

# LEGAL PROTECTION INSTRUMENTS AND FULFILMENT OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AS VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WITHIN NATIONAL REGULATIONS IN INDONESIA

Hanafi

Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Banjarmasin  
Jl. Adhyaksa No.2, Sungai Miei, North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan 70123

\*Email: [hanafiramsi@gmail.com](mailto:hanafiramsi@gmail.com)

\* *Corresponding Author*

**Citation:** Hanafi, 2024. Legal Protection Instruments and Fulfilment of Children's Rights as Victims of Domestic Violence Within National Regulations in Indonesia. *Int' Journal of Law, Environment, and Natural Resources (INJURENS)*, 4 (2), 120-131.

**Academic Editor:** Nurmaya Safitri

**Publisher's Note:** Scholar Center stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



**Copyright:**

© 2025 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication in International Journal of Law, Environment, and Natural Resources (INJURENS) under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 license (CC BY NC SA 4.0). For more information visit (<http://creativecommons.org>).

**Abstract:** *Violence against children is a significant social issue in Indonesia, with its incidence continually rising, signaling a concerning trend. The impacts of such violence are not limited to physical harm but also affect children's psychological and social well-being, influencing their future development. To address this, it is crucial to strengthen efforts in protecting and fulfilling the rights of children who are victims of violence, particularly through legal frameworks. This research employs a normative legal method, focusing on library studies that analyze legal theories and applicable laws and regulations. The approach is based on a statutory method, complemented by a conceptual approach. The study's findings indicate that the protection of children who are victims of domestic violence is governed by various national legal provisions. These provisions are primarily found in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, with specific regulations in Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014, and Law Number 17 of 2016, which enacts the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016, amending Law Number 23 of 2002. This is further supported by Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021, which addresses Special Protection for Children. These legal instruments highlight the state's commitment to upholding human rights and ensuring the protection of children's rights. However, to optimize their implementation, it is essential to strengthen related institutions and involve multiple stakeholders, including community support.*

**Keywords:** *Legal Protection Instruments And Fulfilment; Children's Rights; Domestic Violence.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Violence refers to any act that causes physical, emotional, or psychological harm to an individual or group. According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 2024, there were 31,947 cases of violence recorded, with the majority of the victims being women, totaling 27,658 cases. Looking

at the trend over the past few years, the number of violence cases in Indonesia has shown a significant increase. From 2019 to 2024, there was an increase of 11,417 cases, with the number of cases in 2019 at 20,530, which then rose to 31,947 cases in 2024.

These cases of violence are expected to continue increasing each year, given the ongoing weaknesses in handling violence cases in Indonesia. The law, as a tool of protection for society, is still considered insufficient to provide a sense of security against violence that can happen at any time. Legal protection not only serves to protect victims, but it must also act as a deterrent for perpetrators of violence, emphasizing that violent acts against others are unacceptable. Therefore, it is crucial to have the appropriate legal instruments to address the growing prevalence of violence today.

Legal instruments can be understood as tools or means used to carry out actions, measurements, or data collection in a specific context. Each instrument is designed for a specific purpose and tailored to the needs of its application. In the context of national law, legal instruments generally take the form of regulations and legislation that govern the rights of legal subjects, including the rights of children as victims of violence in domestic settings.

An instrument can be defined as a tool or means used to carry out an action, measurement, or data collection in various contexts. Each instrument is designed for a specific purpose and has characteristics tailored to its intended use. Human Rights (hereafter referred to as HR) are defined as the rights individuals possess simply because they are human and solely based on their dignity as human beings, not granted by positive law or society (Syafi'ie, 2016).

Theoretically, Human Rights regulate and govern the interaction between individuals and the state. Individuals or society are the rights holders, or in other words, they are the bearers of the rights against the obligations and responsibilities of the state within its jurisdiction. Meanwhile, the state must protect, to fulfill, and to respect (Syafi'ie, 2016).

Human Rights (HAM) are fundamental rights inherent to everyone, regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, or social status. They are universally recognized through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 and various other international instruments. In the context of Indonesia, human rights protection is enshrined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, particularly after the second amendment, which introduced Chapter XA on Human Rights. Additionally, specific laws, such as Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, and the ratification of international agreements like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), underscore Indonesia's commitment to human rights protection.

