



THE PANDEMIC  
A LEAP OF  
FAITH

Editorial:

**Dr. Diah Karmiyati, M. Si.**

Direktorat Program Pascasarjana  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

**Bildung**

Copyright ©2021, Bildung, Direktorat PPS UMM  
*All rights reserved*

## THE PANDEMIC: A LEAP OF FAITH

Abdul Ghofur – Achyani - Ade Gunawan - Agus Darmawan - Agus Sutanto - Agus Sutanto - Agustina Dwi Wijayanti – Ahmad - Ahmad Salim - Ahmad Zaini - Akhsanul Fuadi - Ali Imron – Amaluddin - Andari Wuri Astuti - Asih Fitriana Dewi - Asih Rahayu - Asrori Mukhtarom - Bambang Eko Siagiyanto - Desak Nyoman Sithi - Dewi Risalah - Dwi Purnomo - Early Ridho Kismawadi - Eko Suprayitno - Elika Joeniarti - Endang Noerhartati - Endang Surjati - Farida Elmi - Farida Kartini - Fenny Thresia - Firman Alamsyah Mansyur - Fithriatus Shalihah - Fitri Nur Isnaniyah Rahaju - Habib Shulton Asnawi - Handoko Santoso - Hening Widowati - Hening Widowati - Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima - Imam Sukwatus Suja'i - Indria Nur – Jamilah - Lilis Aslihah Rakhman - M. Anang Jatmiko - M. Anwar Nawawi - M. Ihsan Dacholfany - M. Nurdin Zuhdi - Maifalinda Fatra - Makmur Harun – Mamnuah - Melati Ismi Hapsari - Misbah Zulfa Elizabeth - Moh. Makmun – Muchtadi – Mufdlilah - Muh. Mustakim - Muhammad Idris - Muhammad Ihsan Dacholfany - Muhammad Syafi'i - Nanis Hairunisya - Nedi Hendri - Puja Audri Oktavianis – Rahaju – Raihana - Rangga Sa'adillah S.A.P. - Rita Ambarwati - Rizki Mustika Suhartono – Rochsun - Rr. Setyawati – Saefurrohman – Samritin – Sandie - Saut Maruli Tua Manik - Siti Patonah – Suardin – Suciati - Sudirman AM. - Sulastri Rini Rindrayani – Sumaji - Syarifah Fadillah - Tono Suwartono - Upik Mutiara – Usmiyati - Wa Ode Al Zarlani – Wantonoro - Widya Sartika Sulistiani - Yos Adi Prakoso - Yuli Purwandari Kristianingrum

Editor: Diah Karmiyati  
Desain Sampul: Ruhtata  
Layout/tata letak Isi: Tim Redaksi Bildung

Perpustakaan Nasional: Katalog Dalam Terbitan (KDT)  
The Pandemic: A Leap of Faith/Abdul Ghofur, et. al./Yogyakarta: CV. Bildung Nusantara, 2021

xiv + 636 halaman; 15 x 23 cm  
ISBN: 978-623-6379-24-0

Cetakan Pertama: 2021

Penerbit:  
**BILDUNG**  
Jl. Raya Pleret KM 2  
Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta 55791  
Telpn: +6281227475754 (HP/WA)  
Email: [bildungpustakautama@gmail.com](mailto:bildungpustakautama@gmail.com)  
Website: [www.penerbitbildung.com](http://www.penerbitbildung.com)

Anggota IKAPI

Bekerja sama dengan Direktorat Program Pascasarjana Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

Hak cipta dilindungi oleh undang-undang. Dilarang mengutip atau memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi buku tanpa seizin tertulis dari Penerbit dan Penulis

