

Implementation of Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Domestic Violence in Lau Gumba Village

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Article Info

Received: 2024-10-12

Revised: 2024-12-29

Accepted: 2024-12-31

Keywords:

Legal

Protection:

Children:

Trad.

Abstract

This research aims to determine the implementation of legal protection for children as victims of domestic violence in Lau Gumba Village and to determine the obstacles faced in providing protection for children as victims of domestic violence. This research was conducted at the Berastagi District Police and the Berastagi District Prosecutor's Office using technical observation or direct observation and interviews, namely by communicating directly through interviews with several Berastagi District Police legal officers and other informants as well as distributing questionnaires to prosecutors at the Berastagi District Prosecutor's Office. In relation to the legal protection of children which has been stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 jo Unbdang - Law Number 35 of 2014 and Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the protection of witnesses and victims which is the basis of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a rule that guarantees legal protection towards children who are victims of domestic violence. The author will provide an overview of the forms of legal protection for children who are victims of domestic violence in Lu Gumba Village which are not optimal from the perspective of Law Number 23 of 2002. The obstacles faced in providing legal protection for children as victims of violence in the household, namely: traditional constraints, psychological constraints of children and the constraints of ignorance of the children themselves and society. As well as several obstacles faced by law enforcement officers.

I. Introduction

Children are a trust and gift from Almighty God, in whom there is dignity and worth as a complete human being. Therefore, children also have human rights that are recognized and are the basis for freedom, justice and peace throughout the world. It is recognized that during the period of physical and mental growth and development children need special care, protection and legal protection, both before and after birth. Apart from that, it should be recognized that the family is also a natural environment for the growth and welfare of children.¹

Meanwhile, for a child's personality to develop completely and harmoniously, a family environment that is happy, full of love and understanding is needed. In State terminology, children are part of the young generation as one of the human resources who are the potential and successors of the ideals of the nation's struggle, who have a strategic role and have special characteristics and characteristics, require guidance and protection in order to ensure physical growth and development, mentally and socially as a whole, in harmony, harmony and balance. In fact, in many broader views, children are a growing point for a new civilization in human history, so that their existence is something that is necessary for the continuation of civilization. Important elements such as the state, society and the child's family are vital parts that should guarantee the fulfillment of all basic needs and rights for children. This is because children are a group of humans who are not yet able to independently defend their rights. The position of children in law is also differentiated from other groups of people.²

Recognition, respect and guarantee as well as protection of children's rights is the realization of the state's obligations and at the same time the fulfillment of human rights. Thus, the existence of children is not just a subject that is a private or domestic or family matter, but is also a state matter. However, in reality, violence against children is

¹ Adami Chazawi, 2001, *Kejahatan Terhadap Tubuh dan Nyawa*, Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, h.12

² Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, 2010, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis Viktimologis*, Jakarta : Sinar Grafika,. h. 1

increasingly common, and what is even more worrying is that violence comes from their own environment. In fact, quite a few children are forced and have to be involved in unpleasant situations or even become victims of painful treatment, either by professional criminals such as thugs, rapists, robbers and so on - as well as by their relatives or even their biological parents. Alone. However, cases and problems of violence experienced by underage children generally have not received serious attention from various parties.

Every family has its own way of solving its problems. If the problem is resolved well, then each family member will learn a valuable lesson, namely being aware, understanding feelings and controlling emotions. Healthy conflict resolution occurs when each family member does not prioritize personal interests, but seeks the root of the problem and creates solutions that benefit family members through good and smooth communication.³

According to Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (hereinafter referred to as the PKDRT Law) Article 1 number (1):

"Domestic violence is any act against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or domestic neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the household. "⁴

The large number of domestic violence cases that occur in Indonesia is a reflection of the failure of a family to build and maintain a household condition that is conducive and comfortable for every family member who takes refuge in it. Several cases of domestic violence that occur are a manifestation of the failure to implement values and norms as guides and guides for life in society. In general, victims who experience domestic violence tend to cover up the violence that occurs because they feel embarrassed or think that household matters are private. This makes it difficult to examine domestic violence cases that are brought to justice. Victims have a very important role in examining domestic violence cases because they are the victims who directly see, hear and experience the violence that occurs, one of which is in Lau Gumba Berastagi Village.⁵

³ Dikdik M., Arief Mansur dan Elisatris Gultom, 2007, *Urgensi Perlindungan Korban Kejahatan Antara Norma dan Realita* Edisi 1, Cet. I; Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, hal. 12