Therefore, the state must uphold human rights, including the rights of children. The central government, regional governments, society, families, and parents must provide protection and ensure the fulfillment of children's rights according to their respective responsibilities.

The scope and purpose of child protection align with the conventions on human rights as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 22B(2) of the Constitution states: "Every child has the right to survival, growth, and development, as well as the right to protection from violence and discrimination." This

commitment is further strengthened by the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, specifically through Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Violence against children is a serious social issue in Indonesia. Despite numerous efforts by the government and various organizations to address this problem, the prevalence of child abuse continues to rise, presenting a worrying trend. Violence against children not only causes physical harm but also has profound effects on their psychological well-being, social relationships, and future development. Physical abuse, such as beating and torture, leaves both visible scars and deep emotional wounds that may persist into adulthood. (Prasastisiwi, 2024)

Moreover, children, especially girls, are frequently victims of sexual violence, often perpetrated by individuals close to them, including family members. This type of violence is categorized as domestic violence and poses a significant challenge to child protection efforts in the country.

Domestic violence (KDRT) is violence committed against an individual within the household environment, which can cause suffering or distress. Domestic violence can take various forms, including physical violence, psychological abuse, sexual violence, or household neglect (Info Hukum, 2024). This type of violence leaves deep trauma that lasts a lifetime. A lack of attention, fulfillment of basic needs, and adequate care are forms of neglect that often go unnoticed but occur frequently in children. Such neglect commonly affects children growing up in poverty or within unstable family environments.

Apart from neglect, emotional abuse experienced by children is another highly dangerous form of violence. Although it does not leave physical scars, emotional abuse has profound impacts on a child's psychological development. Verbal abuse, such as insults, threats, or demeaning comments, can severely affect a child's mental well-being.

According to the latest data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI-PPA), managed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), thousands of children become victims of violence across various provinces in Indonesia each year. From January to mid-August 2024 alone, the number of child victims of violence in Indonesia reached 15,267. The SIMFONI-PPA records encompass various forms of violence against children, including physical violence, psychological abuse, sexual violence, exploitation, trafficking, and neglect (Prasastisiwi, 2024).

The following is a graph of the rate of child victims of violence in Indonesia during 2024 which is sourced from data SIMFONI KemenPPPA.



**Source:** Online Information System for Women and Child Protection (SIMFONI-PPA) managed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) of the Republic of Indonesia.

The chart above shows the distribution of child abuse cases across various regions in Indonesia during 2024. The highest number of cases occurred in West Java, with 1,261 child victims. East Java followed in second place, with over 1,000 victims (1,086). North Kalimantan had an alarmingly high rate of child victims, almost reaching 8% of the total projected child population in the region (as of August 14, 2024). Overall, the highest rate was recorded in North Kalimantan, where the victim rate stood at 7.99%, meaning that nearly 8 out of every 100 children in North Kalimantan have been victims of abuse (Prasastisiwi, 2024).

The high rate of violence against children is regrettable, given its serious long-term consequences. Children who experience physical violence may suffer from injuries, disabilities, or even death. Additionally, the psychological trauma from emotional and sexual abuse can cause mental disorders that persist into adulthood. Violence also affects social skills, which in turn impacts a child's future. Furthermore, child victims of violence tend to become perpetrators of violence when they grow older.

Given these factors, the question then arises: what are the instruments for legal protection and the fulfillment of the rights of child victims of domestic violence? This is also linked to the steps or anticipatory measures taken by the government to minimize cases of violence against children, with one of the instruments being legal protection. The main focus of this study is expressed in the form of a problem formulation, which is about how the instruments for legal protection and the fulfillment of the rights of child victims of domestic violence are regulated in national regulations in Indonesia.

## 2. METHODS

This research is conducted using normative legal research, which is library research employing three types of legal materials: primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials (Hanafi, 2023). Normative legal research is research conducted by examining library sources and secondary materials (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2015) Normative research is also referred to as doctrinal research, which

views law as a set of rules or norms that serve as a basis for human behavior considered appropriate (Amiruddin & Asikin, 2016).

This study focuses on library research, which bases its analysis on legal theories, applicable laws and regulations, and other relevant literature related to the research topic.