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Islamic Economics based on Fiqh Muamalah: Alternative Solutions to the Global Economic Crisis <i>Abdul Gbofur</i></li></ul>	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishment of Food Industry State-Owned Enterprises Holding to Realize Indonesian Food Sovereignty <i>Agus Darmawan</i></li></ul>	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pumakkal Bioremediator Of Organic Fertilizer <i>Agus Sutanto</i> <i>Hening Widowati</i> <i>Achyani</i> <i>Nedi Hendri</i> <i>Fenny Thresia</i></li></ul>	21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Muslim-Buddhist Relations In Girimulyo Kulon Progo Special Region Of Yogyakarta <i>Ahmad Salim</i></li></ul>	28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Problems for Marjinal Justice <i>Ahmad Zaini</i></li></ul>	35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Powerpoint Video using Filmora in Online Learning <i>Ahmad</i></li></ul>	42
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Blended Learning Innovation in Education <i>Akhsanul Fuadi</i></li></ul>	48
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Islamic Teaching about Psychiatry (Islamic Psychology) <i>Ali Imron</i></li></ul>	58

- The Impacts of Peer Review Technique on Writing Skill 66  
*Amaluddin*  
*Muhammad Idris*
- Foucault's Power and Society in the Context of Adolescents' Sexual Reproductive Health and Premarital Pregnancy in Indonesia 75  
*Andari Wuri Astuti*
- Children's Education At Home During The Pandemic Islamic Education Perspective 82  
*Asrori Mukhtarom*
- Comparison of Patient Safety Incident-Based on Contributing Factor at Military and Government Hospitals 90  
*Desak Nyoman Sithi*
- Spatial Reasoning Based on Gestalt Law to Solve Mathematics Problems 114  
*Dewi Risalah*
- Representation of Students' Mistakes in Constructing Concepts through Virtual Learning during the COVID-19 Pandemic 121  
*Dwi Purnomo*  
*Rochsun*
- The Great Reset And Islamic Economic Solutions For World Welfare 130  
*Early Ridho Kismawadi*
- Integration Of Sharia Banking And Financial Technology (Fintech) In The Agricultural Sector In The Era Of The Covid-19 Pandemic In Indonesia (Co<sup>5</sup> Collaborations Model) 138  
*Eko Suprayitno*
- An Overview of Nano-Biopesticide and its Prospect 160  
*Elika Joeniarti*
- Marketing Funneling for Urban Consumer as an Enlightenment Insight for Sorghum Entrepreneurs 169  
*Endang Noerhartati*
- Integration of Remote Sensing and GIS for Monitoring Air Temperature during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Malang City 179  
*Endang Surjati*

- The Influence of Occupational Health, Occupational Safety and Job Stress on Work Productivity of Air Traffic Controllers at Indonesia 190  
*Farida Elmi*
- Maternal Immunity 200  
*Farida Kartini*
- Internalization of Character Education Values in Indonesian Language Learning in Higher Education 208  
*Firman Alamsyah Mansyur*
- A Study on the Non-Fulfillment of the Right to Wages for Workers During the Covid 19 Pandemic According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2021 218  
*Fithriatus Shalihah*
- Biology Education Student's Perspective Toward Online Learning During The Covid'19 Pandemic 227  
*Handoko Santoso*  
*Ade Gunawan*
- Heavy Metal Pollutant Foodstuff Management On The Downstream Area By Utilizing Local Wisdom And Culture As Teaching Materials Of Bioremediation And Chemical Environment Course 239  
*Hening Widowati*  
*Agus Sutanto*  
*Widya Sartika Sulistiani*  
*Asih Fitriana Dewi*
- The Rights of Children Victims of Sexual Violence in Indonesia's Criminal Justice System 248  
*Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima*
- Economy Problems During The Pandemic of Covid-19 255  
*Imam Sukwatus Suja'i*
- The Existence of the "Naderes Utubah" Tradition as a Transmission Media of Islamic Teachings in the Fafanlap Village Community, South Misool, Raja Ampat 257  
*Indria Nur*

