

The Role of Witness Protection Agencies for Victims of Rape in Sorong City

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the implementation of Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) for victims of rape and to identify obstacles in its implementation in the Sorong City Police jurisdiction. **The method used** is juridical-empirical research with a qualitative approach, through field studies and interviews with the police and victims. **The novelty** of this study lies in its focus on Sorong City, which has not been widely researched, as well as its integrative approach that combines normative aspects with the reality of the implementation of legal protection for victims of sexual violence. **The results** of the study show that although the LPSK has provided various protection programs such as procedural rights, legal and physical protection, medical and psychological assistance, psychosocial rehabilitation, and facilitation of restitution, the implementation is still far from optimal. Some of the main obstacles faced include weak coordination between institutions, limited information for victims, and complicated administrative processes. **In conclusion**, legal protection for rape victims by the LPSK has not been implemented effectively, so it is necessary to strengthen the implementation mechanism and improve synergy between stakeholders.

Keywords: Victims; Rape; Witness and Victim Protection Agency

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2014 tentang Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK) terhadap korban tindak pidana pemerkosaan serta mengidentifikasi kendala dalam proses implementasinya di wilayah Polresta Sorong Kota. **Metode** yang digunakan adalah penelitian yuridis-empiris dengan pendekatan kualitatif, melalui studi lapangan dan wawancara dengan pihak kepolisian serta korban. **Kebaruan** dalam penelitian ini terletak pada fokus lokus Sorong Kota yang belum banyak diteliti, serta pendekatan integratif yang menggabungkan aspek normatif dengan realitas implementatif perlindungan hukum terhadap korban kekerasan seksual. **Hasil penelitian** menunjukkan bahwa meskipun LPSK telah menyediakan berbagai program perlindungan seperti pemenuhan hak prosedural, perlindungan hukum dan fisik, bantuan medis dan psikologis, rehabilitasi psikososial, serta fasilitasi restitusi, namun pelaksanaannya masih jauh dari optimal. Beberapa kendala utama yang dihadapi meliputi lemahnya koordinasi antar lembaga, keterbatasan informasi bagi korban, serta proses administratif yang rumit.

Kesimpulannya, perlindungan hukum terhadap korban pemerkosaan oleh LPSK belum terlaksana secara efektif, sehingga diperlukan penguatan mekanisme pelaksanaan serta peningkatan sinergi antar pemangku kepentingan.

Kata kunci: Korban; Pemerkosaan; Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, rape is becoming an issue that is receiving serious attention in society.¹ This crime is not limited to large cities, which tend to be more advanced in terms of legal awareness and culture, but also extends to rural areas that are still steeped in traditional values and customs. This phenomenon is further exacerbated by the rapid advancement of technology and the ease of access to information, which now allows perpetrators to more easily observe and identify the daily lives of their victims. This demonstrates that despite social and geographical differences, rape can occur across various layers of society, both in urban and rural areas, with contributing factors that further worsen the situation.²

Criminal rape often presents various challenges in the process of handling it, from the investigation stage, prosecution, to the final verdict in court. One of the biggest obstacles is the issue of proof, given that this crime is often committed without witnesses or the presence of a third party. In addition, this problem is exacerbated by weak legal regulations governing such crimes.³ According to Neng Djubaedah, the increase in cases of adultery is not an isolated phenomenon.⁴ In addition to imperfect laws and regulations, this phenomenon is also influenced by the prevalence of pornography and pornographic acts. The impact of this phenomenon is becoming increasingly apparent, with a rise in related crimes such as rape, abortion, and even murder.

Examples of rape cases that have attracted public attention include: 1) A junior high school student in Sorong City who was kidnapped and raped by her parents' co-worker until she gave birth to twins.⁵ 2) A teenager in Sorong City who raped his girlfriend along with five of his friends shows how widespread sexual violence is in various circles.⁶

¹ Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba and Muhammad Helmi Fahrozi, "Studi Faktor-Faktor Terjadinya Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak-Anak," *Esensi Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2020): 27–48, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35586/esensihukum.v2i1.20>.