The research approach used in this study is a combination of the statute approach, which examines legal regulations, and the conceptual approach, which emphasizes primary legal sources such as statutes, legal principles, and legal concepts.

The collection of legal materials is carried out through a literature study, which involves examining various legal regulations regarding the protection and fulfillment of children's rights. These legal materials will then be correlated with other legal materials that are relevant to the discussed subject matter.

The analysis of the legal materials used in this study is qualitative. The collected legal materials from document studies are grouped according to the issues to be discussed. These legal materials are then interpreted and analyzed to clarify and solve the issues at hand. In other words, the legal material analysis through this method aims to derive conclusions, which are presented in the form of statements or written conclusions.

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1. Legal Protection of Child Victims of Domestic Violence in National Regulations in Indonesia**

Legal protection refers to the protection provided to an individual or legal subject, whether in the form of legal instruments that are preventive or repressive, written or unwritten. In other words, legal protection is a reflection of the function of law, where law can provide justice, peace, certainty, order, and utility.

As a constitutional basis, Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that "Every child has the right to survival, growth, and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination." This article is part of the protection of human rights in the 1945 Constitution, emphasizing the state's commitment to protecting children's rights as part of the citizenry. Children are a vulnerable group in society, requiring special attention and protection to ensure that their rights are fulfilled. However, consistent and comprehensive implementation is necessary to ensure that this article truly impacts the welfare of children in Indonesia.

Next, Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights explicitly regulates the protection and fulfillment of children's rights in several articles. Article 52 paragraph (1) states: "Every child has the right to protection by parents, family, society, and the state." This article underscores the obligation of all parties, including the state, to protect children. Then, in Article 58 paragraph (2): "Children's rights are part of human

rights that must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by parents, family, society, government, and the state." This signifies that children's rights are recognized as an integral part of human rights and must be ensured by various parties.

Two forms of protection can be given to children, namely direct and indirect protection. Direct protection refers to activities that are directly aimed at children who are the subject of direct handling. Such activities may include protecting children from various threats, both external and internal, educating, mentoring, accompanying children in various ways, preventing children from hunger, ensuring their health, providing development facilities, and so on. Indirect protection refers to activities that are not directly aimed at children, but rather to others who are involved in the efforts to protect children. These efforts may be carried out by parents who are involved in protecting children from various external or internal threats, caregivers, mentors, and those involved in developing children's potential, as well as those involved in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice System (Faisal, 2018).

The next instrument for the protection of children is specifically regulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, which was later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 and Law Number 17 of 2016 on the Enactment of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, which is subsequently referred to as the Child Protection Law. This law is a form of strengthening efforts to protect children and adds several new provisions related to child protection. It comprehensively regulates children's rights, including protection from violence, exploitation, discrimination, and neglect. The rights of children that are protected include the right to life, growth, development, participation, and special protection.

The purpose of this Child Protection Law is to ensure that children grow into good, proud individuals who are useful to their parents, the nation, and the state (Widayanti, 2021).

The aim of legal protection for children in Indonesia, as stated in Article 3 of the Child Protection Law, is to guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights so they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally by their dignity, as well as to receive protection from violence and discrimination, to create cheerful, healthy, and prosperous Indonesian children (Innash, 2024).

Children's rights, as defined in Article 1, points 12 and 16 of the Child Protection Law, are part of fundamental human rights that must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by others, the family, society, the state, the government, and local governments. Any act against a child that causes physical, psychological, sexual suffering, or neglect, including threats to commit such acts, coercion, or illegal deprivation of freedom, is considered a violation of these rights (Hambali, 2021).

The next national regulation in Indonesia related to efforts for the protection of children is found in Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Although this law does not explicitly detail the rights of children, its provisions include protection for all family members, including children, from various forms of violence. Children's rights are acknowledged in several articles of this law as part of the legal protection that must be provided by the state, family, and society. Article 2, paragraph (1), states that "the scope of the household in this law includes: husband, wife, and children." Thus, children are legal subjects protected from physical, psychological, and sexual violence and neglect.

The enactment of the Domestic Violence Elimination Law represents a reform and breakthrough in efforts to fulfill and protect human rights, focusing on prevention (preventive) measures against acts of violence within the domestic sphere (household), as well as non-criminal (repressive) actions. This law expands the definition of domestic violence to include not only physical, psychological, and sexual violence, but also neglect at home as an act of violence subject to punishment.

