act of a person or group, where the act causes damage or death to another person or physical damage or property to another person. If sexual means having sex. The results of previous research, research conducted by Diana Yusyanti (Yusyanti 2020) with the research title "Legal Protection of Child Victims of Perpetrators of Sexual Violence" focuses on the rights of children as victims in obtaining legal guarantees that have not been regulated in the Criminal Code and there are no similarities in the category of child age limits, while this research focuses on analyzing crimes child sex in the context of the perspective of victimology and protection of children as victims of sexual violence. Other research was also conducted by Gusti Ayu Trimita Sania and Anak Agung Sri Utari (Sania and Utari 2019) with the research title "Legal Protection of Children as Victims of Rape Crime" focusing on criminal sanctions against rape of minors and legal protection of child victims of criminal acts of rape, while this research focuses on analyzing child sexual crimes in the context of the perspective of victimology and child protection as a victims of sexual violence. Previous research was also conducted by Irvan Rizqian (Rizqian 2021) with the research title "Legal Protection Efforts Against Children As Victims of Sexual Violence Crimes Reviewed According to Indonesian Criminal Law" focuses on efforts to overcome and handle criminal acts of sexual violence against children studied according to Indonesian criminal law, while this research focuses on analyzing child sexual crimes in the context of perspective of victimology and protection of children as victims of sexual violence.

Based on the background of the existing problems, a juridical study is needed regarding legal protection for children and also the role of child protection agencies in handling cases of sexual violence based on the perspective of legal victimology or legal protection for victims of crime. For this reason, a study is needed about the causes of sexual addicts where the victims are children and also related to existing regulations that can be an effort to prevent sexual violence against children. Therefore it is interesting to study related to positive legal regulations regarding legal protection for victims of sexual violence against children, and victimization (the process of creating victims) of sexual violence against children based on the UUPA. This study aims to analyze and identify legal regulations related to legal protection for victims of sexual violence against children, and aims to analyze and describe the perspective of victimization of victims of sexual violence against children based on the UUPA.

Research Method

In this study, the authors use a type of normative legal research. Normative legal research is legal research conducted by examining literature or secondary data. The approach to this research is a statutory approach (statute approach) and a conceptual approach (conceptual approach). The conceptual approach is an approach where researchers discuss the opinions of scholars who are used as a supporting basis, while the statute approach is an approach that is carried out by examining this case from statutory regulations. related invitations (Soekanto and Mamudji 2015).

Results and Discussion

Positive Legal Rules About Legal Protection For Victims Of Sexual Violence In Children

Sexual violence can refer to one person's actions to make another person perform unwanted sexual acts. Referring to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which covers violence against children consisting of all forms of violence both physical and mental, neglect or negligent treatment, abuse or exploitation, injury and abuse including sexual harassment. One type of violence against children is sexual which includes sexual harassment, sexual abuse, incest, rape, forced marriage, gender-based violence, inappropriate touching, forced oral sex, and sexual violence. neglect or neglect, abuse or exploitation, injury and abuse including sexual harassment (Zahirah and others 2019). This is really far from human common sense. Where children should get protection and care, but in fact it is the opposite. If this continues to be left without strict handling, it will endanger the next generation of the nation.

Mayers stated that law is a whole set of rules in which there are considerations of decency that are shown for human behavior in society and become a reference for the government in carrying out its duties and authorities. Several legal experts have revealed definitions related to law, based on this it can be concluded that law has the following elements (Mertokusumo 1999):

- a. Law is a rule regarding human behavior in social interaction in society;
- b. Laws are rules enforced by authorized official agencies;
- c. Sanctions are given to anyone who violates the rule of law is given strictly.

From these elements it can be interpreted that the law has several functions as follows (Soekanto and Mamudji 2015):

- a. Maintain order;
- b. Made for development facilities;
- c. As a means of realizing the enforcement of justice;
- d. As a means of public education.

From this function it can be interpreted that legal protection is to create protection and protection for human rights that have been harmed by other people where protection must be given to citizens so that they can enjoy all the rights accommodated by law. Or in other words, legal protection can be interpreted as the existence of all legal remedies that must be provided by law enforcement officials to people who need it so that they can provide a sense of security and comfort physically and psychologically from threats from various parties. This legal protection includes protection of dignity, as well as recognition of human rights.