⁴ Fatahillah A. Syukur, 2011, *Mediasi Perkara KDRT (Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga) Teori dan praktek Di Pengadilan Indonesia*. Bandung: Mandar Maju, hal 34

⁵ Johny, Ruby H, 2011, *Tindak Pidana Kekerasa Terhadap Perempuan (Studi Etologi Kriminal Di*

Victims also often receive intimidation or threats from the perpetrator or the perpetrator's family if the victim reports the violence they have experienced. This adds to the psychological burden and pressure experienced by the victim which can make the victim worse off. In practice, victims also lack protection from law enforcement and the surrounding community, which makes victims afraid to report the cases they experience, so that access to justice for victims of domestic violence is very difficult to obtain.

2. Research Method

The type of research used by researchers in this research is qualitative research. Bogdan and Taylor define qualitative methods as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior.⁶ This type of qualitative research is used because in this research the data is presented descriptively in the form of words, not numbers, which discusses legal protection for children as victims of domestic violence (case study in Lau Gumba Village, Berastagi District, Karo Regency).

As you need to know, in general discussions of legal science, legal research is divided into two research models, namely normative legal research and empirical legal research. In this research, the research model that the researcher uses is empirical legal research. Because in this research the researcher started from real behavior obtained from the field research location, namely regarding the resolution of industrial relations disputes between labor unions and companies through a combined process carried out by several companies in North Sumatra as primary data. This is in accordance with the definition of empirical legal research explained by Abdulkadir Muhammad who explains that empirical legal research does not start from written positive law (legislation) as secondary data, but from real behavior as primary data obtained from field research locations. research). Thus, empirical legal research is legal research that functions to see the law in real terms and examine how the law works in society.⁷

Wilayah Hukum Polres Bayumas. Jurnal Dinamika Hukum, Vol.11, (No.2), pp.214– 229. <http://dx.doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2011.11.2.182>.

⁶ Mamik. (2015). *Metodologi Kualitatif*. Zifatama Publisher hal. 11

⁷ Muhaimin. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Mataram University Press. hal 5

3. Results and Discussion

Anticipatory Steps and Solutions for Children Victims of Domestic Violence

According to Muladi, victims are people who, individually or collectively, have suffered losses, including physical or mental, emotional, economic losses or substantial interference with their fundamental rights, through actions or commissions that violate criminal law in each country including abuse of power. Regarding domestic violence against children, it is necessary to understand that there are many factors that trigger violence against children, for example the absence of social control over perpetrators of violence against children even though the perpetrators are parents or close relatives, the relationship between children and parents is considered as a hierarchical field, in this case it is meant that there are limitations to communication because children are considered small creatures whose voices are considered unimportant for adults, the last thing is poverty which is the dominant factor which is considered the center of the problem so that children become an outlet for anger, dissatisfaction, outbursts of sadness because of poverty This means that violence is directed at children because they cannot fight back.⁸

1). The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

The state is responsible for providing protection and fulfillment of human rights. In Article 28I paragraph (5) it is explained that to uphold and protect human rights, their implementation is guaranteed, regulated and stated in statutory regulations. There is not much detail about the rights of children, but there are several articles that explain the rights that Indonesian citizens have as dignified human beings. Every Indonesian citizen is obliged to uphold the laws that apply in Indonesia. The 1945 Constitution is the legal basis of the state which also provides legal protection for the rights of children as stated in the 1945 NRI Constitution Article 28B paragraph 2 explains that children have the right to survival, growth and development and are entitled to protection from violence and discrimination.

2). Criminal Code (KUHP)

The Criminal Code (KUHP) regulates provisions regarding criminal sanctions for acts of violence for which the perpetrator must be personally/individually responsible. We can see

⁸ Muladi, 2005, *HAM Dalam Perspektif Sistem Peradilan Pidana*, Refika Aditama, Bandung, hal 108

that Article 356 of the Criminal Code stipulates that if violence or abuse is committed against the lawful mother or father, wife or child, a third can be added to the previously determined penalty. Provisions are provided so that victims can feel safe and receive proper legal protection and are expected to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators.

3). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights.