In 2021, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia issued Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021 on Special Protection for Children. This regulation is a mandate from Article 71C of Law Number 35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021 is an affirmative action aimed at ensuring a sense of security for children who require special protection, providing the services needed for children in need of special protection, and preventing violations of children's rights (DP3A, 2022).

The regulation includes a list of children who require special protection. There are at least 15 categories of children who must receive protection from the state. These include children in emergencies; children in conflict with the law; children from minority and isolated groups; children who are economically and/or sexually exploited; children who are victims of drug abuse; children who are victims of pornography; children with HIV and AIDS; children who are victims of kidnapping, sale, and/or trafficking; children who are victims of physical and/or psychological violence; children who are victims of sexual crimes; children who are victims of terrorist networks; children with disabilities; children who are victims of mistreatment and neglect; children with deviant social behavior; and children who are victims of stigmatization due to labeling related to their parents' conditions (Dewa, 2021).

The numerous national legal regulations in Indonesia related to efforts for the protection and fulfillment of children's rights are a reflection of the seriousness and commitment of the state in carrying out its duties and responsibilities in upholding human rights, including children's rights. The state has established various legal instruments to ensure that children's lives can proceed normally by providing various legal frameworks. However, given the high rate of violence against children, particularly

domestic violence (within the household), it has become an inevitable necessity to carry out legal reforms and legislative updates so that legal provisions can keep pace with the evolving legal patterns in society (Hanafi & Herlina, 2023).

The real challenge in implementing child protection regulations is the presence of a prevailing patriarchal culture and social stigma. Child abuse is often seen as a family (internal) matter and is considered an acceptable form of discipline. This stigma causes victims and their families to hesitate in reporting cases of abuse due to the fear of negative judgment from society (Wulandari, 2024).

### **3.2. Fulfillment of Rights of Child Victims of Domestic Violence in National Regulations in Indonesia**

The Convention on the Rights of the Child describes children's rights in detail and comprehensively. This convention positions children as individuals in their own right and recognizes their rights as humans that must be supported by adults. Mistreatment of children, the increasing cases of violence against children, and the psychological and mental abuse they face have prompted efforts to implement children's rights to strengthen systems, structures, and frameworks that are child rights-oriented.

In addition to having obligations, children also have their rights, which include the right to life, growth, and development, as well as protection from violence and discrimination. Every child has the right to a name as their identity and citizenship status, the right to worship according to their religion, and the right to think and express themselves according to their intelligence and age, under the guidance of their parents. Children have the right to be heard, to express opinions, to seek, and to provide information according to their intelligence and age for their personal development. Most importantly, every child, while under the care of their parents, who are responsible for their upbringing, has the right to be protected from acts of violence, cruelty, abuse, injustice, and other forms of mistreatment.

Numerous legal instruments regulate efforts to fulfill children's rights, as stipulated in the Child Protection Law, which includes the following provisions:

1. Special protection for children in conflict with the law is the obligation and responsibility of the government and society,
2. Humane treatment of children by the dignity and rights of the child,
3. Provision of specialized child support officers early on,
4. Provision of specialized facilities and infrastructure,
5. Appropriate sanctions in the best interest of the child,
6. Continuous monitoring and recording of the progress of children in conflict with the law,
7. Providing guarantees to maintain relationships with parents or family,
8. Protection from identity reporting through mass media and avoid labeling,
9. Protection through rehabilitation efforts, both in institutions and outside institutions,
10. Efforts to protect from identity reporting through mass media and to avoid labeling, and

11. Providing guarantees of safety for victim witnesses and expert witnesses, both physical, mental, and social, and providing accessibility to information on case progress.