- Phenomenology of Didactic Transposition on Division of Whole Number 266  
*Jamilah*
- ADDIE's Model of Indonesian Human Resources 276  
*Lilis Aslihah Rakhman*
- Covid-19 Vaccine Fatwa in Indonesia Religious Institutions, Independence and Rival Politics 287  
*M. Nurdin Zubdi*  
*Habib Shulton Asnawi*  
*M. Anwar Nawawi*
- The ability of "HOTS" mathematics with an Islamic context in Madrasah Tsanawiyah Students based on TIMSS design 292  
*Maifalinda Fatra*  
*M. Anang Jatmiko*
- Framing The Language And Literature Of The Archipelago's Manuscripts: Analysis Of The Tuhfat Al-Nafis Manuscript By Raja Ali Haji 300  
*Makmur Harun*
- Psychological Aspects of The Covid-19 Vaccine 313  
*Mamnuah*
- Covid-19, Knowledge System and Womenpreneurship 321  
*Misbah Zulfa Elizabeth*
- Refusing Covid-19 Vaccination Based On Islamic Criminal Law Perspective 329  
*Mob. Makmun*
- Teacher Decision Making Using Resources in Providing Explanation of Materials in Mathematics Learning 337  
*Muchtadi*  
*Usmiyati*  
*Fitri Nur Isnaniyah Rahaju*
- Model of Empowerment of Breastfeeding in Young Mothers in Indonesia 346  
*Mufdlilah*

- Learning Strategies at Pesantren During The Covid-19 Pandemic 358  
*Mub. Mustakim*
- Virtual-Based Language Learning Management (Problematics and Solutions) 367  
*Muhammad Ihsan Dacholfany*
- A Transformation of the Discovery Learning Model in the Context of Islamic Education (a Study on the Dynamics of Theories and Concepts) 376  
*Muhammad Syafi'i*
- Efforts to Improve Human Resources Through Project Base Learning Methods in Entrepreneur Course 385  
*Nanis Hairunisya*
- Integration of Digital Games in Blended Learning for Elementary School's Geometry Subject 393  
*Rahaju  
Sumaji  
Muchtadi*
- The Justice for Indigenous Peoples on Communal Intellectual Property 402  
*Raihana*
- Islamic Religion Education Towards Society 5.0 Spiritual And Ethical Perspectives 424  
*Rangga Sa'adillah S.A.P.*
- Product Development for Competitive Advantage of Ikat Woven Fabric Msme 433  
*Rita Ambarwati*
- Sarapatanguna Values (Norms Or Rules) In Baubau City Government Leadership 447  
*Rizki Mustika Suhartono*
- The SAR (Sehat, Aman, Ramah) Digital Literacy Model for Teenagers to Overcome Pornographic Content on The Internet During Covid 19 Pandemic Era 454  
*Rr. Setyawati  
Melati Ismi Hapsari*

- Teaching Students Using Online Project-Based Learning 464  
*Saefurrohman*
- Blended Learning and Assessment of Learning Outcomes 470  
*Samritin*
- Students' Covariational Reasoning in Representation Translation 478  
*Sandie*
- The Legal Problems of Virtual Court 491  
*Saut Maruli Tua Manik*
- Science Technology Learning Cycle (Stlc) Learning Model in Virtual Class 500  
*Siti Patonah*
- Strategic Management of Virtual Learning 511  
*Suardin*
- The Role of Science Learning in Building Society's Scientific Literacy in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic 522  
*Suciati*
- Indonesian Foreign Language (IFL): on the Language Teaching Systemic and Multilingual Approaches 540  
*Sudirman AM.*  
*Bambang Eko Siagiyanto*  
*M. Ihsan Dacholfany*
- Development of Integral Calculus Teaching Materials Based on Open Ended Approach 568  
*Syarifah Fadillah*
- Globalization and University Students' Motivation towards Learning English in Indonesia 577  
*Tono Suwartono*
- The Effectiveness of Online Learning using Combination of Google Classroom and Zoom on Problem Solving Ability in Microeconomics Course of Economics Education Department in New Normal Era 585  
*Sulastri Rini Rindrayani*



- Development of Law in The Field of The Tourism Industry in Bali During The Covid-19 Pandemic 594  
*Upik Mutiara*
- Supply Chain, Marketing Channels, and Cashew Nuts Market Performance in Central Regency, South East Sulawesi 604  
*Wa Ode Al Zarliani*
- Poor Recovery Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Among Depressed Elderly Following Hip Fracture Surgery 621  
*Wantonoro*
- A Year of Pandemic: The Claiming of Herbal Medicines Against Covid-19 Infection 627  
*Yos Adi Prakoso*  
*Agustina Dwi Wijayanti*  
*Yuli Purwandari Kristianingrum*  
*Asih Rahayu*  
*Puja Audri Oktavianis*

