

# The Criminal Act of Obscenity toward Children In terms of the Law on Child Protection

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## ABSTRACT

Child abuse is a sexual crime committed by a man/woman against minors, both men and women, with violence or without violence. The aim of the research is to find out the protection for victims of criminal acts of obscenity and what sanctions are given to the perpetrators in terms of the law. The type of research in this paper is normative with a statutory and contextual approach. While the specification of this research is descriptive analysis. The data used is secondary data consisting of primary legal materials in the form of Law No. 35 of 2014 amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, the Criminal Code, Law No. 31 of 2014, Law No. 39 of 1999, and secondary legal materials such as books -books, journals, and writings related to the research title. The criminal act of molestation of children is very contrary to religious and moral norms. For this reason, protection for children as victims of criminal acts of obscenity will receive compensation and compensation for losses that have been experienced by victims, provide medical services, and receive legal protection, especially when they become witnesses to what they have experienced. So the author's suggestion in this case is that the application of sanctions for perpetrators according to this law is actually applied by judges in making decisions so that it becomes a deterrent effect for perpetrators. And law enforcers must pay attention to what is the right of children as disturbing victims in accordance with what is mandated by law.

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## ABSTRAK

Pencabulan terhadap anak adalah kejahatan seksual yang dilakukan seseorang pria/perempuan terhadap anak di bawah umur baik pria maupun perempuan dengan kekerasan atau tanpa kekerasan. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui perlindungan terhadap korban tindak pidana pencabulan dan sanksi apa yang diberikan kepada pelaku ditinjau dari undang-undang. Jenis penelitian dalam tulisan ini adalah normatif dengan pendekatan undang-undang dan konseptual. Sedangkan spesifikasi penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analitis. Data yang digunakan adalah data skunder terdiri dari bahan-bahan hukum primer berupa UU No. 35 Tahun 2014 perubahan atas UU No. 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak, KUHP, UU No. 31 Tahun 2014, UU No 39 Tahun 1999, dan bahan hukum skunder seperti buku-buku, jurnal, dan tulisan yang berhubungan dengan judul penelitian. Perbuatan tindak pidana pencabulan terhadap anak sangat bertentangan dengan norma agama dan susila. Untuk itu, perlindungan bagi anak sebagai korban tindak pidana pencabulan akan mendapatkan restitusi dan kompensasi atas kerugian yang sudah di alami oleh korban, memberikan pelayan medis, dan mendapat perlindungan hukum khususnya ketika menjadi saksi atas yang dialaminya. Maka saran penulis dalam hal ini adalah agar penerapan sanksi bagi pelaku menurut Undang-Undang ini benar-benar diterapkan oleh hakim dalam mengambil putusan sehingga menjadi efek jera bagi pelaku. Dan kepada para penegak hukum harus memperhatikan apa yang menjadi hak anak sebagai korban pelecehan sesuai dengan yang diamanatkan oleh Undang-Undang.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Children are the next generation of the nation, who has a role in determining the future of the nation and state. This is explicitly mandated in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 B Paragraph (2), that the state guarantees that every child has the right to survival, growth and development and is entitled to protection from violence, exploitation and discrimination. (Indonesia, 1945)

Sexual abuse of children is a crime or sexual crime committed by a man/woman against minors, both men and women, with violence or without violence. The Criminal Code classifies the criminal act of obscenity into a criminal act of decency. The Criminal Code does not clearly define the meaning of sexual abuse itself and seems to confuse its meaning with rape and sexual intercourse. (Marpaung, 1996) (Hartono et al., 2021)

The position of children in the legal environment is as legal subjects, from the form of the legal system of children as a group of people who are in legal status and are classified as incapacitated because they are still underage. The position of the child is the most important part in the life of a family, religion, nation and state, both in terms of intelligence and mental growth, which has the status and position as a child and at the same time as a legal subject. Child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. All activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, then the only way is through the courts so that the perpetrator becomes deterrent by being given appropriate criminal sanctions for his actions. For these criminal acts, the government has issued laws and regulations that specifically regulate child protection, namely Law Number 35 of 2014 amendments to Law Number. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Article 1 paragraph 2 states that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and can be protected from violence and discrimination. However, in reality, until now there are still many children's rights that have been violated, and many children have become victims of criminal acts of violence, discrimination and even inhumane acts, without adequate legal protection. (Indonesia, 2014b)

Even in Law Number 1 of 2023 Article 418 paragraph (1) mention that Any person who commits sexual immorality with his biological child, step-child, adopted child, or child under his supervision who is entrusted to him to care for or educate, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 12 years. But The Law Number 1 of 2023 comes into effect after 3 (three) years from the date of promulgation or 3 (three) years after January 2nd, 2023. As we know, the Criminal Code or Criminal Code is a statutory regulation that regulates regarding material criminal acts in Indonesia.