This legal protection also gave birth to legal products oriented towards child protection. Child protection is about protecting and guaranteeing children and their various rights so that their growth and development can be fulfilled and participate optimally and can also obtain protection from all forms of violence and discrimination. This violence is an attempt by someone to use their physical body accompanied by threats or actions that result in injury, psychological trauma, death, developmental disorders, and deprivation of rights. Violence can also be done individually or together. There are various types of violence, one of which is sexual violence. This definition of sexual violence arises because it is influenced by gender roles, the existence of human rights, culture, socio-politics, and geography. Not only that, definitions related to sexual violence can also change or decrease over time. Meanwhile, sexual violence today is often interpreted as an act that is oriented towards obtaining sexual desire, it can also be in the form of comments or sexual approaches such as anything that is done by force. This kind of thing can be done to anyone and often does not pay attention to the relationship with the victim (Wahyuningsih Yulianti 2022).

Therefore, sexual violence is not limited to place and can occur anywhere, even at home. Meanwhile, sexual violence today is often interpreted as an act that is oriented towards obtaining sexual desire, it can also be in the form of sexual comments or approaches such as anything that is done by force. This kind of thing can be done to anyone and often does not pay attention to the relationship with the victim. Therefore, sexual violence is not limited to place and can occur anywhere, even at home. Meanwhile, sexual violence today is often interpreted as an act that is oriented towards obtaining sexual desire, it can also be in the form of sexual comments or approaches such as anything that is done by force. This kind of thing can be done to anyone and often does not pay attention to the relationship with the victim. Therefore, sexual violence is not limited to place and can occur anywhere, even at home.

Sexual violence is closely related to coercion accompanied by various forms of action, intimidation, extortion, and threats. According to Komnas Perempuan, there are 15 (fifteen) types of sexual violence, including rape, sexual harassment, sexual intimidation or threats, punishment involving sex, control of sexual activity through various discriminatory rules that use religious morality as an excuse, and forced pregnancy. or abortion. Violence or sexual abuse that occurs in children must receive serious attention and handling, because these cases cause children to experience trauma that is difficult to remove and prolonged. (Arya T. Putra and others 2020).

Sexual violence behavior that makes children as victims is an action that is not successful in parenting that causes psychological damage to children, this action is not limited to places that can occur in organizations, homes, schools, and communities that relate and interact directly with children . Violence against children in Indonesia continues to increase every year. This has also been proven based on data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) that recorded at least 8,730 cases of child sexual violence recorded by the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Symphony) throughout 2021. Meanwhile, in 2022, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) reports that there were 797 children who were victims of sexual violence throughout January 2022. This number is equivalent to 9.13 percent of the total child victims of sexual violence in 2021. (Fauzia 2022).

Based on the problems previously described, the protection provided by law for children who are victims of sexual crimes must be the responsibility of all elements of society, not only the child's family but also the whole community still has a role and responsibility in creating child protection considering as explained in above, sexual violence knows no time and place, so it can happen whenever and wherever the child is (Risma and others 2019). Therefore, cooperation from the community and law enforcement in eradicating sexual violence is very important. If the public sees or knows about sexual violence against children, they should immediately report it to the authorities. Law enforcement officials must also be swift in dealing with this problem. Problems related to sexual violence against children are not an ordinary problem because children are the next generation that will be needed for the future of the country. So that it becomes an obligation for every element of the nation to protect, secure, and guarantee the interests of children (Harahap 2016). The implementation of child protection is manifested in the form of laws and regulations concerning positive law that apply in Indonesia.

Sexual crimes in Indonesia's positive law are included in crimes against decency as regulated in the Criminal Code Articles 285 to 296. In addition, for sexual crimes with child victims it is regulated in the UUPA Article 81 related to intercourse, Article 82 related to obscenity, Article 88 related to child exploitation. The meaning of sexual according to KBBI is related to sex or gender and is related to cases of intercourse between men and women. The position of children and women has situations and conditions that make them vulnerable to becoming victims of criminal acts because of the assumption that they have physical and mental weaknesses. This is in line with Von Hentig's opinion that teenagers or children are easy targets for crime, where the victims are physically weak and have immature personality and moral resilience, which often makes them unable to distinguish between right and wrong, and what is

wrong, may and may not. Often children carry out an action without thinking about the consequences, so that unconsciously they can become victims (Budiastiti 2011). In the perspective of victimology, actions that are carried out consciously or unconsciously, actively or passively that can stimulate a person to commit a crime against him are called the role of the victim. Victims as participants in the occurrence of a crime essentially have a functional role. This role arises from certain conditions and situations that are inherently attached to the victim's personality.