Humans as creatures created by the One Time God are endowed with human rights that have been inherent since birth. Human rights are basic rights that are naturally inherent in humans and are universal, therefore they must be protected, respected, maintained, and must not be ignored, reduced, and must not be taken away by anyone. Every human being also has the right to obtain legal protection against the deprivation of his or her rights. In terms of legal protection, rights that are inherent in human beings, such as the right to live, obtain education, and to grow and develop cannot be set aside for any reason. In the same way, before the law, every human being has the same right to obtain justice and legal certainty without experiencing discrimination, including the right to live in safety and prosperity without experiencing torture or even cruel, inhumane treatment.

4). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone within a household. Based on Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence in Article 1 number 1 states that domestic violence is any act against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological and/or misery or suffering. or household neglect, including threats to commit unlawful acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty within the household. As stated in the definition above, every act that occurs within the scope of the household is included in the scope of the household as stated in Article 2 paragraph 1, namely: 1) Husband, wife and children; 2) People who have a family relationship with the person as intended in letter a due to blood, marriage, breastfeeding, parenting and guardianship, who resides in the household; and/or 3) People who work to help the household and live in the household.

Article 5 explains several types of prohibitions against committing domestic violence, one of which in Article 5 letter a is physical violence. Criminal sanctions that can be given to perpetrators of domestic violence, especially physical violence, based on the types of violence

in the PKDRT Law are regulated in Article 44, namely in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of five years or a fine of a maximum of fifteen million rupiah.

5). Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

This legislation not only regulates the rights of children who are in conflict with the law, but also the rights of a child as a victim, such as the identity of the child being kept secret, information that the child needs to convey will still be heard by the judge, The parties involved in the dispute are obliged to try to create a family atmosphere so that the child does not experience trauma or fear. These rights need to be maintained so that the life of a child who still needs to grow and develop can be prosperous and feel safe while living his life in his social environment.

6). Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection

The implementation of child protection in this Law is explained as having basic principles in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which in Article 2 explains these principles include non-discrimination, the best interests of children, the right to life, survival, development of children, and also respect for children's opinions.

The aim of protecting children based on Article 3 is to ensure that children's rights are fulfilled so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination, in order to create quality Indonesian children, noble character, and prosperous.

Article 76C states that every person is prohibited from placing, allowing, carrying out, ordering to carry out, or participating in it. committing violence against children. Based on the explanation of the article above, there are criminal sanctions that can be given to the perpetrator based on the provisions in Article 80 which states that anyone who violates the provisions of Article 76C will be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of three years and six months and/or a fine of a maximum of seventy-two million rupiah. . If serious injury results, the perpetrator can be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of five years and/or a fine of a maximum of one hundred million rupiah.

If it results in death, the perpetrator can be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum

of fifteen years and/or a fine of a maximum of three billion rupiah. If all these provisions are carried out by the parents themselves, the penalty is increased by one third of the provisions.⁹

One of the crimes that has attracted public attention is the crime against children which has recently been happening all around us, sometimes even by people close to the child.

So that protection for children in Indonesia is considered less effective or not optimal. Such as the occurrence of violence in children as stated in several previous studies. Therefore, it is considered important that child protection is implemented by all parties. Child protection is considered to be the responsibility of the state, government and regional governments, communities and parents.¹⁰

7). Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims.

According to Arief Gosita, victims are those who suffer physically and spiritually as a result of the actions of other people who seek to fulfill their own or other people's interests which conflict with the human rights interests of the injured party (Mansur, & Gultom, 2007). In Article 1 point 3, it is explained that the meaning of a victim is a person who experiences physical, mental suffering and/or economic loss as a result of a criminal act. Actions that cause other people's suffering, both physical and spiritual, cannot be justified at all. Actions that cause suffering to the victim can occur anywhere, including the possibility of occurring in the home environment. We can see that the interests of victims are protected by this law in Article 4 where it is explained that when victims convey their statements they will feel safe because this is the aim of this legislation and victims will receive legal certainty and justice. This is supported by the principles brought in by the Witness and Victim Protection Law, namely: 1). Respect for Human Honor and Dignity; 2). Sense of security; 3). Justice; 4). Non-Discriminatory; and 5). Legal certainty.