The court must be one of the centers of justice that provides the application of law in providing justice for perpetrators of criminal acts. This is where the importance of the judge in deciding cases must be based on the law that has been stipulated. Judges must know and understand legal values and a sense of justice in society so that a law can function optimally to achieve justice and social welfare. The judge's decision has a very big impact on the creation of justice based on Belief in the One and Only God as stated in every judge's decision, especially in the legal protection of child victims who have sexual relations according to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. (Indonesia, 2014b)

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research in this paper is normative with a statutory and conceptual approach. Meanwhile, the specification of this research is analytical descriptive. The data used is secondary data from primary legal materials in the form of Law no. 35 of 2014 changes to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, the Criminal Code, Law No. 31 of 2014, Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, and secondary legal materials such as books, journals, and writings related to research titles.

The analytical method used is qualitative, in which this method manages data that has been systematically arranged from documents, observations, and literatures.

The technique of collecting legal material is done by studying library books to obtain secondary legal material which is done by taking an inventory and studying and quoting from books, articles and related laws and regulations. After the legal material is collected, it is recorded, summarized and reviewed according to the problem. Then, when legal material is collected, a qualitative analysis is carried out, namely a discussion that is carried out by combining literature research as well as interpreting and discussing. (Purwati, 2020)

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Review About Children

A child is someone who is still small, whether it is a woman or a man who is not yet an adult, based on the perspective of the Law it states that the age limit for a child is 18 (eighteen) years. So in this case the children must be taken seriously. However, as social beings that are vulnerable and weak, ironically, children are often placed in the most disadvantaged position, do not have the right to voice, and they often become victims of acts of violence and violations of their rights. In terms of discussing children, it is necessary to formulate a formula regarding children, including the age limit, but until now there are still many differences and opinions regarding the notion of children. (Murtadho, 2020)

In Indonesia itself there are still many differences and opinions of experts as well as according to laws and regulations. In terms of the discussion about the age limit of a person can be said in the category of children, the limitations on the meaning of children according to experts are as following: (a) According to Sugiri "as long as it is needed, the growth and development process is still going on, the child is still a child and only becomes an adult when the development and growth process is complete, so the age limit for children is the same as the beginning of adulthood, namely 18 (eighteen) years for women and 21 (twenty one) years for men. (Sugiri, 1990) (Fahlevi, 2015), (b) Meanwhile, according to Bisma Siregar "in a society that already has a written law, an age limit of 16 (sixteen) or 18 (eighteen) years or a certain age according to calculations at that age, the child is no longer included or classified as a child, but is already mature. (Siregar, 1986),

From the definition of meaning and age limit above, it varies quite a lot. So that it would be something that determines and agrees on the age limit of immature children.

Meanwhile, the definition of a child according to the Laws and Regulations is as follows: (a) According to Law No. 35 of 2014 amendment on Law No. 23 of 2002. (b) Article 1 Law No. 35 of 2014 amendment on Law No. 23 of 2002, stated that "Children are someone who hasn't aged 18 (eight twelve) years including still child in content. (c) Based on limitation That is the obligation of parents nurture and educate her children until with they aged 18 (eight fifteen) years. After age it is assumed that child Already become mature, so No Again become parental responsibility, though in a manner economics and psychology often still depend on their parents Because his maturity Not yet ripe. (d) According to Law No. 1 of 1974 (About marriage). (e) "Children" limit for man that is someone who is old not enough of 19 (nineteen) years. While the Limitation of "Children" for Women namely someone who is old not enough out of 16 (six fifteen) years. (f) Civil Code (KUHPPerdata). (h)

Maturity limit child set in book 1 chapter fifth twelve (15) parts the one that exists in Article 330 of the Civil Code which states that "not yet mature is those who haven't reach age even 21 years old, and no more formerly marry". (i) The Criminal Code, In the Article 45 of the Criminal Code is mentioned that "in matter prosecution criminal to people who haven't mature Because do something deed before 16 years old, then the judge decides: to rule so that the guilty are returned to his parents, the territory of his caretaker, without being punished whatever; or instruct so that the guilty are handed over to government without being punished whatever". (Nasution et al., 1946)

In this case, it provides a child's age limit in Article 45, Article 283 number 1, and Article 290 number 2 of the Criminal Code, the contents of which are as following: (a) to instruct those who are guilty to be returned to their parents, territory or carers, without any punishment. (b) to instruct the perpetrators of crimes to be handed over to the government. (c) to punish the perpetrator my offender.