# The Rights of Children Victims of Sexual Violence in Indonesia's Criminal Justice System

Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

Children are a vulnerable group and are often disadvantaged. In Article 5 paragraph (3) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, it is stated that "everyone belonging to a vulnerable group of people has the right to receive more treatment and protection concerning their specificity." As a person who has not matured physically, mentally, or psychologically, children are often unable to voice their rights until they end up being neglected, becoming victims of crime, being exploited economically, and even sexually exploited. Sexual harassment and violence are a serious threat to children. Serious treatment is needed for children who experience violence and become victims of sexual abuse to avoid becoming a second victim. From 2016 to 2020, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission received complaints of 1171 cases of child victims of sexual violence [3]. Details in the following table:

## Child Protection

CHILD PROTECTION CASE	YEAR					TOTAL
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Children as a sexual violence victim (Rape/Molestation)	192	188	182	190	419	1171

Source: Indonesian Child Protection Commission, 2021

Based on these data, it can be seen that the number of cases of sexual violence increased in 2020. Meanwhile, according to the end of 2020, the National Commission for the Protection of Women [3] received 962 cases of sexual violence that occurred in the household. The cases of sexual violence occurred in girls, which consisted of 51% cases of obscenity/incest/

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law, Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya University

rape; 24% of cases of abuse, and the remaining 25% are a mixture of cases such as trafficking, revocation of children's rights, kidnapping of children, neglect and children not getting the right to vacation from school [3].

Children as a vulnerable group should have security in every activity. The fact that the high number of girls who are victims of sexual violence must receive special attention in handling their recovery. The child victims of sexual violence have not only suffered physical injuries but also mental wounds that must be treated and repaired to obtain justice [1].

The focus of this research is on children who are victims of criminal acts of sexual violence. Children who are victims of sexual violence crimes are the disadvantaged parties to get adequate attention regarding their rights. Punishment with severe sanctions is considered a form of fulfilling the needs of children who are victims of sexual violence. Another thing that must be considered is that sexual violence is not regulated in detail in Indonesian laws and regulations. Other obstacles are also encountered in handling child victims of sexual violence, namely the workings and perspectives of law enforcement officers, the non-integration of the criminal law system with the recovery system, and a culture that blames the victim [5].

## **Method**

The method used in this paper is a normative juridical method. Juridically, this paper looks at the laws and regulations, and legal provisions that have the basic idea of providing legal protection for children who are victims of sexual violence. The specification in this paper is descriptive-analytical, which describes the social phenomenon of sexual violence that occurs in children. Secondary data is the supporting data in this paper, obtained through literature studies and document studies collected through searching reports, as well as news presented on official websites [2].

## **Child protection-based legal approach**

In the criminal justice system, children in conflict with the law consist of children as perpetrators of criminal acts, children as witnesses of a crime, and children as victims of criminal acts. The three groups of children who conflict with the law should receive legal protection from the state. One aspect of the protection that children need is the right to obtain legal protection, because their interactions in social life, which include being perpetrators of criminal acts, witnesses, and victims are a predisposition for them to face the law [4].

Indonesian children are given legal protection through the Child Protection Act, the Witness, and Victim Protection Act, and the Child Criminal Justice System Act. Meanwhile, children who are victims of sexual violence are given protection through the provisions on sexual violence in the Criminal Code, namely about rape and obscenity. The limited types of sexual violence in the Criminal Code have resulted in cases of sexual violence not being processed, including because they do not contain articles on elements of threats or power relations [4].

Children as victims of sexual violence are often unable to do much because they are afraid of threats or the sense of power possessed by the perpetrator. To accommodate the perpetrators of acts of sexual violence receive severe sanctions, other legal regulations are needed that can complement the Criminal Code. The Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS) expands the types of sexual violence into, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, forced contraception, forced abortion, rape, forced marriage, forced prostitution, sexual slavery, and sexual torture. The expansion of the types of sexual violence in the PKS Bill is expected to help victims and provide legal protection for women and children from criminal acts of sexual violence. The punishment in the PKS Bill aims to prevent sexual violence and protect the public from losing their basic rights, preventing repeated crimes by the same perpetrators even against the same victims [5].