² Desilasidea Cahya Zalabella, "Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Perkosaan Incest," *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (IJCLC)* 1, no. 1 (2020): 01–09, <https://doi.org/10.18196/ijclc.v1i1.9156>.

³ Vivi Angie and Triny Srihadiati, "Kriminalisasi Terhadap Perempuan Pelaku Aborsi Melalui Teori Feminisme," *Unes Law Review* 6, no. 4 (2024): 11340–52.

⁴ Muhammad Hamdan, "PERNIKAHAN DINI DAN DAMPAKNYA TERHADAP EKONOMI KELUARGA DALAM PERSPEKTIF HUKUM ISLAM," *Opinia De Journal* 4, no. 2 (2024): 35–54, <https://ejournal.stainumadiun.ac.id/index.php/opinia/article/view/73>.

⁵ Artikel online, *Kasus Pemerkosaan*, diakses melalui <https://www.beritasatu.com/nusantara/1047138/pelajar-smp-di-kota-sorong-disekap-dan-dihamili-rekan-kerja-orang-tuanya-hingga-lahir-anak-kembar/>, pada 18 Juli 2023, Pukul 19.41 PM

⁶ Artikel online, *Kasus Pemerkosaan*, diakses melalui <https://www.detik.com/sulsel/hukum-dan-kriminal/d->

Rape is a form of violence that targets women, illustrating how vulnerable women are to sexual exploitation by men. The view of women as sexual objects has a huge impact on women's lives, making them more susceptible to violence, coercion, and physical and psychological suffering. Therefore, attention and protection of the rights of rape victims, both through legal channels and social support, are of utmost importance in criminal law policies and social policies.⁷ This is a responsibility that must be carried out not only by the government (executive, legislative, and judicial branches), but also by other social institutions.

As a country that upholds the rule of law, Indonesia has clearly regulated the crime of rape and imposed severe penalties on perpetrators of this crime.⁸ This is reflected in the Criminal Code (KUHP), specifically in Chapter XIV concerning Crimes Against Morality, Articles 285 and 289, which regulate rape. Article 285 of the Criminal Code states that:

“Whoever, by force or threat of force, compels a woman who is not his wife to have sexual intercourse with him, shall be punished for rape with imprisonment for a maximum of twelve years.” Victims of rape are individuals who are the targets of sexual violence and require stronger legal protection. However, even though perpetrators are punished in criminal proceedings, the role of victims remains neglected, and the trauma they experience does not simply disappear. The representation of victims in court by prosecutors cannot change the harsh reality they have faced.

Sudarto stated that crime prevention requires a rational approach from society, one of which is through criminal policy.⁹ These efforts should be an integral part of social defense. Thus, the main objective of criminal policy is to ensure the protection of society in order to achieve social welfare.

The emergence of various types of crime in society has resulted in a continuous rise in the number of victims, with significant losses incurred due to the various forms of crime that occur. According to J.E. Sahetapy, these losses are not only evident in the form of costs required for the treatment of physical injuries, but also include non-physical losses that are often difficult, if not impossible, to measure in monetary terms. These

[6739240/bejat-remaja-di-sorong-perkosa-pacar-bersama-5-temannya-pelaku-ditangkap](https://doi.org/10.33506/ijl.v3i2.3680) , pada 31 Juli 2023, Pukul 17:10 PM

⁷ Hasbuddin Khalid Annastasyia Mukrimah Yusuf, Ma'ruf Hafidz, “Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Penyebaran Konten Pornografi Balas Dendam,” *Journal of Lex Philosophy (JLP)* 5, no. 1 (2024): 260–75.

⁸ Rafela Ashyla Zahra, Luthfi Abdurrahman, and Asmak Ui Husnoh, “Tindak Pidana Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Berat Sebagai Kejahatan Luar Biasa Di Indonesia,” *Indonesian Journal of Law and Justice* 1, no. 4 (2024): 12, <https://doi.org/10.47134/ijl.v1i4.2375>.