Meanwhile, other articles apply as following: (a) Article 283 point 1 of the Criminal Code, Threatened with a maximum imprisonment of nine months or a maximum fine of Rp. 600 rupiahs, whoever offers, gives directly or temporarily, delivers or shows writing, images or objects that violate decency, as well as tools to prevent or abort pregnancy, to someone who is not old enough, and who is known or should be it is presumed that he is not yet 17 years old, if he already knows the contents of the writings, descriptions, tools. (b) Article 287 point 1 KHUP, Any person who has intercourse with a woman out of wedlock, when it is known or should reasonably be suspected that she is not yet 15 years of age, or if her age is not clear, that she is not yet married, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 9 years. (c) Article 290 point 2 of the Criminal Code, Whoever commits an obscene act with a person when it is known or should reasonably be presumed that he is not yet 15 years of age or if the age is not clear, that he is not yet capable of marriage.(Indonesia, 1946)

Based on the provisions above, it can be concluded that a person who commits a crime can be said to be a "child" if he is not yet 16 years old, or someone is said to have committed a crime if he is not yet 16 years old when he commits a crime.(Murtadho, 2020)

## **2. Review of the Criminal Act of Obscenity**

Obscene comes from the word obscene. In the large Indonesian dictionary and in the legal dictionary it means: "Abominable and Dirty, Indecent, (Violating Decency, Decency)" (Indonesian Dictionary, 2008)

Sexual abuse is a violation of children's rights and there is no reason that can justify it from a moral, ethical and religious point of view. In Indonesia there is no clear definition of the word 'obscene'. The general definition of sexual immorality is all acts committed to obtain sexual pleasure while at the same time disturbing the honor of decency. However, there is no clear legal definition that explains the meaning of the word obscenity itself, both in the Criminal Code, the Child Protection Law and the Law of anti-domestic violence.(Sulisrudatin, 2018) (Winarno, 2019)

According to Simon "*ontuchtige handelingen*" obscenity is an act relating to life in the sexual field, which is carried out with the intention of obtaining pleasure in a way that is contrary to the general view of decency.(Lamintang & Lamintang, 2022)Obscenity according to R. Soesilo, is any act that violates decency (decency) or is a heinous act, all within the sphere of sexual lust, for example: kissing, touching the genitals, groping the breasts, and so on.(Soesilo, 1995)

While the definition of obscenity according to The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect US, sexual assault is contact or interaction between children and adults where the child is used for sexual stimulation by the perpetrator or other people who are in a position to have power or control over the victim. This includes inappropriate physical contact, making a child view pornography or

using a child to make pornography and showing a child adult digital devices. If you take the definition from the book *Sex Crimes and the Medicolegal Aspects of Psychosexual Disorders*, the definition of obscenity is all acts done to obtain sexual pleasure as well as disturbing the honor of decency. But in the Criminal Code, the Law on Child Protection and Against Domestic Violence (KDRT). (<http://www.freewebs.com> in access May 26, 2009).

### **3. Legal Protection for Victims of Crime of Obscenity**

Legal protection for victims of criminal acts of sexual abuse is a legal action to provide protection to every citizen in order to provide peace and tranquility both in terms of body and soul from various criminal acts caused by various parties (Saraswati et al., 2022)(Laoly & Malau, 2020). Basically legal protection is legal protection of the degree and value and respect for human rights possessed by legal subjects originating from legal provisions.(Hadjon, 1987)This legal protection aims to provide legal certainty and provide a sense of security for every citizen. In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 28 D paragraph (1) has been applied regarding legal protection.

The definition of legal protection according to Barda Nawawi Arief, can be seen from two meanings, namely: (a) "Legal protection not to become a victim of a crime" (meaning protection of one's human rights or legal interests). (b) "Protection to obtain legal guarantees for the suffering/losses of people who are victims of criminal acts", (so synonymous with "victim assistance"). The form of compensation can be in the form of restoration of good name (rehabilitation), restoration of equanimity (among others by utilization), compensation (restitution, compensation, guarantees/social welfare benefits), and so on.(Arief, 2007).

As a result of the many incidents of criminal acts of sexual abuse of children, of course there are many victims who experience physical, psychological and social losses. Victims in criminal acts of sexual abuse will experience deep trauma, so there is a need for guarantees of protection from the government and law enforcers for victims.

In addition, the Child Protection Act also states that the right to recovery for children who are sexually exploited. Recovery in this sense is carried out using the following approach principles: victim-centered/oriented; willingness, active involvement and strengthening of victims is the core of the recovery process. victims' needs and aspirations are the main considerations of the entire recovery process.(Surayda, 2017).