Perspective of Victimology of Victims of Sexual Violence against Children

Broadly speaking, crime is a human act or action that is considered to deviate from norms, rules or customs. In line with what George Vold has stated that crime always leads to human actions and the paradigm of society regarding the boundaries of what is permissible and what is prohibited, the good and bad things contained in a customary law. According to Arif Gosita (Gosita 2009), crime is the result of interaction with the existence of a relationship between phenomena that exist and influence each other. This definition is an understanding in a broad sense which includes not only a juridical understanding but also actions or actions that can cause suffering and are unjustifiable and considered evil. Based on the interaction theory and interactive perspective promoted by Arif Gosita, in studying the problem of crime it must be reviewed at a macro level by paying attention to the relationship between all existing phenomena and influencing each other (relationship criminology) because all existing and relevant phenomena have the potential to become criminogenic factors. So those involved in the occurrence of a crime include:

- a. Perpetrators and victims of crime;
- b. Legislators who formulate, determine the types of actions that are considered as crimes;
- c. Investigating police began to confirm the existence of a crime;
- d. The Public Prosecutor who demands to strengthen and try to prove the occurrence of a crime;
- e. The court decides whether or not a crime exists;
- f. Development officers and implementation of punishment for perpetrators of criminal acts;
- g. Observers or witnesses who witness the occurrence of a crime play a role in the occurrence or non-occurrence of a crime by preventing or allowing the crime to occur.

The victimological perspective is intended as a perspective as well as an analysis based on the doctrines and theories contained in victimology. There is a very well-known victimology goal as stated by Zvonimir-Paul Separovic (Zvonimir 1985):

- a. *To analyze the manifold aspects of the victim's problem;*
- b. *To explain the causes for victimization;*
- c. *To develop a system of measures for reducing human suffering.*

From the limitations above, it can be seen that the purpose of victimology includes three objectives. First, analyze various aspects of the victim. Second, explaining the causes of victimization (sacrifice) and third, creating a system to reduce the suffering of victims. In the context of this research and perspective, the third goal is most relevant, namely related to the development of a system that reduces human suffering. Through the study of victimology, there are quite a number of systems which are then used as policies by various countries as outlined in legal norms, including restorative justice, restitution, compensation, statements about the impact on victims due to victimization or victim impact statements, legal protection and legal attention.

Violence against women hinders or eliminates the possibility for women to enjoy their human rights and freedoms. In sexual crimes, it is the victim who suffers the most. The Declaration of Basic

Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuses of Power defines victims as follows (Komnas Perempuan 2017):

“Victims” means persons who, individually, or collectively, have suffered harm including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within Member States, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power.

Victims are participants in the occurrence of a crime because every crime that occurs is always followed by the appearance of the victim. The existence of this victim then makes the victim have a role in the occurrence of a crime. The meaning of the role is the attitude and condition of someone who will become a victim or attitudes and circumstances that can trigger someone to commit a crime (Harahap 2016). Victims themselves according to the PSK Law Article 1 number 1 are defined as people who experience physical, mental and/or economic losses caused by a crime. Meanwhile, from the point of view of victimology as a study that looks at the role of victims of crime, it relates to what victims do when something is done and where it is done. The role of the victim influences and influences the victim, other parties and the environment. Between the victim and the perpetrator there is a functional relationship, even in the occurrence of certain crimes the victim can be said to be responsible. As in the case of rape, the victim has a role in the occurrence of rape both consciously and unconsciously. The actions and conditions of the victim sometimes become the impetus for the perpetrator to commit a crime. The role of the victim in sexual harassment cases does not necessarily blame the victim, but the perpetrator must also be held accountable for his actions. Quoting Arif Gosita's opinion, action triggers can be certain situations and conditions.

However, if we look at the problem of sexual violence against children from the perspective of victimology, then the crime of sexual violence against children is something different from what Arif Gosita previously stated. Given that a child according to Article 1 number 1 UUPA is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb. In addition, violence according to Article 1 point 15a is "any act against a child which results in sexual misery or suffering, and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty".