In Article 22 paragraph (1) of the PKS Bill, it is stated that victims have the right to receive treatment, protection, and recovery. Therefore, in the criminal justice system, victims who have an important role must be guaranteed to get treatment, legal protection starting from the investigation process, investigation to the examination process in court. Meanwhile, the recovery process for child victims of sexual violence must be carried out by the state, as well as compensation for material and immaterial losses which are the responsibility of the perpetrators of criminal acts.

Returning victims of sexual violence to their original condition should be a priority although it will not completely return to normal. Providing spiritual and physical recovery through reproductive health education, instilling religious and moral values to treatment for mental recovery for children who are victims of sexual violence must be a priority from the start of handling cases. The fulfillment of medical, psychological, psychological, and social needs will restore the dignity of the victim and the fulfillment of a sense of justice through the provision of appropriate compensation [2].

In addition to providing compensation, to fulfill a sense of justice for victims, Article 86 of the PKS Bill also mentions the criminal penalties that should be imposed on perpetrators of sexual violence. The criminal burden is imposed on the perpetrator by taking into account the condition of the victim, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim; actors who are officials; actors who are figures and have influence in society. The condition of the victim of sexual violence in question is that the victim is a child, a person with a disability, a child with a disability, the victim is unconscious, helpless, or unable to give real consent, the victim experiences a severe mental shock, the victim suffers serious injuries, the victim experiences permanent disability. The victim dies, the victim is pregnant, the victim experiences pregnancy due to a crime, and the victim experiences health problems due to a crime.

## **Guidelines for the Protection of Children Victims of Sexual Violence**

The criminal justice system must ensure that children in conflict with the law, especially those who are victims of criminal acts of sexual violence, have their rights fulfilled. Child victims of violence must receive friendly treatment in the trial process, the officers who examine them must also have empathy and be able to communicate in easy-to-understand language. Children also have the right to be free from discriminatory treatment and have the right to clear information about the case they are experiencing, including information about the right to receive compensation as well as restitution and legal assistance. Children also have the right to have their views and opinions heard if they are involved in the judicial process, especially those relating to their security about power relations with suspects or defendants [6].

A power relationship is a hierarchical relationship, inequality, or dependence on social, cultural, knowledge or educational, or economic nature that causes one party to have power over the other in the context of inter-gender relations and results in the loss of the other party whose position is lower. (Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). Power relations in cases of sexual violence are carried out by someone who has a close relationship with the victim, such as biological father, stepfather, uncle, older brother. Stepbrothers, grandfathers, girlfriends, spouses, cousins, bosses, coworkers, to strangers. In conditions of other people's power, children who are already in a vulnerable position are increasingly cornered because they are afraid of other people who are more powerful than themselves.

Law enforcers who handle cases of child victims of sexual violence must be able to ensure respect and safety during the investigation process. In Article 58 paragraph (3) of the SPPA Law, it is stated that if a witness/victim is unable to attend to give testimony before a court hearing for any reason, he can provide information outside the court session through electronic recording carried out by the Community Counselor. Local authorities, in the presence of Investigators or Public Prosecutors and Advocates or other legal aid providers [4].

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2016 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection into Law, additional criminal sanctions are regulated for perpetrators of sexual violence against children. Perpetrators of sexual violence against children, in addition to being threatened with capital punishment and life imprisonment, are also subject to additional penalties in the form of announcing the identity of the perpetrator and provisions regarding actions in the form of chemical castration, installation of electronic detection devices, and rehabilitation. Regarding chemical castration, the implementation is still controversial. The severe criminal sanctions are expected to make the perpetrators think again and are afraid to commit a crime of sexual violence

## **Provision of Compensation**

The problem of providing compensation is separate in the criminal justice process. Not all perpetrators have the economic capacity to pay compensation or restitution to victims, but not a few also refuse to pay compensation and choose to undergo criminal sanctions. This condition will certainly make the victim more disadvantaged. The basic principle of providing compensation to victims for repairing damage due to criminal acts. The compensation can also be used as a mitigating factor because of the good faith of the perpetrator [1].

