

Restitution Arrangements for Children Who are Economically and/or Sexually Exploited Based on Principles of Justice

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Email: melanapurba957@gmail.com

Received : November 20, 2024

Revised : November 28, 2024

Accepted : December 20, 2024

Published : December 28, 2024

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Abstract: *This article examines the implementation of the right to restitution for child victims of economic and sexual exploitation. The goal is to assess how effectively the right to restitution is fulfilled for such victims, based on the analysis of Decision No. 331/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Yyk. It is a normative legal study with a prescriptive focus, utilizing both primary and secondary legal sources. The method of legal material collection involves a literature review with a case approach. The analysis is conducted using the syllogistic method and a deductive reasoning process. The findings reveal that the child victim received a restitution payment of Rp. 81,650,000. The decision by the Yogyakarta District Court, however, lacks clear legal certainty, as the charges presented before the trial were confirmed to be valid and compelling for the judge in reaching his decision. The judgment also reflects a sense of justice, as it addresses the victim's needs, including medical and psychological care, through a criminal decision that mandates compensation for the child victim.*

Keywords: *Exploitation, Restitution, Victim*

INTRODUCTION

Children are the greatest gift given by God Almighty, in whom the dignity and status of a whole human being is inherent. ¹In Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, a child is defined as "A person who is under 18 (eighteen) years of age, including a child who is still in the womb". ²In the context of living as a nation and state, children play a crucial role in continuing and determining the progress of a country in the future. So far, the law enforcement system in Indonesia tends to focus more on perpetrators of criminal acts,

while the suffering of victims is often ignored. In fact, victims of criminal acts are parties who suffer physical, mental, emotional, economic losses, and the basic rights of victims are disturbed due to detrimental actions. This includes violations of criminal law in various countries, which include abuse of power. (Muladi 2005,108) When perpetrators of criminal acts have been given criminal sanctions by the court, sometimes the condition of the victim seems to be completely ignored. In fact, problems and respect for human rights apply to victims of criminal acts, not only to the

¹ Hakim, L. (2020). Analisis Ketidak Efektifan Prosedur Penyelesaian Hak Restitusi Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Manusia (Trafficking). *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah*, 20(1), 43-58.

² Oktaviana, D. A. (2024). *Proses Penyidikan Tindak*

Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Di Wilayah Hukum Kepolisian Resort Demak (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang).

perpetrators of the crime.

One of the functions of law is to provide protection. In this case, law is developed and becomes a human need based on the results of human studies in creating conditions that can provide protection and increase the progress of human dignity and honor, and enable humans to live normally in accordance with their dignity and honor.³ Lili Rasidi (1994, 64) Protection for victims of criminal acts can theoretically be provided through various approaches, depending on the type of suffering or loss experienced. For example, for mental or psychological losses, compensation in the form of material damages is inadequate without being accompanied by mental health recovery steps. On the other hand, if the victim only experiences material losses, such as loss of property, the provision of psychological services may be considered less relevant.

Indonesia recognizes the concept of restitution, namely the provision of compensation to victims or their families by the perpetrator or a third party.⁴ In general, compensation has two main legal dimensions, namely civil and criminal law dimensions.⁵ The dimensions of criminal law are divided into two, namely compensation and restitution. Compensation is the payment of compensation made by an official body sourced from state funds. Conversely, restitution is a form of legal protection for victims aimed at recovery, where the perpetrator carries out criminal responsibility by paying compensation. The two dimensions differ in who provides compensation.

In its implementation, the right to restitution for victims of criminal acts of economic and sexual exploitation has not yet

been fulfilled and faces various obstacles, especially in the court process.⁶ In its implementation, the right to restitution for victims of criminal acts of economic and sexual exploitation has not yet been fulfilled and faces various obstacles, especially in the court process.

The provisions regarding Compensation and Restitution Assistance for Witnesses and Victims state that victims of criminal acts have the right to receive compensation for loss of property or income; compensation for loss of property or income, for suffering directly related to the crime, and reimbursement of medical and/or psychological care costs. However, the regulation does not provide certainty regarding the nominal amount of compensation that must be given and does not establish a coercive mechanism that binds perpetrators of criminal acts to fulfill restitution obligations. This legal vacuum allows perpetrators to ignore their responsibilities, which ultimately hinders victims' efforts to obtain justice.