Furthermore, there is a legal instrument in the form of Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The purpose of this law is to protect victims of violence within the domestic sphere (household), including women, men, and children, as well as to impose sanctions on the perpetrators of violence. Article 10 states that the rights of victims of domestic violence include (Hanafi & Herlina, 2023):

1. Protection from family, police, prosecutors, courts, advocates, social organizations, or other parties either temporarily or based on the stipulation of a protection order from the court.
2. Providing health services to victims of violence through medical treatment. Victims of violence are entitled to recovery services and special medical treatment from health workers.
3. Victims of violence also have the right to receive special assistance and handling related to victim confidentiality. Assistance in this case is counseling assistance for victims of violence provided by counseling experts with psychological understanding expertise to enlighten victims of violence in solving their problems.
4. Victims of violence receive spiritual assistance. The purpose of providing spiritual guidance is for victims to receive explanations and direction on their rights and obligations to God and what to do based on the teachings of religion and belief.
5. Furthermore, the service that victims of violence must get is resocialization services. Resocialization is a service provided by social institutions by providing input to victims of violence with the aim that victims can return to carry out their social functions in community life.

In the fulfillment of the rights of victims of domestic violence, cooperation between various parties is essential, including healthcare workers, social workers, spiritual counselors, supporting volunteers, and law enforcement. The collaboration between these parties is regulated in Article 17 of the Domestic Violence Elimination Law, which includes provisions such as:

1. Police, report and process perpetrators of domestic violence.
2. Advocates, to assist victims in the judicial process.
3. Other Law Enforcement Officers, to assist victims in the court process.
4. The National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) is tasked with assisting victims of domestic violence.
5. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) is tasked with assisting victims of domestic violence, especially against children (Hanafi & Herlina, 2023).

Legal instruments for the protection of children are also found in Law Number 13 of 2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Article 5, paragraph (1), states, "A witness or victim has the right to receive protection for their personal safety, family, and property, as well as freedom from threats related to testimony that is, will be, or

has been given." The general provisions of this article clarify that the family is included, and the child is considered a member of the family.

The above legal provisions demonstrate that the law in Indonesia pays attention to the welfare of children. However, it is crucial to understand that preventing violence against children requires adherence to the principle of child protection. This includes the best interests of the child, the principle of life, survival, and the child's growth and development, as well as the principle of respecting the views of the child.

In Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Article 52, paragraph (1) states, "Every child has the right to receive legal protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, neglect, maltreatment, and sexual abuse while under the care of their parents or guardians, or any other party responsible for the child's care."

Article 58, paragraph (2), further stipulates that if parents, guardians, or caregivers commit any form of physical or mental abuse, neglect, maltreatment, and sexual abuse, including rape or murder, against a child who should be protected, they must face aggravated penalties. Additionally, the provision in Article 66, paragraph (1) states that every child has the right not to be subjected to abuse, torture, or inhumane punishment.

Furthermore, in Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021 on Special Protection for Children, this regulation serves as a derivative to implement the provisions of Article 71C of the Child Protection Law, which contains 95 articles. Special protection for children aims to provide a sense of security for children who require special protection, provide the necessary services for children, and prevent violations of children's rights. The regulation includes a list of children who need special protection. At least 15 categories of children are entitled to protection by the state. These include children in emergencies; children in conflict with the law; children from minority and isolated groups; children who are economically and/or sexually exploited; children who are victims of drug abuse; children who are victims of pornography; children with HIV and AIDS; children who are victims of kidnapping, sale, and/or trafficking; children who are victims of physical and/or psychological violence; children who are victims of sexual crimes; children who are victims of terrorist networks; children with disabilities; children who are victims of mistreatment and neglect; children with deviant social behavior; and children who are victims of stigmatization due to labeling related to their parents' conditions (Ferian, 2021).

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection condemns and does not tolerate any form of violence against children. A child who has become a victim of violence, as defined in the Child Protection Law, has the right to receive treatment, protection, and recovery that can be obtained, utilized, and enjoyed by the victim, such as restitution and recovery services, rehabilitation, and social reintegration. According to the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 on the elimination of domestic violence, Article 10, the victim is entitled to receive:

1. Protection from family, police, prosecutors, courts, advocates, social organizations, or other parties either temporarily or based on a government determination of protection from the court;
2. Health services by medical needs;
3. Special handling related to victim confidentiality;