⁹ Atikah Rahmi, “Pemenuhan Restitusi Dan Kompensasi Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Bagi Korban Kejahatan Seksual Dalam Sistem Hukum Di Indonesia,” *DE LEGA LATA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 1 (2019): 140–59, <https://doi.org/10.30596/dll.v4i2.3173>.

losses include mental imbalance, loss of motivation, and reduced self-confidence due to the constant anxiety and fear that haunt victims, given the ongoing threat of crime looming over them. This is one example of non-physical losses that can arise as a result of crime.¹⁰

The introduction of this study aims to discuss important issues related to rape, which is gaining serious attention in society, both in urban and rural areas. This crime refers not only to physical injustice, but also to the profound psychological impact on victims. Rape is a form of sexual violence targeting women, who become objects of exploitation by men. This phenomenon is exacerbated by social, cultural, and technological factors that make it easier for perpetrators to identify victims and expose their private lives.

Although Indonesia has clearly regulated rape as a criminal offense in the Criminal Code (KUHP), the legal process still faces various challenges. One of the main obstacles is the burden of proof, as these crimes often occur without eyewitnesses. Additionally, weaknesses in legal regulations pose a problem, as they do not provide sufficient protection for victims, particularly in addressing the trauma they experience. In this context, the role of legal and social policies is crucial in providing comprehensive protection for rape victims.

In addition, this issue is inextricably linked to cultural factors that view women as sexual objects, which exacerbates their vulnerability to violence. The psychological impact of rape is enormous, including mental imbalance, loss of self-confidence, and ongoing fear that haunts victims.¹¹ In this case, legal protection and social support for victims are integral aspects of overall community protection efforts, as expressed by Sudarto regarding the importance of criminal policy in the context of social protection.

This study also highlights the crucial importance of paying attention to the non-physical losses suffered by victims, which are often difficult to measure in terms of numbers or material value. This is a gap that needs to be bridged in criminal policy, and this study is expected to make a significant scientific contribution to improving legal protection for rape victims in Indonesia. By identifying this gap, this article seeks to provide a new perspective on the legal framework for rape in Indonesia and emphasize the need for enhanced protection for victims, both from a legal and social support perspective, in order to foster greater social well-being.

¹⁰ Vol No Juli et al., "Teori Hukum Penitensier Terhadap Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Lisnawaty W Badu Setimpal Apalagi Jika Sampai Menyebabkan Luka Atau Kematian . Dampak Psikologis Berkepanjangan Dan Mengakibatkan Sikap Anak Itu Menjadi Tidak Sehat , Takut Yang," *Hukum Inovatif: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Sosial Dan Humaniora* 1, no. 3 (2024): 232–50, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.62383/humif.v1i3.337>.

¹¹ Nur Prasetya Ningsih, "Criminological Analysis of Child Victims of Exploitation as Drug Couriers in Sorong City," *Journal of Law Justice* 2, no. 2 (2024): 133–49, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33506/jlj.v2i2.2801>.

2. METHOD

This study uses empirical legal research, combining normative legal elements supported by additional empirical data. The approach used by the author in this study is qualitative. In addition, it is supported by primary data as the main data obtained directly through field research. Primary data obtained from field research through observation and interviews. In addition to primary data, this study also uses secondary data obtained through literature research, consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials as supporting data.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Implementation of Law Number 31 of 2014 on Witness and Victim Protection (LPSK)

The LPSK has recorded a total of 7,777 protection requests during 2022. The number of requests increased by 232 percent compared to the previous year, which was 2,341 requests in 2021. Livia Istantia Iskandar, Deputy Chairperson of the LPSK, stated that out of the 7,777 requests received by the LPSK, 6,104 were responded to, while 1,673 were deemed incomplete. The incomplete requests were submitted by parties who were not witnesses, victims, reporters, experts, or direct perpetrators, but rather by relevant agencies or other parties.

There were 6,104 requests followed up by the LPSK, with the majority related to money laundering (3,725), followed by 600 requests related to gross human rights violations, and 536 cases of child sexual abuse. Additionally, there were 150 requests related to human trafficking, 99 requests related to sexual violence, 91 requests related to terrorism, 80 requests related to corruption, 43 requests related to torture, and 41 requests related to severe abuse.