Then the Witness and Victim Protection Agency, hereinafter abbreviated as LPSK, is an institution that has the duty and authority to provide protection and other rights to Witnesses and/or Victims as regulated in the Law in article 12 of Law No. 13 of 2016, then in carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 12 then article 12A of Law No. 31 of 2014 is inserted, the duties of the LPSK authority fund in protecting victims and witnesses are as following (Komariah, 2015)(Indonesia, 2014a): (a) request information verbally and/or in writing from the applicant and other parties related to the application; (b) examine the relevant statements, letters and/or documents to obtain the truth of the application; (c) request copies or photocopies of letters and/or related documents required from any agency to examine the applicant's report in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations; (d) request information on the development of cases from law enforcement; (e) change the protected identity in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; (f) managing safe houses; (g) move or relocate protected to a safer place; (carry out security and escort; (h) provide assistance to Witnesses and/or Victims in the judicial process; And (i) conduct compensation in granting Restitution and Compensation.

Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights is indeed intended as an "umbrella" statutory regulation, which only contains basic rules regarding human rights, while regulations concerning sanctions for violations are intended to be regulated in statutory regulations. its derivatives.(Zaini, 2019)(Antari, 2021)

Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection (hereinafter referred to as the Child Protection Act) applies if the victim is a child, namely a person who has not reached the age of 18. Then the Child Protection Act can be given high criminal penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence against children.(Nurisman, 2022)(Ramadhan, 2020)

#### **4. Review of Law No. 35 of 2014 Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection**

Indonesia as a legal state based on Pancasila must provide legal protection to its citizens in accordance with what is stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 4, therefore legal protection based on Pancasila means recognition and protection of human dignity on the basis of divine, human, unity, deliberations, and social justice. Child protection is all efforts shown to prevent and rehabilitate and empower children who experience acts of abuse, exploitation and neglect in order to ensure the survival and development of children in a natural manner, both physically, mentally and socially.(Soeaidy & Zulkahair, 2001).

With the existence of various laws and regulations governing child welfare, Indonesia participated in signing the convention on the rights of the child (Convention on the Right of the Child) as a result of the UN general assembly on January 26, 1990 and ratified by a decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. No. 36 of 1990. But in reality there are still many various obstacles caused by several factors, among the government regulations not all of them have been implemented effectively where there is a lack of alertness of officials in law enforcement, as well as the attention and role of the community in children's problems.(ESI, 2020)

Child protection is regulated in Law no. 35 of 2014 changes to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it has been explained regarding child protection contained in Article 1 paragraph (2) namely "Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children from their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with dignity. human dignity, and get protection from violence and discrimination".(Indonesia, 2014b)

Article 2 Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, explains that the implementation of child protection is based on Pancasila and based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the basic principles of the convention on the rights of children include: (a) Non-discrimination; (b) The best interests of the child; (c) Right to life, survival and development; And (d) Respect for children's opinions.

In cases of criminal acts of decency where the victims are children in Law Number 23 of 2002 Article 17 paragraph (2) explains that "Every child who is a victim or perpetrator of sexual violence or who is in conflict with the law has the right to be kept secret. So in this case it can be concluded that child protection as a victim or perpetrator of a crime of sexual violence has the right to keep their identity secret so that the wider community does not know. Even during the investigation(Putri & Azriadi, 2023). Even up to the sentencing stage, children who are in conflict with the law should always be accompanied by Community Officers, which consist of Community Counselors, Professional Social Workers, and Social Welfare Workers.(Winarno, 2019)

However, positive law in Indonesia has begun to specifically regulate forms of protection to prevent and deal with crimes against children, one of which is regarding crimes in the form of sexual violence against children. One of the crimes of decency that often occurs today is the case of obscenity. Obscenity is an act carried out by someone who violates the norms of decency that is provoked by his sexual desires(Saraswati et al., 2022) (Mu'alifin & Sumirat, 2019).

## **5. Punishment to The Perpetrators concerning Criminal Act of Obscenity toward Children according to The Law**

Regulations governing criminal acts of sexual abuse of children are contained in the Criminal Code, Law no. 23 of 2002, and the Child Protection Law no. 35 of 2014 changes to Law no. 23 of 2002. In the Criminal Code this regulation is contained in Articles 290, 292, 293, 294, 295. The words of the article are as follows. (Prisdawati & Zuhdy, 2020)

Article 290 of the Criminal Code, Punished with a maximum imprisonment of seven years: (a) Whoever commits an obscene act with a person, even though he knows that the person is unconscious or helpless; (b) Any person who commits an obscene act with a person when he knows or reasonably should presume that he is not yet fifteen years of age or if the age is not clear, the person concerned is not yet ready for marriage; (c) Any person who induces a person whom he knows or should reasonably suspect that he is not yet fifteen years of age or if the age is not clear or that he is not yet ready to marry, to commit or allow obscene acts or to have intercourse outside of marriage with another person. (Subawa & Saraswati, 2021) (Suryandi et al., 2021)

Article 292 of the Criminal Code: an adult who commits obscene acts with another person of the same sex, who he knows or should reasonably suspect is not yet an adult, is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of five years.