Furthermore, based on the theory, approach or thought that the researcher has previously described in the background sub-chapter, the researcher will identify and analyze the perspectives of victimization of victims of sexual violence committed against minors by means of violence, deception, inducement. with a series of planned and unplanned lies which are threatened with Article 81 paragraph (2) of the UUPA in conjunction with Article 65 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code or Article 82 of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection in conjunction with Article 65 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code. Based on cases of violence against children, women, the elderly, and other groups who are considered weak and different from those who are considered more powerful. So the researcher will use a critical approach to victimology (a new approach), where this critical victimology view has influenced many thoughts in victimology.

According to this critical victimology approach, not relying on a radical approach, and responding to criticism of positivism and radical approaches, one of the pioneers or figures of this approach is Pioner Sandra Walkate (1989). Views of victimology according to Walkate on Critical Victimology Approach, among others, question what is called actual reality; emphasizing the importance of building an understanding of victimology based on the empirical experiences of victims; question the relationship of helpless situations to potential victimization; as well as trying to understand the mechanism that gave birth to a view that emphasizes all appearances based on a victimological view.

The contribution of this approach is to dismantle the victim's deeper understanding of the risks and experiences or suffering experienced by the victim; introducing an approach that provides justice to victims by avoiding the attitude of "blaming" the victim or blaming the victim, which causes the victim to become a victim a second time (revictimization); and views that are considered male bias if measured from a male perspective and try to understand the mechanism that gives birth to a view that emphasizes all appearances based on a victimological view.

In connection with the protection of victims of sexual crimes, it is necessary to establish an institution that specifically handles it. However, adequate information needs to be conveyed in advance about what rights the victim and his family have, if in the future they experience loss or suffering as a result of the crime that befell them. (Pratama and Pribadi 2021). Efforts that can be made to provide legal protection for child victims of sexual crimes are::

- a. Rehabilitation efforts, both within the institution and outside the institution;
- b. Efforts to protect against reporting identity through the mass media and to avoid labeling;
- c. Provision of safety guarantees for witness victims and expert witnesses, both physically, mentally and socially; And
- d. Provision of accessibility to obtain information regarding the development of cases.

Legal protection for child victims of rape states that a child who is a victim of a crime has the right to receive rehabilitation from the government both physically and mentally, spiritually and socially. the government's responsibility, and the child who is a victim has the right to always know the progress of the case he is facing. it also includes the right to be notified when the perpetrator has been released or released from prison (if he is convicted). If they are not punished, for example because of insufficient evidence, victims should be given access to protection so that the perpetrators in all its forms do not retaliate. Coordination with the police must be carried out, so that the police immediately ask for the assistance of this institution when they receive reports of acts of violence against women. These institutions need to be supported at least by social workers, psychologists, lawyers and doctors. In conditions where this is not possible, efforts must be made to place people with qualifications closest to the professionals above, with the intention that this institution can achieve the desired goals properly. Funding for this institution must start from the government itself, both central and regional, and of course it can involve the local community both individually and in groups.

Conclusion

This research highlights and concludes that Indonesia as a constitutional state is obliged to guarantee the rights of its citizens, one of which is by guaranteeing the fulfillment of children's rights in accordance with the UUPA. However, in practice this rule is still often violated, as evidenced by the rampant sexual violence against children. This requires further review of existing laws and regulations. Apart from that, in carrying out child protection, there needs to be more participation or role in every institution related to child protection, such as KPAI, LPA, LPSK, non-formal education that is carried out from an early age, such as families and early childhood education. On the other hand, the role of the victim which is also related to an action or behavior carried out by the victim, whether he realizes it or not, influences the occurrence of a crime and the factors that are inherent in the victim so that this triggers the role of the victim which is a factor that determines whether it succeeds or not. a crime. Certain situations and conditions for the victim have the potential to stimulate or encourage the perpetrator to commit a crime, the reality of a special relationship (dating) between the victim and the perpetrator is a situation and condition that stimulates the perpetrator to commit a crime of sexual crime against the victim by cajoling and threatening. The characteristics of victims who are easily persuaded and their weak mental and physical condition are factors that play a role in the role of the victim in the occurrence of sexual crimes. So, as a preventive effort or effort to prevent the occurrence of a crime, in studying crime

problems it should be reviewed according to an approach that looks broadly by paying attention to the relationship between all existing phenomena (empirical) and the interplay of each crime (relational criminology), because All phenomena or events that have relevance have the potential to become a crime. So that the victim as a participant in the occurrence of a crime has the role of the victim in considering the lightness of misery for the perpetrator as an effort to achieve justice.

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