In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 31 of 2014 amending Law No. 13 of 2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, the LPSK provides protection in cases of sexual violence and crimes against children.¹² The forms of protection provided by the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) are as follows:

¹² M E I Illah, "Pertanggung Jawaban Pidana Terhadap Anak Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana," *Jurnal Mahasiswa Hukum* 01, no. 1 (2024): 30–36, [http://repository.untag-sby.ac.id/1355/%0Ahttp://repository.untag-sby.ac.id/1355/3/BAB II.pdf](http://repository.untag-sby.ac.id/1355/%0Ahttp://repository.untag-sby.ac.id/1355/3/BAB%20II.pdf).

A. Fulfillment of procedural rights

Procedural rights are granted to protect the rights of witnesses and victims in accordance with Article 5 of Law No. 31 of 2014. However, not all rights granted to witnesses and victims are in accordance with Article 5 in the fulfillment of procedural rights. The rights granted to victims include the right to legal representation, the right to an interpreter, the right to be informed of the progress of the case, the right to reimbursement of transportation costs, legal advice, and temporary financial assistance during the protection period.

B. Legal protection

Legal protection is provided for rape cases that are vulnerable to counter-accusations, including allegations of offensive conduct, false statements, and defamation. Article 10 of Law No. 31 of 2014 amending Law No. 13 of 2006 reaffirms legal protection for victims and constitutes a key provision that has been amended. The protected party cannot be prosecuted for testimony or reports provided in good faith. If a report is made based on testimony and/or reports that are still under investigation or have been submitted, legal proceedings must be postponed until the reported or witnessed case is decided and has obtained final and binding legal force.

C. Physical protection

In practice, LPSK divides physical protection into four types according to the level of threat as assessed by members of the Indonesian National Police under LPSK operational control (BKO). These types of physical protection are as follows:

- a. Court Security
- b. Security Supervision
- c. Safe House
- d. Attached Security.

The LPSK guarantees the physical rights of witnesses and victims, including their right to personal security, family protection, property protection, and freedom from threats related to their testimony. Additional physical protection provided by the LPSK includes providing witnesses and victims with new identities and places of residence.

To ensure that witnesses and victims and their families protected by LPSK are safe, they will be placed in safe houses (self houses) under LPSK guard in accordance with Law No. 31 of 2014. This measure is taken to protect witnesses, victims, and their families from all types of threats and violence.

D. Medical assistance

Medical assistance is assistance to improve the physical condition of victims and also to take care of the funeral process if the victim dies. Victims who suffer

physical pain as a result of a criminal act are entitled to medical assistance for the restoration of their health. LPSK provides medical assistance in the form of treatment costs, medication, and medical procedures recommended by a doctor.

Medical assistance provided by LPSK includes four responses, depending on the medical condition of the victim who submits the request. The four responses are:

- 1) Response I : Emergency response;
- 2) Response II : Medical emergency response;
- 3) Response III : Inpatient care
- 4) Response IV : Outpatient care

In medical services, the urgency category refers to medical services that require immediate action to save lives (critical), while the emergency category refers to conditions that are seriously threatening but do not threaten the life of the victim. Inpatient and outpatient medical services are assistance provided to witnesses and/or victims in a more stable condition to aid in the victim's recovery. Inpatient treatment is necessary for victims to receive the required medical care while staying at the hospital.

E. Psychological assistance

Psychological rehabilitation is assistance provided by a psychologist to individuals who have experienced trauma or mental health issues to help them recover their mental well-being. This service may be provided by the LPSK following a plenary meeting conducted by its members. Various types of psychological support are provided according to the needs of participants, witnesses, and victims. Psychological services include hospital or clinic doctor fees, medication costs, counseling fees from psychologists, and transportation expense reimbursement for victims and witnesses.