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, especially Article 64, emphasizes the importance of rehabilitation as a step in handling child victims of violence, including sexual exploitation. In addition, Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Article 6 of Law Number 13 of 2006 provides a guarantee of rehabilitation that includes medical, psychological, and psychosocial assistance. In implementing the mandate of the law, handling child victims of violence needs to be carried out with good coordination from the beginning of the case handling process. The case handling

³ Wijaya, A. U., Kusnadi, S. A., Purwaningtyas, F. D., & Darmawan, D. A. (2023). *Perlindungan Pengetahuan Tradisional Di Indonesia Dengan Hukum Sui Generis. Jurnal Kajian Hasil Penelitian Hukum*, 6(2), 165-181.

⁴ Attamimi, F., & Tanudjaja, T. (2024). *Pemenuhan Hak Restitusi Bagi Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual. UNES Law Review*, 6(4), 12134-12141.

⁵ Maulidar, M. (2021). *Korelasi Filosofis Antara*

Restorative Justice dan Diyat dalam Sistem Hukum Pidana Islam. At-Tasyri': Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Muamalah, 13(2), 143-155.

⁶ Annas, G. K., & Asyrofisyauqi, A. I. (2024). *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Eksploitasi Seksual pada Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang di Yogyakarta. Jurnal Hukum Caraka Justitia*, 4(2), 105-122.

team can provide comprehensive professional rehabilitation services where children can obtain rehabilitation services according to their needs from various professions to help children and their families overcome their problems. The judge's decision that is in accordance with the demands filed by the Public Prosecutor shows the ability of law enforcement in implementing criminal justice procedures. Based on the elements that should be included in the legislation or starting from the above, it is interesting to conduct research on the Regulation of Restitution for Children Who Are Economically and/or Sexually Exploited Based on the Principle of Justice so that this problem is raised in the form of a scientific paper entitled: "Regulation of Restitution for Children Who Are Economically and/or Sexually Exploited Based on the Principle of Justice". Based on the background above, this study makes a problem formulation that discusses in depth to answer the following questions: What is meant by the act of exploiting children economically and/or sexually in the perspective of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and How is restitution provided for children who are exploited economically and/or sexually in the perspective of justice.

METHODS

The type of research used in this study is normative legal research. According to Peter Mahmud Marzuki: "Legal research is a process of discovering legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines in order to answer the legal problems faced."⁷ In relation to this, H. Zainuddin Ali stated: "Normative legal research is systematic legal research, which can be carried out based on certain principles with the aim of finding out the main meanings or

basis of rights and obligations, legal events, legal relationships and legal objects."

This is in accordance with the character of legal science which is prescriptive, in contrast to descriptive research which still tests the truth of facts caused by a certain factor. Meanwhile, normative legal research is conducted to produce an argument to solve existing problems. Therefore, in normative legal research there is no hypothesis or analysis of legal materials.

It can be said that the results obtained in legal research already contain value. In this case, the legal regulation of restitution for children who are exploited economically and/or sexually will be studied based on the principle of justice by considering the provisions of laws and regulations

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic and/or sexual phrases

Child Exploitation in the Perspective of Law No. 35 of 2014

about child protection

This resulted in the emergence of several different court decisions due to differences in the judge's understanding of the meaning of the exploitation text. To further explore the meaning of economic and/or sexual exploitation of children, the following will present several analyses.

The crime of child exploitation is a concept that has not been widely discussed, especially in the scope of criminal law. The Child Protection Act does not provide a detailed explanation of the concept of the crime of child exploitation.⁸ This law only mentions children who are exploited economically and sexually and does not mention the types of exploitation.

Sexual, even though sexual exploitation consists of child prostitution, child pornography, child trafficking for sexual purposes, child sex tourism and child marriage.

Sekunder, Dan Bahan Hukum Tersier, Yang Kemudian Dianalisis Secara Kualitatif.

⁸ Tarigan, R., Idham, I., & Erniyanti, E. (2022). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Yang Jadi Korban Prostitusi Demi Mewujudkan Nilai Keadilan. *Kajian Ilmiah Hukum Dan Kenegaraan*, 1(1), 43-51.