Niken and Imam Prabowo in the conclusion of their research state that “The process of proposing and determining the rights of restitution for child victims of sexual violence in practice creates problems due to the lack of clarity and incomplete legal instruments regulating restitution rights at this time. These problems have not yet determined the appropriate standard of calculation to measure the number of immaterial losses for child victims. This is due to the differences in the understanding of procedural law and the mechanisms of applying restitution between courts, as well as a lack of knowledge and understanding by law enforcement officials in

handling the process of submitting and determining restitution rights [6].

If in the implementation of the provision of restitution for children, difficulties are found due to unclear and incomplete legal regulations, it must be remembered about the concept of liability presented by Pound. Criminal liability in the concept of liability is reparation. This concept resulted in a shift in the meaning of the concept of liability from composition for vengeance to reparation for injury. The form of compensation by offering a sum of money as compensation as a substitute for punishment is the concept of liability or responsibility [2]. Liability is an obligation for the perpetrators to make several payments to the injured person. Therefore, for the legislation to run effectively and fulfill the interests of security, peace and order for the community, "retaliation" is used as a means of deterrence. The payment of "compensation" which was originally a "privilege" becomes an "obligation" that must be carried out by the perpetrator of a crime. The size of the compensation is not assessed as retaliation that must be purchased, but in terms of the loss or suffering caused by the perpetrator's actions [2]. This means that giving compensation to victims is not something that can be negotiated. The provision of legal compensation is a form of legal certainty for victims in obtaining justice and accountability for criminal acts to their victims.

Compensation can be done through mediation between the perpetrator and the victim and their family. In European Council Recommendation No. R. (99) 19 regarding Mediation in Penal Matters, it is mentioned about the victim offender mediation model, namely mediation which is carried out using all parties meeting to discuss the crime conflict and involving an appointed mediator. The appointed mediator can come from a formal official, an independent mediator or even a combination of the two. Mediation in this form can be carried out at the police policy stage, at the prosecution stage or even after sentencing [2].

## **Protecting Children in Procedural Judicial Process**

In criminal procedural law, the criminal justice process must be fair. Children who are in criminal procedural processes must know their procedural rights to obtain substantive rights. Procedural rights for victims in criminal justice are to protect the interests of victims during the criminal justice process. In the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, it is emphasized that victims of criminal acts have the right to provide information without pressure; entitled to an interpreter; the right to be free from ensnaring questions; has the right to obtain information regarding the progress of the case; has the right to obtain information

regarding court decisions; has the right to know if the convict is released; has the right to obtain reimbursement of transportation costs as needed; and get legal advice.

Meanwhile, for children who are victims of violence in the criminal justice process, it is contained in the SPPA Law which includes the right to be accompanied by a parent or trusted person at every level of examination, the right to be examined without using official attributes, the right to be examined in a closed trial for child victims and children, witnesses, and the right of the victim's child to avoid meeting with the perpetrator [3].

## Conclusion

1. Handling of child victims of sexual violence must be integrated into the Indonesian legal system. The challenge is that children who are victims of sexual violence must have all their rights fulfilled, including in the trial process, so that the main issue to provide legal protection to children who are victims of sexual violence is to immediately ratify the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence.
2. Seek mediation by providing compensation in advance so that the physical and psychological condition of children who are victims of sexual violence can be immediately restored.

## References

- [1] Arief, B. N. (2008). *Mediasi Penal Penyelesaian Perkara di Luar Pengadilan*. Pustaka Magister.
- [2] Atmasasmita, R. (1989). *Asas-asas Perbandingan Hukum Pidana*. Yayasan LBH.
- [3] Komnas, P. (2021). *Catatan Akhir Tahun 2020*.
- [4] Prakoso, A. (2013). *Pembaruan Sistem Peradilan Anak*. Laksbang Grafika.
- [5] Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, Pub. L. No. 3 (2017).
- [6] Utami, Niken Subekti Budi, P. I. (2020). Legal Protection For Children Victims of Sexual Violence, In The Fulfillment of Restitution Rights. *Yustisia*, 9(2), 262–283.