F. Psychosocial rehabilitation

Psychosocial rehabilitation is any form of psychological and social services and assistance aimed at helping to alleviate, protect, and restore the physical, psychological, social, and spiritual condition of victims so that they can perform their social functions normally. This includes efforts by the LPSK to improve the quality of life of victims by working with relevant authorities in the form of assistance in meeting basic needs such as clothing, food, and shelter, assistance in obtaining employment, or assistance in continuing education.¹³

7. Facilitation of restitution

Restitution is compensation paid by the perpetrator to the victim of a criminal offense. Although the right to restitution is regulated in criminal acts of gross human

¹³ Zahra, Abdurrahman, and Husnoh, "Tindak Pidana Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Berat Sebagai Kejahatan Luar Biasa Di Indonesia."

rights violations and terrorism, in practice it is more commonly applied in criminal acts of human trafficking and child protection, as it is explicitly regulated in the law. For victims of other criminal offenses, it depends on the good faith and willingness of law enforcement officials to accommodate these provisions. The mechanism for calculating restitution is carried out through requests by law enforcement officials during investigations and prosecutions, as well as requests submitted by victims. Restitution is carried out by the LPSK by preparing documents on the losses suffered or experienced by victims, calculating the amount of losses suffered by the victims in accordance with the available evidence, and submitting a restitution request to the court or the Public Prosecutor (JPU) accompanied by the amount of losses that serve as the basis for the Panel of Judges in rendering a decision on the restitution request.

In the results of research conducted by the author, Sorong City is one of the areas with a fairly high level of sexual violence. Crimes of rape occur every year.

Table 1 data on rape crimes that occurred in Sorong City

Year	Number of Cases		Crime Clearance (CC)				Abundant	Arrears
	Report	Finished	P21	RJ	SP3	Diversi		
2021	8	6	3	3				2
2022	8	4	2	2				
2023	1							1

Source: *Polresta Sorong Kota*

Of the many cases of rape against women and children in Sorong City, none have ever received legal protection from the LPSK, as provided by the LPSK to victims of rape. Victims of rape at the investigation stage only receive ordinary protection from law enforcement agencies, in this case the police and related agencies or departments such as the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency.¹⁴

The protection provided by the Sorong City Police investigators to the victim was as follows:

- a. arrest of rape perpetrators.

Protection in the form of arresting perpetrators during the investigation stage aims to protect victims from intimidation and threats from perpetrators. By detaining perpetrators, it is hoped that victims will be spared from threats and intimidation, especially if the perpetrator is the victim's own parent.¹⁵

¹⁴ N F F Pantu et al., "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Sebagai Korban Penganiayaan Dalam Hubungan Pacaran Di Polres Gorontalo Kota," *Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Ilmu Sosial* 1, no. 2 (2024): 170–83, <https://journal.lpkd.or.id/index.php/Progres/article/view/257%0Ahttps://journal.lpkd.or.id/index.php/Progres/article/download/257/330>.

¹⁵ Hidayat, Wahab Aznul, et al. *Pengantar Hukum Indonesia*. CV Rey Media Grafika, 2025.

b. Temporary residence

Victims of sexual violence are temporarily housed in policewomen's official residences during the investigation process. This is to protect victims from perpetrators or their families who may intimidate or threaten them. Victims are also placed in policewomen's dormitories because there are no safe houses in Sorong City for victims who need protection.

c. Protection in the form of police readiness to assist rape victims who are returned to their families if they need help

This protection is provided to rape victims who choose to return home with their families. This protection takes the form of allowing victims to call the police if they receive intimidation or threats that require assistance from the police.

The protection provided by the Sorong City Police is still very limited. This is due to several factors, such as the lack of safe houses for victims, the lack of health personnel, in this case, doctors specializing in sexual assault, and the very limited number of psychologists. Therefore, the protection provided by the Sorong City Police to victims of rape has not been maximized.

Protection for witnesses and victims of rape during the investigation stage in Sorong City is provided not only by the Sorong City Police but also by local agencies. The agency responsible for protecting victims of rape is the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (PPPA). The protection provided by the PPPA Department includes accompaniment, counseling, and psychosocial rehabilitation. This protection is provided to victims of rape, both adult women and children.¹⁶

The LPSK, as an institution mandated by law to provide protection to witnesses and victims, has played no role whatsoever in protecting witnesses and victims of rape in Sorong City. This is due to the absence of a Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) in Sorong City.