⁷ Waris, P., & Islam, M. H. W. Jenis Penelitian Yang Digunakan Dalam Penelitian Ini Adalah Penelitian Hukum Normatif, Tipe Penelitian Ini Adalah Penelitian Hukum Deskriptif, Pendekatan Masalah Adalah Pendekatan Yuridis Teoritis. *Data Yang Digunakan Dalam Penelitian Ini Adalah Data Sekunder Yang Terdiri Dari Atas Bahan Hukum Primer, Bahan Hukum*

Sexual, whereas sexual exploitation itself includes child prostitution, child pornography, child trafficking for sexual purposes, child sex tourism, and child marriage. The crime of economic and/or sexual exploitation of children is not specifically defined so that conceptually there is no meaning to the crime. Therefore, the meaning of the crime of economic and/or sexual exploitation of children will return to doctrine. In addition to referring to doctrine, it is also important to refer to international legal instruments that have previously defined it, such as the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography which has been ratified by Indonesia through Law No. 10 of 2012.⁹

The definition of economic and/or sexual exploitation in Article 76 I of the Child Protection Law can be seen from the Explanation of Article 66 of the Child Protection Law. The formulation of exploitation must be defined concretely, so that if these elements are met, then anyone who commits a crime of exploitation can be punished and does not cause multiple interpretations.¹⁰ Exploitation in the context of this article is limited to sexual exploitation and economic exploitation. The elements of sexual exploitation and economic exploitation also need to be explained so that they have a different meaning from the crime of sexual violence against children.

Therefore, the author concludes the concept of economic and/or sexual exploitation, namely Economic Exploitation is the use of child labor to gain economic advantage. Sexual exploitation of children is treating children as commodities, as merchandise. Children who are treated as sexual objects are used to obtain money, goods or services by exploiters, intermediaries or

agents and other people involved. The perpetrators can be people close to them, such as parents, siblings, or people known to the child in their environment, but also people they do not know. Children are traded in commercial transactions where one or more perpetrators benefit from the child's suffering.

The definition of the word child sexual exploitation is divided into three parts, namely exploitation, sexual and child. These three parts will be discussed separately which will eventually become one meaning.¹¹ The definition of exploitation according to language is use for one's own benefit, blackmail, exploitation of other people's labor." While the definition of exploitation according to terminology is "a tendency in a person to take advantage of others to fulfill the needs of the first person without considering the needs of the second person".

According to the Child Protection Law, exploitation is "the act or act of taking advantage of, exploiting, or blackmailing a child to obtain personal, family, or group interests." The linguistic meaning of sex is the process of uniting two gamete cells produced by male and female parents, resulting in a zygote that will grow and differentiate into a new individual." There are also those who interpret sexuality itself as a psychological review of how a person fulfills and obtains satisfaction in channeling their sexual urges. "A normal sexual experience is heterosexuality, namely channeling sexual urges and obtaining satisfaction with the opposite sex and in normal ways." Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Child Protection Law defines a person who is not yet 18 years old, along with the child in the womb. This means that a child who is not yet 18 years old or has never been married becomes the power of his parents as long as their power is

⁹Irwanto, Erna Sofwan Syukrie, Dan Sulistyowati Irianto, *Menentang Pornografi Dan Eksploitasi Seksual Terhadap Anak*, Ecpat Internasional, Jakarta, 2008,

¹⁰Menurut Pendapat Martaja, *Diunduh Dari Pengertian Menurut Para Ahli (Online)*, [Http://www.pengertianmenurutparaahli.net/pengertian-eksploitasi-anak-menurut-para-ahli/](http://www.pengertianmenurutparaahli.net/pengertian-eksploitasi-anak-menurut-para-ahli/), Diakses 29

Oktober 2018

¹¹ Putra, A. S. M., Budiarta, I. N. P., & Widyantara, I. M. M. (2021). Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Korban dalam Tindak Pidana Eksploitasi Seksual Anak (Studi Kasus Putusan Nomor 535/Pid. Sus/2019/PN Dps). *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum*, 2(1), 1-5.

not revoked. Child protection as referred to in Article 1 number 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection can be realized if it receives support and responsibility from various parties.