Article 293 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code: any person who, by giving or promising money or goods, misuses a carrier arising from a relationship of circumstances, or by deception intentionally moves a minor and whose behavior is good to commit or allow obscene acts to be performed with him, even though of his immaturity, which he knows or reasonably should suspect, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of five years.

Article 294 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code: whoever commits an obscene act with his child, step-daughter, adopted child, child under his supervision who is not yet an adult, or with an immature person whose care, education or care is entrusted to him or with his bachelors or subordinates who are not yet mature , shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of seven years.

Article 295 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code: (a) By a maximum imprisonment of five years any person who deliberately or facilitates the commission of an obscene act by his child, step-children, adopted child or child under his supervision who is not yet an adult, or by a person who is not yet an adult whose education or care is entrusted to him or with his bachelors or subordinates who are not old enough, with other people. (b) By imprisonment for a maximum of four years whoever deliberately connects or facilitates obscene acts, except for those mentioned in point 1 above, which is committed by a person who he knows is not yet an adult or who he should reasonably suspect is so, with another person.

Provisions regarding the criminal act of obscenity in Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection is contained in Articles 82 and 84 of Law no. 23 of 2002, Article 82 explains that "everyone who deliberately commits violence or threats of violence, forces, commits deception, a series of lies, or persuades a child to commit or allow obscene acts to be carried out shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a minimum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah) and a fine of at least Rp. 60,000,000.00 (sixty million rupiah). Whereas Article 88 states that anyone who exploits children economically or sexually with the intention of benefiting themselves or others, is subject to a maximum imprisonment of 10 years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah)(Indonesia, 2002).

Meanwhile, the laws and regulations provide legal protection for sexual victims, especially victims of criminal acts of obscenity as stated in Law no. 35 of 2014 changes to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning

Child Protection, consists of two sides, namely from the defendant's side and from the victim's side of the crime of obscenity. From the defendant's point of view, the form of legal protection for the crime of sexual abuse is to provide law against the defendant in accordance with the Child Protection Act No. 35 of 2014 changes to Law no. 23 of 2002, Article 81 Jo 76D states that the perpetrators of sexual abuse will be subject to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years with a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah). (Nurisman, 2022)(Silitonga & Zul, 2014)

And in terms of legal protection for victims of criminal acts of obscenity, the form is contained in Article 64 paragraph (3) as following (Indonesia, 2014b): (a) Rehabilitation efforts, both within the Institution and outside the Institution; (b) Efforts to protect the law from 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. (Utami, 2016)

Because the crime of child molestation is a crime that still often occurs among the community, judges in order to enforce the law to try, examine and subsequently pass criminal decisions must comply with the provisions in Law no. 23 of 2002 and Law no. 35 of 2014 Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis of the discussion above regarding the criminal act of sexual abuse of children in terms of the Child Protection Act, it concludes that legal protection for victims of criminal acts of sexual abuse according to Law no. 35 of 2014 changes to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection consists of two sides, namely from the side of the accused and from the side of the victim of the crime of obscenity. From the defendant's point of view, the form of legal protection for the crime of sexual abuse is to provide law against the defendant in accordance with the Child Protection Act No. 35 of 2014 Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002, Article 81 jo 76D states that the perpetrators of sexual abuse will be subject to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years with a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

Meanwhile, in terms of legal protection for victims of criminal acts of obscenity, the form is in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection Article 64 paragraph (3) is a rehabilitation effort, both within the Institution and outside the Institution, efforts to protect from identity reporting through mass media and to avoid labeling, providing safety guarantees for witnesses victims and expert witnesses, both physically, mentally and socially, and providing accessibility to obtain information regarding the development of cases.

So the author's suggestion in this case is that the application of sanctions for perpetrators according to the Law is actually applied by judges in making decisions so that it becomes a deterrent effect for perpetrators. And to law enforcers must pay attention to what is the rights of children as victims of harassment according to what has been mandated by The Law. And for victims of crime, the victim's family and the community must always provide motivation and support to the victim with the aim of avoiding trauma from the crime. And to the public to be more vigilant in protecting the family from things that are contrary to crime.

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