3.2. Challenges in the Implementation of Law No. 31 of 2014 Regarding Victims of Rape Crimes at the Sorong City Police Station

The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) faces a number of obstacles in carrying out its duties and authorities. These obstacles generally originate from within and outside the LPSK. The obstacles are as follows:¹⁷

1. Internally

The obstacles faced internally by LPSK include the following:

¹⁶ Erlin Ritonga, Mohd. Din, and Sulaiman Sulaiman, "Perlindungan Hukum Melalui Restitusi Terhadap Anak Korban Kejahatan Seksual (Penelitian Di Kabupaten Aceh Jaya)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Penegakan Hukum* 8, no. 2 (2021): 121–29, <https://doi.org/10.31289/jiph.v8i2.5599>.

¹⁷ Andi Fajar Agusnawan Hambali Thalib & Nur Fadhilah Mappaselleng, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Kejahatan Eksploitasi Secara Ekonomi," *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLS)* 3, no. 3 (2022): 404–17.

- a. Inadequate human resources;
 - b. Status of non-civil servant government employees (PPNPN);
 - c. Inadequate budget composition;
 - d. Need for other input cost standards (SBML);
 - e. Need for institutional strengthening;
 - f. Lack of LPSK representatives in the regions;
2. Externally
- Meanwhile, LPSK faces external obstacles, including:
- a. LPSK has not been incorporated into the criminal justice system of the Criminal Code;
 - b. Victims of crime are not covered by BPJS;
 - c. Insufficient budget allocation for victim recovery in the regional budget;
 - d. There is a need for ongoing education and training for law enforcement officials and clear regulations to ensure that victims receive restitution in accordance with their rights;
 - e. Insufficient budget for social rehabilitation

In addition to the above obstacles, there are other obstacles faced by LPSK. These obstacles are:

1. Non-criminal acts of rape are not only addressed through legal processes but also require a social approach and attention, particularly from local governments.
2. Most victims of rape have not had access to abortion services as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 61/2014 on Reproductive Health.
3. In cases of rape occurring within educational institutions, intimidation of victims by educational institutions is still prevalent.
4. The implementation of restitution decisions for victims of rape is still minimal.
5. There is a lack of awareness-raising in areas without LPSK representatives.
6. There are no law enforcement officials or relevant agencies to guide rape victims in applying for protection from the LPSK.
7. There is a lack of coordination and cooperation between law enforcement officials, relevant agencies, and the LPSK.

The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) still faces many obstacles in providing protection to victims of rape, both internally and externally. In addition, there are also several obstacles in areas where there are no LPSK representatives. This has resulted in the implementation of Law No. 31 of 2014 on the LPSK for victims of rape at

the investigation stage at the Sorong City Police Station not being carried out as it should be.¹⁸

4. CONCLUSION

The legal protection provided by the LPSK in protecting victims of rape includes procedural rights, legal protection, physical protection, medical assistance, psychological assistance, psychosocial rehabilitation, and facilitation of restitution. However, the implementation of Law No. 31 of 2014 on the LPSK for victims of rape at the investigation stage at the Sorong City Police Department has not been carried out as it should be. This is due to obstacles and challenges faced by the LPSK in protecting victims of rape, including internal obstacles such as insufficient human resources, the status of non-civil servant government employees (PPNPN), budget composition, the need for Other Input Cost Standards (SBML), institutional strengthening, and the establishment of LPSK representatives in the regions. In addition to internal constraints, there are also external constraints, such as the LPSK not being included in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) system, victims of criminal acts not being covered by the Social Security Agency (BPJS), limited budget allocation for victim recovery in the Regional Budget (APBD), restitution, and psychosocial rehabilitation. Other constraints include insufficient attention from local governments, lack of access to abortion services, and continued intimidation of victims by educational institutions. the inadequate implementation of restitution decisions for victims of rape, insufficient socialization in areas without LPSK representatives, the absence of law enforcement officials and relevant agencies to guide rape victims in seeking protection from the LPSK, and the lack of coordination and cooperation between law enforcement officials, relevant agencies, and the LPSK.

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¹⁸ Zahra, Abdurrahman, and Husnoh, "Tindak Pidana Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Berat Sebagai Kejahatan Luar Biasa Di Indonesia."

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