This support is further regulated in Article 20 of the Child Protection Law, which states that the State, Government, Society, and family have the obligation and responsibility to organize efforts to protect children, which is regulated in Article 25 of Law Number 35 of 2014 which states that "The obligations and responsibilities of the community in child protection are carried out through activities. Community participation in organizing child protection is carried out by involving community institutions, academics, and child observers".

The government has just issued Government Regulation Number 43 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Restitution for Child Victims of Crime. The PP was patented by President Joko Widodo on October 16, 2017 as a follow-up to Article 71D paragraph (2) of Law No. 35 of 2014 which is an amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.¹²

The PP, which consists of four chapters and 23 articles, contains the procedures for submitting and granting restitution. Restitution is the payment of compensation imposed on the perpetrator of a criminal act based on a court decision that has permanent legal force for material and/or immaterial losses suffered by the victim or his/her heirs. The PP also emphasizes the right to restitution for children who are victims of criminal acts.¹³

In addition, PP No. 44 of 2008 concerning the Provision of Compensation, Restitution, and Assistance to Witnesses and Victims, as a follow-up to Law No. 13 of 2006, regulates the mechanism for providing compensation and restitution. The procedure is

carried out by LPSK Compensation refers to compensation by the state due to the perpetrator being unable to provide full compensation. Restitution is compensation obtained by the victim or his/her colleagues by the perpetrator in the form of return of property, payment of compensation for losses or suffering, or reimbursement of costs for certain actions. Assistance is a service provided to victims and/or witnesses by LPSK in the form of medical assistance and psychosocial rehabilitation assistance.

Unlike restitution paid by the perpetrator or a third party, compensation is paid and becomes the obligation/responsibility of the state. The state is obliged to provide compensation to victims based on the theory of failure as protection. This theory states that victims of criminal acts occur due to the failure of society to prevent crime, and the failure of law enforcement to carry out their duties. There are two main reasons why the state must provide compensation to victims of criminal acts. First, based on the principle of justice and social solidarity which emphasizes that victims of criminal acts are victims of citizens, so that society, through the government, is responsible for providing compensation for the victim's suffering. In another context, this theory states that the government is obliged to compensate victims because the authorities failed to prevent criminal acts. Second, other sources for providing compensation are often inadequate to meet the victim's needs in full.

Compensation is a scheme that involves the use of public funds to help victims of crime. The funds come from sources outside the crime and are given based on the specific needs of the victim. efficient distribution patterns by cutting off unprofitable marketing chains.

The provision of restitution has not been implemented because there are still weaknesses related to the legislation. This can be seen from the

¹² Gustinanda, S. (2022). Penerapan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 43 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pelaksanaan Restitusi Bagi Anak Yang Menjadi Korban Tindak Pidana. *Uniska Law Review*, 2(2),

¹³ Putri, M. (2019). Pelaksanaan Restitusi Bagi Anak

Yang Menjadi Korban Tindak Pidana Sebagai Bentuk Pembaruan Hukum Pidana Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 43 Tahun 2017. *Soumatara Law Review*, 2(1), 115-134.

existence of legislation that regulates the mechanism related to restitution for victims of criminal acts that do not provide legal certainty and the provision of restitution that is not yet uniform. Regulations related to restitution need to be harmonized. Victims of criminal acts are not necessarily entitled to compensation. The rules for granting compensation only apply to victims of certain crimes. In this case, law enforcers tend to choose to use the Criminal Procedure Code because its legal provisions are considered more certain and effective.¹⁴ The form of compensation given so far is still limited to material losses only, even though the victim also experiences physical and psychological losses. Therefore, a concept and calculation of immaterial losses for the victim is needed.

The first thing that needs to be considered in formulating future restitution regulations is the nature of the loss which has so far only been material, namely real losses experienced by the victim with evidence, but it is also necessary to pay attention to the victim's immaterial losses, namely physical and psychological losses. There are two models of restitution, namely the procedural rights model and the service model. For the formulation of ideal restitution, namely using a service model where the victim is given services by the public prosecutor to represent the victim's compensation claim so that it can save costs and reduce the burden of suffering of victims of criminal acts.