4. Assistance by social workers and legal aid at every level of the examination process by statutory provisions; and  
Spiritual guidance services.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The form of instruments in efforts to provide legal protection and fulfill the rights of children who are victims of domestic violence on a national scale in Indonesia is regulated in various legal regulations. The legal regulations, in general, are found in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 28B, paragraph (2), which states, "Every child has the right to survival, growth, and development and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination." Specifically, it is regulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, which was later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 and Law Number 17 of 2016 on the Enactment of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. This law is a form of strengthening efforts to protect children and adds several new provisions regarding child protection. It comprehensively regulates children's rights, including protection from violence, exploitation, discrimination, and neglect. The protected rights of children include the right to life, growth, development, participation, and special protection. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia also issued Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021 on Special Protection for Children. This regulation serves as an implementing regulation of Law Number 35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021 is an affirmative action aimed at ensuring a sense of security for children who require special protection, providing the services needed for children in need of special protection, and preventing violations of children's rights. The presence of these legal instruments is, of course, a form of the country's seriousness and commitment to carrying out its duties and responsibilities in upholding human rights related to children's rights. However, efforts must be made to maximize its implementation on the ground by strengthening the various related institutions and involving various stakeholders, including community support and various other parties.

#### REFERENCES

- Amiruddin, & Asikin, Z. (2016). *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum (IX)*. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Dewa. (2021). *Ini 15 Kategori Anak yang Wajib Mendapat Perlindungan dari Negara*. BantenRaya.Com. <https://www.bantenraya.com/nasional/pr-1271105155/ini-15-kategori-anak-yang-wajib-mendapat-perlindungan-dari-negara>
- DP3A. (2022). *15 Tipe Anak yang Mendapat Perlindungan Khusus dari Negara*. DPPPA Kota Banjarmasin. <https://dpppa.banjarmasin.go.id/2022/10/15-tipe-anak->

yang-mendapat-perlindungan.html

- Faisal, N. S. (2018). *Hukum Perlindungan Anak*. CV. Pustaka Prima.
- Ferian. (2021). *Sosialisasi PP No. 78 tahun 2021 tentang "Perlindungan Khusus bagi Anak dan Pemetaan Pengampu Kewenangannya."* DP3AP2KB. <https://dp3ap2kb.jogjakota.go.id/detail/index/17776>
- Hambali, M. A. (2021). Rekonstruksi Regulasi Batas Usia Anak Dan Diversi Tindak Pidana Anak Yang Berbasis Nilai Keadilan. *Disertasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung*. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2707984480>
- Hanafi, H. (2023). Upaya Regulatif Pemenuhan Hak-Hak Narapidana Pada Sistem Pemasyarakatan di Indonesia. *Al-Adl: Jurnal Hukum*, 15(2), 380. <https://doi.org/10.31602/al-adl.v15i2.7286>
- Hanafi, H., & Herlina, S. (2023). PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM DAN PEMENUHAN HAKASASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA DI INDONESIA. *Badamai Law Journal*, 8(1), 50–62. <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.32801/damai.v8i1.15906>
- Info Hukum. (2024). *Pengertian KDRT, Bentuk dan Hukumannya*. Bloomnews. <https://fahum.umsu.ac.id/info/pengertian-kdrt-bentuk-dan-hukumannya/>
- Innash, A.-R. (2024). Rekonstruksi Regulasi Pembuatan Akta Kelahiran Anak Luar Kawin Tanpa Akta Nikah Berdasarkan Nilai Keadilan Islam. *Disertasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung*. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/3122662677>
- Prasastisiwi, A. H. (2024). *Kekerasan Anak Indonesia Capai 15.267 Kasus di 2024*. GoodStats. <https://goodstats.id/article/angka-kekerasan-anak-di-indonesia-capai-15267-kasus-pada-2024-vV8iu>
- Soekanto, S., & Mamudji, S. (2015). *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat* (17th ed.). PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Syafi'ie, M. (2016). Instrumentasi Hukum Ham, Pembentukan Lembaga Perlindungan Ham di Indonesia dan Peran mahkamah Konstitusi. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 9(4), 681. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk945>
- Widayanti, A. (2021). Tinjauan Yuridis Perlindungan Anak dalam Hukum Islam dan Negara. *Al-Harakah*, 23(1), 26.
- Wulandari, Y. M. (2024). Pengaruh Penerapan Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Penurunan Kasus Kekerasan Pada Anak di Indonesia. *Verdict: Journal of Law Science*, 2(2), 112–122. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59011/vjlaws.2.2.2024.112-122>