In order to ensure the safety of victims and witnesses during the trial process, there is an institution responsible for this according to the PSK Law, namely LPSK (Institute for the Protection of Witnesses and Victims). The form of protection that can be provided is in the

⁹ Hipotesa Hia, Mahmud Mulyadi & Taufik Siregar, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Kekerasan: Studi Kasus Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Gunungsitoli* ARBITER: Jurnal Ilmiah Magister Hukum,

¹⁰ Kriminologis, T., Suami, T., Kerasan, M., Rumah, D., Kepada, T., Kematian, S. M., Review, C., Husbands, A., Commit, W. H. O., Violence, D., Wives, T. O., & In, R. (2020). CRIMINOLOGICAL REVIEW AGAINTS HUSBANDS WHO COMMIT. II(September), 50– 65

form of fulfilling the rights of witnesses and victims and providing a sense of security to witnesses and victims. Based on Article 12, LPSK is responsible for providing protection and assistance to witnesses and victims based on its duties and authority.

Preventive action is intended as a positive effort to reduce the possibility of disturbances in order and security (legal stability). This pre-emptive action is one of the most appropriate approaches taken by the police, government and society. This is because of previous efforts that can reduce cases of domestic violence in the future.¹¹ Protection of victims of domestic violence according to Indonesian criminal law in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2004 involves several stages, including a preventive stage through temporary protection from the police and/or protection from the court, placement of victims in "safe houses," and a curative stage, both physically and psychologically. According to Article 16 of the Domestic Violence Protection Law, temporary protection is defined as follows: (1) The police must provide temporary protection to the victim within 1 x 24 hours of knowing or receiving a report about domestic violence. (2) Temporary protection is provided no later than 7 days after the victim is received or handled. (3) The police are obliged to request a letter of protection order from the court within 1 x 24 hours from the date of granting protection.¹²

The means of repressive legal protection provided by law enforcement officials involve arresting and detaining suspects suspected of committing domestic violence, when in fact a husband is supposed to protect his family members. Arrests of suspects, including husbands, are generally carried out after the arrest process is carried out within a period of 1 x 24 hours, in order to comply with criminal procedural law procedures. Although the strict rule of law sometimes does not provide adequate protection for victims, especially if the police have to wait and obtain an arrest warrant first, which can result in the suspect making serious threats against the victim, so that the victim may feel afraid and withdraw their report.

The role of police officers based on the PKDRT Law is as follows: a. Legal consultation,

¹¹ Wibowo, D. (2021). *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Menurut Hak Asasi Manusia Selama Proses Penyidikan*. Jurnal Usm Law Review, 4(2), 818

¹² Soetoprawiro, K., Riyanti, R., & Idayanti, S. (2012). *Upaya Perlindungan Hukum terhadap korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*. Sinar Grafika. Hal 18

in which the victim is given the right to share/consult on legal events that have occurred to the victim with an advocate who can then draw conclusions about the legal event and then provide appropriate solutions for the victim, b. Carrying out mediation or negotiations between the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, in this process the advocate becomes a neutral party between the victim and the perpetrator and provides input/advice to find a solution to the problem of the legal incident that occurred, accompanying the victim at the level of investigation, prosecution, examination, In court hearings, advocates in this process are required to provide assistance and monitoring at every stage of the legal process because every development of the case must be closely monitored. This is very important and affects the evidence and the criminal sentence against the perpetrator. What is worrying is that when there is no assistance, the victim may be emotionally unstable because of the legal incident that happened to him and he is afraid that if he gives true testimony, the victim will be intimidated by the perpetrator so that If the victim's testimony is convoluted, it can make it easier for the perpetrator to impose a crime, d. Advocates in terms of assisting victims at the level of investigation, prosecution, examination, in court hearings must coordinate with fellow law enforcers, volunteer assistants and social workers so that the information obtained is more accurate.¹³

4. Conclusion

Domestic violence often occurs, especially against women and children, including forms of physical and mental violence. Factors that influence the incidence of domestic violence include a patriarchal culture where men's roles are considered more dominant than women's. Apart from that, low levels of education and poverty also make women vulnerable to becoming victims of domestic violence. On the other hand, external family factors such as the views of society and legal authorities who consider domestic violence as a personal problem often hinder efforts to resolve it criminally. Legal protection for victims of domestic violence consists of preventive measures, such as temporary protection provided by the police or courts, placing victims in safe places, and curative approaches to treating them both physically and mentally. In addition, repressive protection is provided in the form of arrest

¹³ Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, 2010, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis Viktimologis*, Jakarta : Sinar Grafika. Hal 23

and detention of perpetrators of domestic violence. However, victims' complaints are often hindered by fear and worry, preventing the provision of appropriate protection. When there are no complaints from victims, special protection efforts become difficult to implement.

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