Provision of Legal Certainty and Land Policy Village governments need to create land laws and policies that support agrarian reform and increase farmers' access to land. This can

be done through the preparation of regulations that regulate land ownership, the protection of farmers' rights, and the sustainable use of farmers' cultivated land. In drafting these laws and policies, village governments need to involve stakeholders, including farmers and local community groups, to ensure their interests are represented.¹⁵

Improving Farmers' Access System to Land Tenure One of the strategies that can be carried out by the village government is to create a system to increase farmers' access to land tenure.¹⁶ This system can be in the form of land redistribution programs, provision of cultivated land, or granting business use rights to farmers. Village governments must ensure that the system is fair and transparent, and provide equal access to all farmers regardless of gender, age, or social status.¹⁷

Establishment of Village Land Institutions The village government also needs to establish a village land institution tasked with regulating and supervising land tenure in the area.¹⁸ These institutions can act as mediators between farmers and landowners, as well as ensure that farmers' rights are protected. The institution can also assist in mapping and surveying land, as well as provide land certificates to farmers as proof of ownership.¹⁹ The provision of restitution has not yet been achieved due to weaknesses related to statutory regulations. This can be seen from the existence of laws and regulations that regulate mechanisms related to restitution for victims of criminal acts that do not provide legal certainty and that the regulations for providing restitution

¹⁴ Fauzi, A. (2022). Reformasi Agraria Dalam Kerangka Otonomi Daerah. *Jurnal Bina Mulia Hukum*, 6(2), 218-233.

¹⁵ Haryanti, I. (2021). *Efektifitas Pelaksanaan Pensertifikatan Tanah Secara Massal Melalui Program Ptsl Dalam Memberikan Kepastian Hukum [Studi Di Kabupaten Grobogan]* (Master's Thesis, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (Indonesia)).

¹⁶ Ir Suardi Bakri, M. P. (2019). *Reforma Agraria Dan Dinamika Pergeseran Pola Penguasaan Lahan Sawah Di Indonesia*. Bukuta Cipta Litera.

¹⁷ Shafira, A. R. (2024). *Kewenangan Pemerintahan Dalam Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Hak Masyarakat*

Terkait Redistribusi Tanah Terlantar Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 (Doctoral Dissertation, Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya University).

¹⁸ Salma, P. N., & Adjie, H. (2023). Penyelesaian Sengketa Tanah Mengenai Sertipikat Ganda Akibat Tindak Pidana Mafia Tanah. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling (JPDK)*, 5(1), 5144-5153.

¹⁹ Ashidiq, T. O. B. (2022). Peran Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Purwakarta Sebagai Mediator Para Pihak Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Hak Atas Tanah Bersertifikat Ganda (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang).

are not uniform. Regulations related to restitution should be harmonized.

Victims of criminal acts do not necessarily have the right to compensation. The rules for providing restitution only cover victims of certain criminal acts. In this case, law enforcers tend to choose to use the Criminal Procedure Code because the legal rules are considered more certain and effective.²⁰ The form of compensation provided so far is still limited to material losses even though victims also suffer physical and psychological losses. Therefore, a concept and calculation of immaterial losses to victims is needed.

The first thing to pay attention to in the formulation for future restitution arrangements is the essence of the loss, which so far has only been material in nature, namely the real loss experienced by the victim with evidence, but it is also important to take into account the victim's immaterial losses, namely physical and psychological losses. There are two models for providing restitution, namely the procedural right model and the service model. For the formulation of ideal restitution, namely using a service model where the victim is provided with services by the public prosecutor to represent the victim's compensation claim so that it can save costs and reduce costs. burden of suffering of victims of criminal acts.

CONCLUSION

The meaning of economic and/or sexual exploitation in article 76 I of the Child Protection Law can be differentiated into 2 phrases, namely the phrase "economic exploitation and the phrase sexual exploitation." Economic exploitation is the use of children's labor to gain economic advantage. Meanwhile, sexual exploitation is treating children as sexual objects to obtain material benefits, for example child abuse, pornography and child prostitution. Arrangements for providing restitution for children who have been economically and/or

sexually exploited from a justice perspective: including the types of acts that fall under the criteria for economic and/or sexual exploitation, shortening the bureaucracy of requests for restitution, restitution is not limited to threats over 4 years old, revitalizing the role of LPSK

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²⁰ Hakim, L. (2020). Analisis Ketidak Efektifan Prosedur Penyelesaian Hak Restitusi Bagi Korban

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